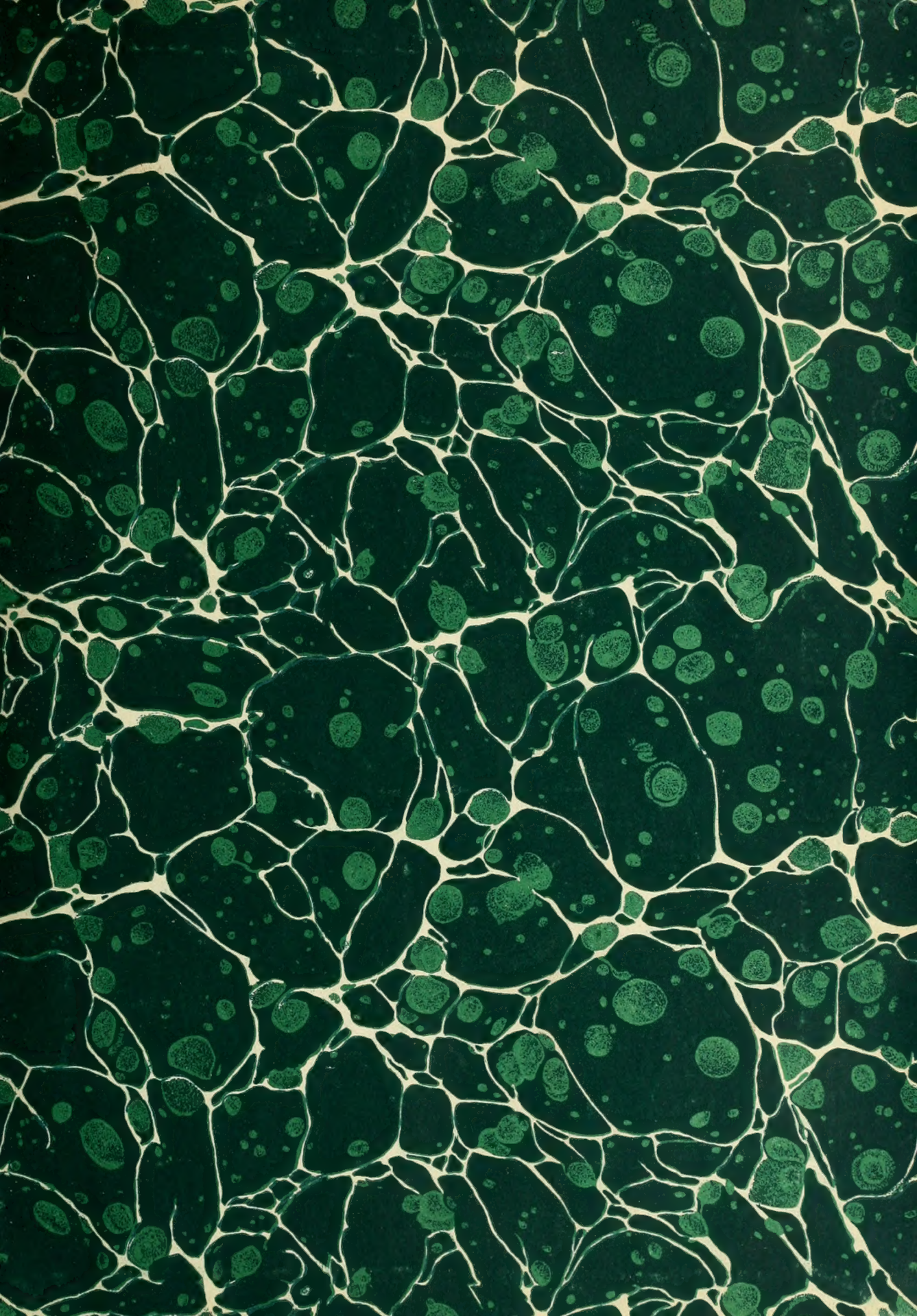




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HISTORY

OF THE

MINNESOTA VALLEY,

INCLUDING THE
EXPLORERS AND PIONEERS OF MINNESOTA,

By REV. EDWARD D. NEILL,

—AND—

History of the Sioux Massacre,

By CHARLES S. BRYANT.

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MINNEAPOLIS:
NORTH STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1882.

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TRIBUNE JOB ROOMS AND BINDERY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PREFACE.

We live not alone in the present, but also in the past and future. We can never look out thoughtfully at our own immediate surroundings but a course of reasoning will start up, leading us to inquire into the causes that produced the development around us, and at the same time we are led to conjecture the results to follow causes now in operation. We are thus linked indissolubly with the past and the future.

If, then, the past is not simply a stepping-stone to the future, but a part of our very selves, we can not afford to ignore, or separate it from ourselves as a member might be lopped off from our bodies; for though the body thus maimed, might perform many and perhaps most of its functions, still it could never again be called complete.

We therefore present this volume to our patrons, not as something extrinsic, to which we would attract their notice and thus secure their favor, but as a part of themselves, and a very important part, which it is the province of the historian to re-invigorate and restore to its rightful owner. Moreover, we can not but hope that we shall thus confer much pleasure. The recounting of events which have transpired in our own neighborhood is the most interesting of all history. There is a fascination in the study of the intermingled facts and fiction of the past, which is heightened by a familiarity with the localities described. "The river which flows through our native village, acquires a new interest, when, in imagination, we see the Indian canoe on its surface and the skin-covered tepee on its banks as in days of yore." Log cabins, bark roofs, and the rude "betterments" of the hardy pioneer are the next changes on the scene, followed soon by mushroom towns, some of which perish as quickly as they sprung up, while others astonish us by their rapid growth; cities are built, and moss and ivy, the evidences of age, accumulate.

Our purpose is to present these pictures in their natural succession, arousing the enthusiasm of the reader, if possible, and giving him a more vigorous enjoyment of the present by linking it with the past. The compass of the work is wide, extending over a long period of time, embracing the accounts of early explorers, also reaching back among the legends of the past, and, approaching the events of the day, almost undesignedly casting a prophetic glance forward at what must be the future after such a beginning.

The Valley of the Minnesota River presents an exceptionally rich field for a work of

this character. The domain of the Sioux was on the banks of this stream until the fatal day of their uprising, when they forfeited all right to live among civilized people. Explorer, missionary, voyageur and trader have also left traces of their occupancy.

To give in detail all the various sources from which the facts here given have been obtained, would be tedious, if not impracticable. It may be sufficient to say that it fairly presents the history of our remarkable development, and a faithful picture of our present condition. We must, however, express our obligations to a host of living witnesses from whom a large portion of the facts have been obtained, and doubtful points verified; they have our hearty thanks. Material has been drawn largely from the columns of newspapers, which have from time to time given a record of passing events. The contributions of Rev. E. D. Neill will be of great permanent value and will be highly prized by historiographers everywhere. The History of the Sioux Massacre, by C. S. Bryant, is a faithful portrayal of the harrowing scenes incident to that never-to-be-forgotten event.

In conclusion, we have an obligation to express to our patrons, and are pleased to acknowledge a liberal patronage and more than ordinary courtesy toward our employes; for all of which we tender our hearty thanks. Hoping that those who have subscribed for, and are about to receive this volume, will favor it with a kind reception, and take as much interest in reading, as we have in compiling the History of the Minnesota Valley, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. WARNER.

CHARLES M. FOOTE.

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EXPLORERS

AND

PIONEERS OF MINNESOTA.

CHAPTER I.

FOOTPRINTS OF CIVILIZATION TOWARD THE EXTREMITY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Minnesota's Central Position.—D'Avagour's Prediction.—Nicolet's Visit to Green Bay.—First White Men in Minnesota.—Notices of Groselliers and Radisson.—Hurons Flee to Minnesota.—Visited by Frenchmen.—Father Menard Disappears.—Groselliers Visits Hudson's Bay.—Father Allouez Describes the Sioux Mission at La Pointe.—Father Marquette.—Sioux at Sault St. Marie.—Jesuit Missionary Fails.—Groselliers Visits England.—Captain Gillam, of Boston, at Hudson's Bay.—Letter of Mother Superior of Ursulines, at Quebec.—Death of Groselliers.

The Dakotahs, called by the Ojibways, Nado-waysioux, or Sioux (Soos), as abbreviated by the French, used to claim superiority over other people, because, their sacred men asserted that the mouth of the Minnesota River was immediately over the centre of the earth, and below the centre of the heavens.

While this teaching is very different from that of the modern astronomer, it is certainly true, that the region west of Lake Superior, extending through the valley of the Minnesota, to the Missouri River, is one of the most healthful and fertile regions beneath the skies, and may prove to be the centre of the republic of the United States of America. Baron D'Avagour, a brave officer, who was killed in fighting the Turks, while he was Governor of Canada, in a dispatch to the French Government, dated August 14th, 1663, after referring to Lake Huron, wrote, that beyond "is met another, called Lake Superior, the waters of which, it is believed, flow into New Spain, and *this, according to general opinion, ought to be the centre of the country.*"

As early as 1635, one of Champlain's interpreters, Jean Nicolet (Nicolay), who came to Canada in 1618, reached the western shores of Lake Michigan. In the summer of 1634 he ascended

the St. Lawrence, with a party of Hurons, and probably during the next winter was trading at Green Bay, in Wisconsin. On the ninth of December, 1635, he had returned to Canada, and on the 7th of October, 1637, was married at Quebec, and the next month, went to Three Rivers, where he lived until 1642, when he died. Of him it is said, in a letter written in 1640, that he had penetrated farthest into those distant countries, and that if he had proceeded "three days more on a great river which flows from that lake [Green Bay] he would have found the sea."

The first white men in Minnesota, of whom we have any record, were, according to Garneau, two persons of Huguenot affinities, Medard Chouart, known as Sieur Groselliers, and Pierre d'Esprit, called Sieur Radisson.

Groselliers (pronounced Gro-zay-yay) was born near Ferte-sous-Jouarre, eleven miles east of Meaux, in France, and when about sixteen years of age, in the year 1641, came to Canada. The fur trade was the great avenue to prosperity, and in 1646, he was among the Huron Indians, who then dwelt upon the eastern shore of Lake Huron, bartering for peltries. On the second of September, 1647, at Quebec, he was married to Helen, the widow of Claude Etienne, who was the daughter of a pilot, Abraham Martin, whose baptismal name is still attached to the suburbs of that city, the "Plains of Abraham," made famous by the death there, of General Wolfe, of the English army, in 1759, and of General Montgomery, of the Continental army, in December, 1775, at the

commencement of the "War for Independence." His son, Medard, was born in 1657, and the next year his mother died. The second wife of Groselliers was Marguerite Hayet (Hayay) Radisson, the sister of his associate, in the exploration of the region west of Lake Superior.

Radisson was born at St. Malo, and, while a boy, went to Paris, and from thence to Canada, and in 1656, at Three Rivers, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Madeleine Hainault, and, after her death, the daughter of Sir David Kirk or Kerkt, a zealous Huguenot, became his wife.

The Iroquois of New York, about the year 1650, drove the Hurons from their villages, and forced them to take refuge with their friends the Tinontates, called by the French, Petuns, because they cultivated tobacco. In time the Hurons and their allies, the Ottawas (Ottaw-waws), were again driven by the Iroquois, and after successive wanderings, were found on the west side of Lake Michigan. In time they reached the Mississippi, and ascending above the Wisconsin, they found the Iowa River, on the west side, which they followed, and dwelt for a time with the Ayoos (Ioways) who were very friendly; but being accustomed to a country of lakes and forests, they were not satisfied with the vast prairies. Returning to the Mississippi, they ascended this river, in search of a better land, and were met by some of the Sioux or Dakotahs, and conducted to their villages, where they were well received. The Sioux, delighted with the axes, knives and awls of European manufacture, which had been presented to them, allowed the refugees to settle upon an island in the Mississippi, below the mouth of the St. Croix River, called Bald Island from the absence of trees, about nine miles from the site of the present city of Hastings. Possessed of firearms, the Hurons and Ottawas asserted their superiority, and determined to conquer the country for themselves, and having incurred the hostility of the Sioux, were obliged to flee from the isle in the Mississippi. Descending below Lake Pepin, they reached the Black River, and ascending it, found an unoccupied country around its sources and that of the Chippeway. In this region the Hurons established themselves, while their allies, the Ottawas, moved eastward, till they found the shores of Lake Superior, and settled at Chagouamikon (Sha-gah-wah-mik-ong)

near what is now Bayfield. In the year 1659, Groselliers and Radisson arrived at Chagouamikon, and determined to visit the Hurons and Petuns, with whom the former had traded when they resided east of Lake Huron. After a six days' journey, in a southwesterly direction, they reached their retreat toward the sources of the Black, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Rivers. From this point they journeyed north, and passed the winter of 1659-60 among the "Nadouechiouee," or Sioux villages in the Mille Lacs (Mil Lak) region. From the Hurons they learned of a beautiful river, wide, large, deep, and comparable with the Saint Lawrence, the great Mississippi, which flows through the city of Minneapolis, and whose sources are in northern Minnesota.

Northeast of Mille Lacs, toward the extremity of Lake Superior, they met the "Poulalak," or Assiniboines of the prairie, a separated band of the Sioux, who, as wood was scarce and small, made fire with coal (charbon de terre) and dwelt in tents of skins; although some of the more industrious built cabins of clay (terre grasse), like the swallows build their nests.

The spring and summer of 1660, Groselliers and Radisson passed in trading around Lake Superior. On the 19th of August they returned to Montreal, with three hundred Indians and sixty canoes loaded with "a wealth of skins."

"Furs of bison and of beaver,

Furs of sable and of ermine."

The citizens were deeply stirred by the travelers' tales of the vastness and richness of the region they had visited, and their many romantic adventures. In a few days, they began their return to the far West, accompanied by six Frenchmen and two priests, one of whom was the Jesuit, Rene Menard. His hair whitened by age, and his mind ripened by long experience, he seemed the man for the mission. Two hours after midnight, of the day before departure, the venerable missionary penned at "Three Rivers," the following letter to a friend:

REVEREND FATHER:

"The peace of Christ be with you: I write to you probably the last, which I hope will be the seal of our friendship until eternity. Love whom the Lord Jesus did not disdain to love, though the greatest of sinners; for he loves whom he

loads with his cross. Let your friendship, my good Father, be useful to me by the desirable fruits of your daily sacrifice.

"In three or four months you may remember me at the memento for the dead, on account of my old age, my weak constitution and the hardships I lay under amongst these tribes. Nevertheless, I am in peace, for I have not been led to this mission by any temporal motive, but I think it was by the voice of God. I was to resist the grace of God by not coming. Eternal remorse would have tormented me, had I not come when I had the opportunity.

"We have been a little surprized, not being able to provide ourselves with vestments and other things, but he who feeds the little birds, and clothes the lilies of the fields, will take care of his servants; and though it should happen we should die of want, we would esteem ourselves happy. I am burdened with business. What I can do is to recommend our journey to your daily sacrifice, and to embrace you with the same sentiments of heart as I hope to do in eternity.

"My Reverend Father,

Your most humble and affectionate
servant in Jesus Christ.

R. MENARD.

"From the Three Rivers, this 26th August, 2 o'clock after midnight, 1660."

On the 15th of October, the party with which he journeyed reached a bay on Lake Superior, where he found some of the Ottawas, who had fled from the Iroquois of New York. For more than eight months, surrounded by a few French voyageurs, he lived, to use his words, "in a kind of small hermitage, a cabin built of fir branches piled one on another, not so much to shield us from the rigor of the season as to correct my imagination, and persuade me I was sheltered."

During the summer of 1661, he resolved to visit the Hurons, who had fled eastward from the Sioux of Minnesota, and encamped amid the marshes of Northern Wisconsin. Some Frenchmen, who had been among the Hurons, in vain attempted to dissuade him from the journey. To their entreaties he replied, "I must go, if it cost me my life. I can not suffer souls to perish on the ground of saving the bodily life of a miserable old man like myself. What! Are we to serve God only when there is nothing to suffer, and no risk of life?"

Upon De l'Isle's map of Louisiana, published nearly two centuries ago, there appears the Lake of the Ottawas, and the Lake of the Old or Deserted Settlement, west of Green Bay, and south of Lake Superior. The Lake of the Old Plantation is supposed to have been the spot occupied by the Hurons at the time when Menard attempted to visit them. One way of access to this secluded spot was from Lake Superior to the headwaters of the Ontanagon River, and then by a portage, to the lake. It could also be reached from the headwaters of the Wisconsin, Black and Chippewa Rivers, and some have said that Menard descended the Wisconsin and ascended the Black River.

Perrot, who lived at the same time, writes: "Father Menard, who was sent as missionary among the Outaouas [Utaw-waws] accompanied by certain Frenchmen who were going to trade with that people, was left by all who were with him, except one, who rendered to him until death, all of the services and help that he could have hoped. The Father followed the Outaouas [Utaw-waws] to the Lake of the Illinoets [Illino-ay, now Michigan] and in their flight to the Louisianne, [Mississippi] to above the Black River. There this missionary had but one Frenchman for a companion. This Frenchman carefully followed the route, and made a portage at the same place as the Outaouas. He found himself in a rapid, one day, that was carrying him away in his canoe. The Father, to assist, debarked from his own, but did not find a good path to come to him. He entered one that had been made by beasts, and desiring to return, became confused in a labyrinth of trees, and was lost. The Frenchman, after having ascended the rapids with great labor, awaited the good Father, and, as he did not come, resolved to search for him. With all his might, for several days, he called his name in the woods, hoping to find him, but it was useless. He met, however, a Sakis [Sauk] who was carrying the camp-kettle of the missionary, and who gave him some intelligence. He assured him that he had found his foot-prints at some distance, but that he had not seen the Father. He told him, also, that he had found the tracks of several, who were going towards the Scioux. He declared that he supposed that the Scioux might have killed or captured him. Indeed, several years afterwards,

there were found among this tribe, his breviary and cassock, which they exposed at their festivals, making offerings to them of food."

In a journal of the Jesuits, Menard, about the seventh or eighth of August, 1661, is said to have been lost.

Groselliers (Gro-zay-yay), while Menard was endeavoring to reach the retreat of the Hurons, which he had made known to the authorities of Canada, was pushing through the country of the Assineboines, on the northwest shore of Lake Superior, and at length, probably by Lake Alem-pigon, or Nepigon, reached Hudson's Bay, and early in May, 1662, returned to Montreal, and surprised its citizens with his tale of new discoveries toward the Sea of the North.

The Hurons did not remain long toward the sources of the Black River, after Menard's disappearance, and deserting their plantations, joined their allies, the Ottawas, at La Pointe, now Bayfield, on Lake Superior. While here, they determined to send a war party of one hundred against the Sioux of Mille Lacs (Mil Lak) region. At length they met their foes, who drove them into one of the thousand marshes of the water-shed between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, where they hid themselves among the tall grasses. The Sioux, suspecting that they might attempt to escape in the night, cut up beaver skins into strips, and hung thereon little bells, which they had obtained from the French traders. The Hurons, emerging from their watery hiding place, stumbled over the unseen cords, ringing the bells, and the Sioux instantly attacked, killing all but one.

About the year 1665, four Frenchmen visited the Sioux of Minnesota, from the west end of Lake Superior, accompanied by an Ottawa chief, and in the summer of the same year, a flotilla of canoes laden with peltries, came down to Montreal. Upon their return, on the eighth of August, the Jesuit Father, Allouez, accompanied the traders, and, by the first of October, reached Chegoimegon Bay, on or near the site of the modern town of Bayfield, on Lake Superior, where he found the refugee Hurons and Ottawas. While on an excursion to Lake Alem-pigon, now Nepigon, this missionary saw, near the mouth of Saint Louis River, in Minnesota, some of the Sioux. He writes: "There is a tribe to the west of this, toward the great river called Messipi.

They are forty or fifty leagues from here, in a country of prairies, abounding in all kinds of game. They have fields, in which they do not sow Indian corn, but only tobacco. Providence has provided them with a species of marsh rice, which, toward the end of summer, they go to collect in certain small lakes, that are covered with it. They presented me with some when I was at the extremity of Lake Tracy [Superior], where I saw them. They do not use the gun, but only the bow and arrow with great dexterity. Their cabins are not covered with bark, but with deer-skins well dried, and stitched together so that the cold does not enter. These people are above all other savage and warlike. In our presence they seem abashed, and were motionless as statues. They speak a language entirely unknown to us, and the savages about here do not understand them."

The mission at La Pointe was not encouraging, and Allouez, "weary of their obstinate unbelief," departed, but Marquette succeeded him for a brief period.

The "*Relations*" of the Jesuits for 1670-71, allude to the Sioux or Dakotahs, and their attack upon the refugees at La Pointe:

"There are certain people called Nadoussi, dreaded by their neighbors, and although they only use the bow and arrow, they use it with so much skill and dexterity, that in a moment they fill the air. After the Parthian method, they turn their heads in flight, and discharge their arrows so rapidly that they are to be feared no less in their retreat than in their attack.

"They dwell on the shores and around the great river Messipi, of which we shall speak. They number no less than fifteen populous towns, and yet they know not how to cultivate the earth by seeding it, contenting themselves with a sort of marsh rye, which we call wild oats.

"For sixty leagues from the extremity of the upper lakes, towards sunset, and, as it were, in the centre of the western nations, they have all united their force by a general league, which has been made against them, as against a common enemy.

"They speak a peculiar language, entirely distinct from that of the Algonquins and Hurons, whom they generally surpass in generosity, since they often content themselves with the glory of

having obtained the victory, and release the prisoners they have taken in battle.

"Our Outouacs of the Point of the Holy Ghost [La Pointe, now Bayfield] had to the present time kept up a kind of peace with them, but affairs having become embroiled during last winter, and some murders having been committed on both sides, our savages had reason to apprehend that the storm would soon burst upon them, and judged that it was safer for them to leave the place, which in fact they did in the spring."

Marquette, on the 13th of September, 1669, writes: "The Nadouessi are the Iroquois of this country. * * * they lie northwest of the Mission of the Holy Ghost [La Pointe, the modern Bayfield] and we have not yet visited them, having confined ourselves to the conversion of the Ottawas."

Soon after this, hostilities began between the Sioux and the Hurons and Ottawas of La Pointe, and the former compelled their foes to seek another resting place, toward the eastern extremity of Lake Superior, and at length they pitched their tents at Mackinaw.

In 1674, some Sioux warriors came down to Sault Saint Marie, to make a treaty of peace with adjacent tribes. A friend of the Abbe de Gallinee wrote that a council was had at the fort to which "the Nadouessioux sent twelve deputies, and the others forty. During the conference, one of the latter, knife in hand, drew near the breast of one of the Nadouessioux, who showed surprise at the movement; when the Indian with the knife reproached him for cowardice. The Nadouessioux said he was not afraid. when the other planted the knife in his heart, and killed him. All the savages then engaged in conflict, and the Nadouessioux bravely defended themselves, but, overwhelmed by numbers, nine of them were killed. The two who survived rushed into the chapel, and closed the door. Here they found munitions of war, and fired guns at their enemies, who became anxious to burn down the chapel, but the Jesuits would not permit it, because they had their skins stored between its roof and ceiling. In this extremity, a Jesuit, Louis Le Boeme, advised that a cannon should be pointed at the door, which was discharged, and the two brave Sioux were killed."

Governor Frontenac of Canada, was indignant

at the occurrence, and in a letter to Colbert, one of the Ministers of Louis the Fourteenth, speaks in condemnation of this discharge of a cannon by a Brother attached to the Jesuit Mission.

From this period, the missions of the Church of Rome, near Lake Superior, began to wane. Shea, a devout historian of that church, writes: "In 1680, Father Enjalran was apparently alone at Green Bay, and Pierson at Mackinaw; the latter mission still comprising the two villages, Huron and Kiskakon. Of the other missions, neither Le Clerq nor Hennepin, the Recollect, writers of the West at this time, makes any mention, or in any way alludes to their existence, and La Fontan mentions the Jesuit missions only to ridicule them."

The Pigeon River, a part of the northern boundary of Minnesota, was called on the French maps Grosellier's River, after the first explorer of Minnesota, whose career, with his associate Radisson, became quite prominent in connection with the Hudson Bay region.

A disagreement occurring between Groselliers and his partners in Quebec, he proceeded to Paris, and from thence to London, where he was introduced to the nephew of Charles I., who led the cavalry charge against Fairfax and Cromwell at Naseby, afterwards commander of the English fleet. The Prince listened with pleasure to the narrative of travel, and endorsed the plans for prosecuting the fur trade and seeking a northwest passage to Asia. The scientific men of England were also full of the enterprise, in the hope that it would increase a knowledge of nature. The Secretary of the Royal Society wrote to Robert Boyle, the distinguished philosopher, a too sanguine letter. His words were: "Surely I need not tell you from hence what is said here, with great joy, of the discovery of a northwest passage; and by two Englishmen and one Frenchman represented to his Majesty at Oxford, and answered by the grant of a vessel to sail into Hudson's Bay and channel into the South Sea."

The ship *Nonsuch* was fitted out, in charge of Captain Zachary Gillam, a son of one of the early settlers of Boston; and in this vessel Groselliers and Radisson left the Thames, in June, 1668, and in September reached a tributary of Hudson's Bay. The next year, by way of Boston, they returned to England, and in 1670, a trading com-

pany was chartered, still known among venerable English corporations as "The Hudson's Bay Company."

The Reverend Mother of the Incarnation, Superior of the Ursulines of Quebec, in a letter of the 27th of August, 1670, writes thus :

"It was about this time that a Frenchman of our Touraine, named des Groselliers, married in this country, and as he had not been successful in making a fortune, was seized with a fancy to go to New England to better his condition. He excited a hope among the English that he had found a passage to the Sea of the North. With this expectation, he was sent as an envoy to England, where there was given to him, a vessel, with crew and every thing necessary for the voyage. With these advantages, he put to sea, and in place of the usual route, which others had taken in vain, he sailed in another direction, and searched so wide, that he found the grand Bay of the North. He found large population, and filled his ship or ships with peltries of great value. * * *

He has taken possession of this great region for the King of England, and for his personal benefit. A publication for the benefit of this French adventurer, has been made in England. He was a youth when he arrived here, and his wife and children are yet here."

Talon, Intendent of Justice in Canada, in a dispatch to Colbert, Minister of the Colonial Department of France, wrote on the 10th of November, 1670, that he has received intelligence that two English vessels are approaching Hudson's Bay, and adds : "After reflecting on all the nations that might have penetrated as far north as that, I can alight on only the English, who, under the guidance of a man named Des Grozellers, formerly an inhabitant of Canada, might possibly have attempted that navigation."

After years of service on the shores of Hudson's Bay, either with English or French trading companies, the old explorer died in Canada, and it has been said that his son went to England, where he was living in 1696, in receipt of a pension.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY MENTION OF LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

Sagard, A. D. 1636, on Copper Mines.—Boucher, A. D. 1640, Describes Lake Superior Copper. Jesuit Relations, A. D. 1666-67.—Copper on Isle Royale.—Half-Breed Voyageur Goes to France with Talon.—Jolliet and Perrot Search for Copper.—St. Lussan Plants the French Arms at Sault St. Marie.—Copper at Ontonagon and Head of Lake Superior.

Before white men had explored the shores of Lake Superior, Indians had brought to the trading posts of the St. Lawrence River, specimens of copper from that region. Sagard, in his *History of Canada*, published in 1636, at Paris, writes: "There are mines of copper which might be made profitable, if there were inhabitants and workmen who would labor faithfully. That would be done if colonies were established. About eighty or one hundred leagues from the Hurons, there is a mine of copper, from which Truchemont Brusle showed me an ingot, on his return from a voyage which he made to the neighboring nation."

Pierre Boucher, grandfather of Sieur de la Verendrye, the explorer of the lakes of the northern boundary of Minnesota, in a volume published A. D. 1640, also at Paris, writes: "In Lake Superior there is a great island, fifty or one hundred leagues in circumference, in which there is a very beautiful mine of copper. There are other places in those quarters, where there are similar mines; so I learned from four or five Frenchmen, who lately returned. They were gone three years, without finding an opportunity to return; they told me that they had seen an ingot of copper all refined which was on the coast, and weighed more than eight hundred pounds, according to their estimate. They said that the savages, on passing it, made a fire on it, after which they cut off pieces with their axes."

In the *Jesuit Relations* of 1666-67, there is this description of Isle Royale: "Advancing to a place called the Grand Anse, we meet with an island, three leagues from land, which is celebrated for the metal which is found there, and for the thunder which takes place there; for they say it always thunders there.

"But farther towards the west on the same north shore, is the island most famous for copper, Minong (Isle Royale). This island is twenty-five leagues in length; it is seven from the mainland, and sixty from the head of the lake. Nearly all around the island, on the water's edge, pieces of copper are found mixed with pebbles, but especially on the side which is opposite the south, and principally in a certain bay, which is near the northeast exposure to the great lake. * * *

"Advancing to the head of the lake (Fon du Lac) and returning one day's journey by the south coast, there is seen on the edge of the water, a rock of copper weighing seven or eight hundred pounds, and is so hard that steel can hardly cut it, but when it is heated it cuts as easily as lead. Near Point Chagouamigong [Sha-gah-wah-mikong, near Bayfield] where a mission was established rocks of copper and plates of the same metal were found. * * * Returning still toward the mouth of the lake, following the coast on the south as twenty leagues from the place last mentioned, we enter the river called Nantaouagan [Ontonagon] on which is a hill where stones and copper fall into the water or upon the earth. They are readily found.

"Three years since we received a piece which was brought from this place, which weighed a hundred pounds, and we sent it to Quebec to Mr. Talon. It is not certain exactly where this was broken from. We think it was from the forks of the river; others, that it was from near the lake, and dug up."

Talon, Intendant of Justice in Canada, visited France, taking a half-breed voyageur with him, and while in Paris, wrote on the 26th of February, 1669, to Colbert, the Minister of the Marine Department, "that this voyageur had penetrated among the western nations farther than any other Frenchman, and had seen the copper mine on Lake Huron. [Superior?] The man offers to go

to that mine, and explore, either by sea, or by lake and river, the communication supposed to exist between Canada and the South Sea, or to the regions of Hudson's Bay."

As soon as Talon returned to Canada he commissioned Jolliet and Pere [Perrot] to search for the mines of copper on the upper Lakes. Jolliet received an outfit of four hundred livres, and four canoes, and Perrot one thousand livres. Minister Colbert wrote from Paris to Talon, in February, 1671, approving of the search for copper, in these words: "The resolution you have taken to send *Sieur de La Salle* toward the south, and *Sieur de St. Lussou* to the north, to discover the *Saint Sault*, is very good, but the principal thing you ought to apply yourself in discoveries of this nature, is to look for the copper mine.

"Were this mine discovered, and its utility evident, it would be an assured means to attract several Frenchmen from old, to New France."

On the 14th of June, 1671, *Saint Lussou* at *Sault St. Marie*, planted the arms of France, in the presence of *Nicholas Perrot*, who acted as interpreter on the occasion; the *Sieur Jolliet*; *Pierre Moreau* or *Sieur de la Taupine*; a soldier of the garrison of *Quebec*, and several other Frenchmen.

Talon, in announcing *Saint Lussou's* explorations to *Colbert*, on the 2d of November, 1671, wrote from *Quebec*: "The copper which I send from *Lake Superior* and the river *Nantaouagan* [*Ontonagon*] proves that there is a mine on the border of some stream, which produces this material as pure as one could wish. More than twenty Frenchmen have seen one lump at the lake, which they estimate weighs more than eight hundred pounds. The *Jesuit Fathers* among the *Outaouas* [*Ou-taw-waws*] use an anvil of this material, which weighs about one hundred pounds. There will be no rest until the source from whence these detached lumps come is discovered.

"The river *Nantaouagan* [*Ontonagon*] appears

between two high hills, the plain above which feeds the lakes, and receives a great deal of snow, which, in melting, forms torrents which wash the borders of this river, composed of solid gravel, which is rolled down by it.

"The gravel at the bottom of this, hardens itself, and assumes different shapes, such as those pebbles which I send to *Mr. Bellinzany*. My opinion is that these pebbles, rounded and carried off by the rapid waters, then have a tendency to become copper, by the influence of the sun's rays which they absorb, and to form other nuggets of metal similar to those which I send to *Sieur de Bellinzany*, found by the *Sieur de Saint Lussou*, about four hundred leagues, at some distance from the mouth of the river.

"He hoped by the frequent journeys of the savages, and French who are beginning to travel by these routes, to discern the source of production."

Governor *Denonville*, of Canada, sixteen years after the above circumstances, wrote: "The copper, a sample of which I sent *M. Arnou*, is found at the head of *Lake Superior*. The body of the mine has not yet been discovered. I have seen one of our voyageurs who assures me that, some fifteen months ago he saw a lump of two hundred weight, as yellow as gold, in a river which falls into *Lake Superior*. When heated, it could be cut with an axe; but the superstitious Indians, regarding this boulder as a good spirit, would never permit him to take any of it away. His opinion is that the frost undermined this piece, and that the mine is in that river. He has promised to search for it on his way back."

In the year 1730, there was some correspondence with the authorities in France relative to the discovery of copper at *La Pointe*, but, practically, little was done by the French, in developing the mineral wealth of *Lake Superior*.

CHAPTER III.

DU LUTH PLANTS THE FRENCH ARMS IN MINNESOTA

Du Luth's Relatives.—Randin Visits Extremity of Lake Superior.—Du Luth Plants King's Arms.—Post at Kaministigoya.—Pierre Moreau, alias La Taupine.—La Salle's Visit.—A Pilot Deserts to the Sioux Country.—usafart, Du Luth's Interpreter.—Descent of the River St. Croix.—Meets Father Hennepin.—Criticism by La Salle—Trades with New England.—Visits France—In Command at Mackinaw.—Frenchmen Murdered at Keweenaw.—Du Luth Arrests and Shoots Murderers.—Builds Fort above Detroit.—With Indian Allies in the Seneca War.—Du Luth's Brother.—Cadillac Defends the Brandy Trade.—Du Luth Disapproves of Selling Brandy to the Indians.—In Command at Fort Frontenac.—Death.

In the year 1678, several prominent merchants of Quebec and Montreal, with the support of Governor Frontenac of Canada, formed a company to open trade with the Sioux of Minnesota, and a nephew of Patron, one of these merchants, a brother-in-law of Sieur de Lusigny, an officer of the Governor's Guards, named Daniel Grey-solon Du Luth [Doo-loo], a native of St. Germain en Laye, a few miles from Paris, although Lahontan speaks of him as from Lyons, was made the leader of the expedition. At the battle of Seneffe against the Prince of Orange, he was a gendarme, and one of the King's guards.

Du Luth was also a cousin of Henry Tonty, who had been in the revolution at Naples, to throw off the Spanish dependence. Du Luth's name is variously spelled in the documents of his day. Hennepin writes, "Du Luth;" others, "Dulhut," "Du Lhu," "Du Lut," "De Luth," "Du Lud."

The temptation to procure valuable furs from the Lake Superior region, contrary to the letter of the Canadian law, was very great; and more than one Governor winked at the contraband trade. Randin, who visited the extremity of Lake Superior, distributed presents to the Sioux and Ottawas in the name of Governor Frontenac, to secure the trade, and after his death, Du Luth was sent to complete what he had begun. With a party of twenty, seventeen Frenchmen and three Indians, he left Quebec on the first of September, 1678, and on the fifth of April, 1679, Du Luth writes to Governor Frontenac, that he is in the woods, about nine miles from Sault St. Marie, at the entrance of Lake Superior, and

adds that: he "will not stir from the Nadou-sioux, until further orders, and, peace being concluded, he will set up the King's Arms; lest the English and other Europeans settled towards California, take possession of the country."

On the second of July, 1679, he caused his Majesty's Arms to be planted in the great village of the Nadoussioux, called Kathio, where no Frenchman had ever been, and at Songaskicons and Houetbatons, one hundred and twenty leagues distant from the former, where he also set up the King's Arms. In a letter to Seignalay, published for the first time by Harris, he writes that it was in the village of Izatys [Issati]. Upon Franquelin's map, the Mississippi branches into the Tintonha [Teeton Sioux] country, and not far from here, he alleges, was seen a tree upon which was this legend: "Arms of the King cut on this tree in the year 1679."

He established a post at Kamanistigoya, which was distant fifteen leagues from the Grand Portage at the western extremity of Lake Superior; and here, on the fifteenth of September, he held a council with the Assenipoulaks [Assineboines] and other tribes, and urged them to be at peace with the Sioux. During this summer, he dispatched Pierre Moreau, a celebrated voyageur, nicknamed La Taupine, with letters to Governor Frontenac, and valuable furs to the merchants. His arrival at Quebec, created some excitement. It was charged that the Governor corresponded with Du Luth, and that he passed the beaver, sent by him, in the name of merchants in his interest. The Intendant of Justice, Du Chesneau, wrote to the Minister of the Colonial Department of France, that "the man named La Taupine, a famous coureur des bois, who set out in the month of September of last year, 1678, to go to the Ottawacs, with goods, and who has always been interested with the Governor, having returned this year, and I, being advised that he had traded in

two days, one hundred and fifty beaver robes in one village of this tribe, amounting to nearly nine hundred beavers, which is a matter of public notoriety; and that he left with Du Luth two men whom he had with him, considered myself bound to have him arrested, and to interrogate him; but having presented me with a license from the Governor, permitting him and his comrades, named Lamonde and Dupuy, to repair to the Outawac, to execute his secret orders, I had him set at liberty: and immediately on his going out, *Sieur Prevost*, Town Mayor of Quebec, came at the head of some soldiers to force the prison, in case he was still there, pursuant to his orders from the Governor, in these terms: "*Sieur Prevost*, Mayor of Quebec, is ordered, in case the Intendant arrest *Pierre Moreau alias La Taupine*, whom we have sent to Quebec as bearer of our dispatches, upon pretext of his having been in the bush, to set him forthwith at liberty, and to employ every means for this purpose, at his peril. Done at Montreal, the 5th September, 1679."

La Taupine, in due time returned to Lake Superior with another consignment of merchandise. The interpreter of Du Luth, and trader with the Sioux, was *Faffart*, who had been a soldier under *La Salle* at Fort Frontenac, and had deserted.

La Salle was commissioned in 1678, by the King of France, to explore the West, and trade in cibola, or buffalo skins, and on condition that he did not traffic with the *Ottawaws*, who carried their beaver to Montreal.

On the 27th of August, 1679, he arrived at Mackinaw, in the "*Griffin*," the first sailing vessel on the great Lakes of the West, and from thence went to Green Bay, where, in the face of his commission, he traded for beaver. Loading his vessel with peltries, he sent it back to Niagara, while he, in canoes, proceeded with his expedition to the Illinois River. The ship was never heard of, and for a time supposed to be lost, but *La Salle* afterward learned from a Pawnee boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, who was brought prisoner to his fort on the Illinois by some Indians, that the pilot of the "*Griffin*" had been among the tribes of the Upper Missouri. He had ascended the Mississippi with four others in two birch canoes with goods and some hand grenades, taken from the ship, with the intention of joining *Du Luth*, who had for months been trading

with the Sioux; and if their efforts were unsuccessful, they expected to push on to the English, at Hudson's Bay. While ascending the Mississippi they were attacked by Indians, and the pilot and one other only survived, and they were sold to the Indians on the Missouri.

In the month of June, 1680, *Du Luth*, accompanied by *Faffart*, an interpreter, with four Frenchmen, also a Chippeway and a Sioux, with two canoes, entered a river, the mouth of which is eight leagues from the head of Lake Superior on the South side, named *Nemitsakouat*. Reaching its head waters, by a short portage, of half a league, he reached a lake which was the source of the *Saint Croix River*, and by this, he and his companions were the first Europeans to journey in a canoe from Lake Superior to the Mississippi.

La Salle writes, that *Du Luth*, finding that the Sioux were on a hunt in the Mississippi valley, below the *Saint Croix*, and that *Accault*, *Augelle* and *Hennepin*, who had come up from the Illinois a few weeks before, were with them, descended until he found them. In the same letter he disregards the truth in order to disparage his rival, and writes:

"Thirty-eight or forty leagues above the Chippeway they found the river by which the *Sieur Du Luth* did descend to the Mississippi: He had been three years, contrary to orders, with a company of twenty "*coureurs du bois*" on Lake Superior; he had borne himself bravely, proclaiming everywhere that at the head of his brave fellows he did not fear the *Grand Prevost*, and that he would compel an amnesty.

"While he was at Lake Superior, the *Nadouesious*, enticed by the presents that the late *Sieur Randin* had made on the part of Count Frontenac, and the *Sauteurs* [*Ojibways*], who are the savages who carry the peltries to Montreal, and who dwell on Lake Superior, wishing to obey the repeated orders of the Count, made a peace to unite the *Sauteurs* and French, and to trade with the *Nadouesious*, situated about sixty leagues to the west of Lake Superior. *Du Luth*, to disguise his desertion, seized the opportunity to make some reputation for himself, sending two messengers to the Count to negotiate a truce, during which period their comrades negotiated still better for beaver.

Several conferences were held with the Na-

douessieux, and as he needed an interpreter, he led off one of mine, named Faffart, formerly a soldier at Fort Frontenac. During this period there were frequent visits between the Sauteurs [Ojibways] and Nadouesieux, and supposing that it might increase the number of beaver skins, he sent Faffart by land, with the Nadouesieux and Sauteurs [Ojibways]. The young man on his return, having given an account of the quantity of beaver in that region, he wished to proceed thither himself, and, guided by a Sauter and a Nadouesieux, and four Frenchmen, he ascended the river Nemitsakouat, where, by a short portage, he descended that stream, whereon he passed through forty leagues of rapids [Upper St. Croix River], and finding that the Nadouesieux were below with my men and the Father, who had come down again from the village of the Nadouesieux, he discovered them. They went up again to the village, and from thence they all together came down. They returned by the river Ouisconsin, and came back to Montreal, where Du Luth insults the commissaries, and the deputy of the 'procureur general,' named d'Auteuil. Count Frontenac had him arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Quebec, with the intention of returning him to France for the amnesty accorded to the coureurs des bois, did not release him."

At this very period, another party charges Frontenac as being Du Luth's particular friend.

Du Luth, during the fall of 1681, was engaged in the beaver trade at Montreal and Quebec. Du Chesneau, the Intendant of Justice for Canada, on the 13th of November, 1681, wrote to the Marquis de Siegnelay, in Paris: "Not content with the profits to be derived from the countries under the King's dominion, the desire of making money everywhere, has led the Governor [Frontenac], Boisseau, Du Lut and Patron, his uncle, to send canoes loaded with peltries, to the English. It is said sixty thousand livres' worth has been sent thither;" and he further stated that there was a very general report that within five or six days, Frontenac and his associates had divided the money received from the beavers sent to New England.

At a conference in Quebec of some of the distinguished men in that city, relative to difficulties with the Iroquois, held on the 10th of October, 1682, Du Luth was present. From thence he went

to France, and, early in 1683, consulted with the Minister of Marine at Versailles relative to the interests of trade in the Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior region. Upon his return to Canada, he departed for Mackinaw. Governor De la Barre, on the 9th of November, 1683, wrote to the French Government that the Indians west and north of Lake Superior, "when they heard by expresses sent them by Du Lhut, of his arrival at Missilimakinak, that he was coming, sent him word to come quickly and they would unite with him to prevent others going thither. If I stop that pass as I hope, and as it is necessary to do, as the English of the Bay [Hudson's] excite against us the savages, whom Sieur Du Lhut alone can quiet."

While stationed at Mackinaw he was a participant in a tragic occurrence. During the summer of 1683 Jacques le Maire and Colin Berthot, while on their way to trade at Keweenaw, on Lake Superior, were surprised by three Indians, robbed, and murdered. Du Luth was prompt to arrest and punish the assassins. In a letter from Mackinaw, dated April 12, 1684, to the Governor of Canada, he writes: "Be pleased to know, Sir, that on the 24th of October last, I was told that Folle Avoine, accomplice in the murder and robbery of the two Frenchmen, had arrived at Sault Ste. Marie with fifteen families of the Sauteurs [Ojibways] who had fled from Chagoamigon [La Pointe] on account of an attack which they, together with the people of the land, made last Spring upon the Nadouesieux [Dakotahs.]

"He believed himself safe at the Sault, on account of the number of allies and relatives he had there. Rev. Father Albanel informed me that the French at the Saut, being only twelve in number, had not arrested him, believing themselves too weak to contend with such numbers, especially as the Sauteurs had declared that they would not allow the French to redden the land of their fathers with the blood of their brothers.

"On receiving this information, I immediately resolved to take with me six Frenchmen, and embark at the dawn of the next day for Sault Ste. Marie, and if possible obtain possession of the murderer. I made known my design to the Rev. Father Engalran, and, at my request, as he had some business to arrange with Rev. Father Albanel, he placed himself in my canoe.

"Having arrived within a league of the village

of the Sault, the Rev. Father, the Chevalier de Fourville, Cardonniere, and I disembarked. I caused the canoe, in which were Baribaud, Le Mere, La Fortune, and Macons, to proceed, while we went across the wood to the house of the Rev. Father, fearing that the savages, seeing me, might suspect the object of my visit, and cause Folle Avoine to escape. Finally, to cut the matter short, I arrested him, and caused him to be guarded day and night by six Frenchmen.

"I then called a council, at which I requested all the savages of the place to be present, where I repeated what I had often said to the Hurons and Ottawas since the departure of M. Pere [Perrot], giving them the message you ordered me, Sir, that in case there should be among them any spirits so evil disposed as to follow the example of those who have murdered the French on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, they must separate the guilty from the innocent, as I did not wish the whole nation to suffer, unless they protected the guilty. * * * The savages held several councils, to which I was invited, but their only object seemed to be to exculpate the prisoner, in order that I might release him.

"All united in accusing Achiganaga and his children, assuring themselves with the belief that M. Pere, [Perrot] with his detachment would not be able to arrest them, and wishing to persuade me that they apprehended that all the Frenchmen might be killed.

"I answered them, * * * 'As to the anticipated death of M. Pere [Perrot], as well as of the other Frenchmen, that would not embarrass me, since I believed neither the allies nor the nation of Achiganaga would wish to have a war with us to sustain an action so dark as that of which we were speaking. Having only to attack a few murderers, or, at most, those of their own family, I was certain that the French would have them dead or alive.'

"This was the answer they had from me during the three days that the councils lasted; after which I embarked, at ten o'clock in the morning, sustained by only twelve Frenchmen, to show a few unruly persons who boasted of taking the prisoner away from me, that the French did not fear them.

"Daily I received accounts of the number of savages that Achiganaga drew from his nation to

Kiaonan [Keweenaw] under pretext of going to war in the spring against the Nadouecioux, to avenge the death of one of his relatives, son of Ouenaus, but really to protect himself against us, in case we should become convinced that his children had killed the Frenchmen. This precaution placed me between hope and fear respecting the expedition which M. Pere [Perrot] had undertaken.

"On the 24th of November, [1683], he came across the wood at ten o'clock at night, to tell me that he had arrested Achiganaga and four of his children. He said they were not all guilty of the murder, but had thought proper, in this affair, to follow the custom of the savages, which is to seize all the relatives. Folle Avoine, whom I had arrested, he considered the most guilty, being without doubt the originator of the mischief.

"I immediately gave orders that Folle Avoine should be more closely confined, and not allowed to speak to any one; for I had also learned that he had a brother, sister, and uncle in the village of the Kiskakons.

"M. Pere informed me that he had released the youngest son of Achiganaga, aged about thirteen or fourteen years, that he might make known to their nation and the Sauteurs [Ojibways], who are at Nocke and in the neighborhood, the reason why the French had arrested his father and brothers. M. Pere bade him assure the savages that if any one wished to complain of what he had done, he would wait for them with a firm step; for he considered himself in a condition to set them at defiance, having found at Kiaonau [Keweenaw] eighteen Frenchmen who had wintered there.

"On the 25th, at daybreak, M. Pere embarked at the Sault, with four good men whom I gave him, to go and meet the prisoners. He left them four leagues from there, under a guard of twelve Frenchmen; and at two o'clock in the afternoon, they arrived. I had prepared a room in my house for the prisoners, in which they were placed under a strong guard, and were not allowed to converse with any one.

"On the 26th, I commenced proceedings; and this, sir, is the course I pursued. I gave notice to all the chiefs and others, to appear at the council which I had appointed, and gave to Folle Avoine the privilege of selecting two of his rela-

tives to support his interests; and to the other prisoners I made the same offer.

"The council being assembled, I sent for Folle Avoine to be interrogated, and caused his answers to be written, and afterwards they were read to him, and inquiry made whether they were not, word for word, what he had said. He was then removed under a safe guard. I used the same form with the two eldest sons of Achiganaga, and, as Folle Avoine had indirectly charged the father with being accessory to the murder, I sent for him and also for Folle Avoine, and bringing them into the council, confronted the four.

"Folle Avoine and the two sons of Achiganaga accused each other of committing the murder, without denying that they were participators in the crime. Achiganaga alone strongly maintained that he knew nothing of the design of Folle Avoine, nor of his children, and called on them to say if he had advised them to kill the Frenchmen. They answered, 'No.'

"This confrontation, which the savages did not expect, surprised them; and, seeing the prisoners had convicted themselves of the murder, the Chiefs said: 'It is enough; you accuse yourselves; the French are masters of your bodies.'

"The next day I held another council, in which I said there could be no doubt that the Frenchmen had been murdered, that the murderers were known, and that they knew what was the practice among themselves upon such occasions. To all this they said nothing, which obliged us on the following day to hold another council in the cabin of Brochet, where, after having spoken, and seeing that they would make no decision, and that all my councils ended only in reducing tobacco to ashes, I told them that, since they did not wish to decide, I should take the responsibility, and that the next day I would let them know the determination of the French and myself.

"It is proper, Sir, you should know that I observed all these forms only to see if they would feel it their duty to render to us the same justice that they do to each other, having had divers examples in which when the tribes of those who had committed the murder did not wish to go to war with the tribe aggrieved, the nearest relations of the murderers killed them themselves; that is to say, man for man.

"On the 29th of November. I gathered together

the French that were here, and, after the interrogations and answers of the accused had been read to them, the guilt of the three appeared so evident, from their own confessions, that the vote was unanimous that all should die. But as the French who remained at Kiaonan to pass the winter had written to Father Engalran and to myself, to beg us to treat the affair with all possible leniency, the savages declaring that if they made the prisoners die they would avenge themselves, I told the gentlemen who were with me in council that, this being a case without a precedent, I believed it was expedient for the safety of the French who would pass the winter in the Lake Superior country to put to death only two, as that of the third might bring about grievous consequences, while the putting to death, man for man, could give the savages no complaint, since this is their custom. M. de la Tour, chief of the Fathers, who had served much, sustained my opinions by strong reasoning, and all decided that two should be shot, namely, Folle Avoine and the older of the two brothers, while the younger should be released, and hold his life, Sir, as a gift from you.

"I then returned to the cabin of Brochet with Messrs. Boisguillot, Pere, De Repentigny, De Manthet, De la Ferte, and Macons, where were all the chiefs of the Outawas du Sable, Outawas Sinagos, Kiskakons, Sauteurs, D'Achiliny, a part of the Hurons, and Oumamens, the chief of the Amikoyes. I informed them of our decision * * * that, the Frenchmen having been killed by the different nations, one of each must die, and that the same death they had caused the French to suffer they must also suffer. * * * This decision to put the murderers to death was a hard stroke to them all, for none had believed that I would dare to undertake it. * * * I then left the council and asked the Rev. Fathers if they wished to baptize the prisoners, which they did.

"An hour after, I put myself at the head of forty-two Frenchmen, and, in sight of more than four hundred savages, and within two hundred paces of their fort, I caused the two murderers to be shot. The impossibility of keeping them until spring made me hasten their death. * * * When M. Pere made the arrest, those who had committed the murder confessed it; and when he asked them what they had done with our goods,

they answered that they were almost all concealed. He proceeded to the place of concealment, and was very much surprised, as were also the French with him, to find them, in fifteen or twenty different places. By the carelessness of the savages, the tobacco and powder were entirely destroyed, having been placed in the pinery, under the roots of trees, and being soaked in the water caused by ten or twelve days' continuous rain, which inundated all the lower country. The season for snow and ice having come, they had all the trouble in the world to get out the bales of cloth.

"They then went to see the bodies, but could not remove them, these miserable wretches having thrown them into a marsh, and thrust them down into holes which they had made. Not satisfied with this, they had also piled branches of trees upon the bodies, to prevent them from floating when the water should rise in the spring, hoping by this precaution the French would find no trace of those who were killed, but would think them drowned; as they reported that they had found in the lake on the other side of the Portage, a boat with the sides all broken in, which they believed to be a French boat.

"Those goods which the French were able to secure, they took to Kiaonau [Keweenaw], where were a number of Frenchmen who had gone there to pass the winter, who knew nothing of the death of Colin Berthot and Jacques le Maire, until M. Pere arrived.

"The ten who formed M. Pere's detachment having conferred together concerning the means they should take to prevent a total loss, decided to sell the goods to the highest bidder. The sale was made for 1100 livres, which was to be paid in beavers, to M. de la Chesnaye, to whom I send the names of the purchasers.

"The savages who were present when Achiganaga and his children were arrested wished to pass the calumet to M. Pere, and give him captives to satisfy him for the murder committed on the two Frenchmen; but he knew their intention, and would not accept their offer. He told them neither a hundred captives nor a hundred packs of beaver would give back the blood of his brothers; that the murderers must be given up to me, and I would see what I would do.

"I caused M. Pere to repeat these things in the

council, that in future the savages need not think by presents to save those who commit similar deeds. Besides, sir, M. Pere showed plainly by his conduct, that he is not strongly inclined to favor the savages, as was reported. Indeed, I do not know any one whom they fear more, yet who flatters them less or knows them better.

"The criminals being in two different places, M. Pere being obliged to keep four of them, sent Messrs. de Repentigny, Manthet, and six other Frenchmen, to arrest the two who were eight leagues in the woods. Among others, M. de Repentigny and M. de Manthet showed that they feared nothing when their honor called them.

"M. de la Chevrotiere has also served well in person, and by his advice, having pointed out where the prisoners were. Achiganaga, who had adopted him as a son, had told him where he should hunt during the winter. * * * * * It still remained for me to give to Achiganaga and his three children the means to return to his family. Their home from which they were taken was nearly twenty-six leagues from here. Knowing their necessity, I told them you would not be satisfied in giving them life; you wished to preserve it, by giving them all that was necessary to prevent them from dying with hunger and cold by the way, and that your gift was made by my hands. I gave them blankets, tobacco, meat, hatchets, knives, twine to make nets for beavers, and two bags of corn, to supply them till they could kill game.

"They departed two days after, the most contented creatures in the world, but God was not; for when only two days' journey from here, the old Achiganaga fell sick of the quinsy, and died, and his children returned. When the news of his death arrived, the greater part of the savages of this place [Mackinaw] attributed it to the French, saying we had caused him to die. I let them talk, and laughed at them. It is only about two months since the children of Achiganaga returned to Kiaonau."

Some of those opposed to Du Luth and Frontenac, prejudiced the King of France relative to the transaction we have described, and in a letter to the Governor of Canada, the King writes: "It appears to me that one of the principal causes of the war arises from one Du Luth having caused two to be killed who had assassinated two French-

men on Lake Superior; and you sufficiently see how much this man's voyage, which can not produce any advantage to the colony, and which was permitted only in the interest of some private persons, has contributed to distract the peace of the colony."

Du Luth and his young brother appear to have traded at the western extremity of Lake Superior, and on the north shore, to Lake Nipigon.

In June, 1684, Governor De la Barre sent Guillet and Hebert from Montreal to request Du Luth and Durantaye to bring down voyageurs and Indians to assist in an expedition against the Iroquois of New York. Early in September, they reported on the St. Lawrence, with one hundred and fifty coureurs des bois and three hundred and fifty Indians; but as a treaty had just been made with the Senecas, they returned.

De la Barre's successor, Governor Denonville, in a dispatch to the French Government, dated November 12th, 1685, alludes to Du Luth being in the far West, in these words: "I likewise sent to M. De la Durantaye, who is at Lake Superior under orders from M. De la Barre, and to Sieur Du Luth, who is also at a great distance in another direction, and all so far beyond reach that neither the one nor the other can hear news from me this year; so that, not being able to see them at soonest, before next July, I considered it best not to think of undertaking anything during the whole of next year, especially as a great number of our best men are among the Outaouacs, and can not return before the ensuing summer. * * * In regard to Sieur Du Luth, I sent him orders to repair here, so that I may learn the number of savages on whom I may depend. He is accredited among them, and rendered great services to M. De la Barre by a large number of savages he brought to Niagara, who would have attacked the Senecas, was it not for an express order from M. De la Barre to the contrary."

In 1686, while at Mackinaw, he was ordered to establish a post on the Detroit, near Lake Erie. A portion of the order reads as follows: "After having given all the orders that you may judge necessary for the safety of this post, and having well secured the obedience of the Indians, you will return to Michilimackinac, there to await Rev. Father Engelran, by whom I will communicate what I wish of you, there."

The design of this post was to block the passage of the English to the upper lakes. Before it was established, in the fall of 1686, Thomas Roseboom, a daring trader from Albany, on the Hudson, had found his way to the vicinity of Mackinaw, and by the proffer of brandy, weakened the allegiance of the tribes to the French.

A canoe coming to Mackinaw with dispatches for the French and their allies, to march to the Seneca country, in New York, perceived this New York trader and associates, and, giving the alarm, they were met by three hundred coureurs du bois and captured.

In the spring of 1687 Du Luth, Durantaye, and Tonty all left the vicinity of Detroit for Niagara, and as they were coasting along Lake Erie they met another English trader, a Scotchman by birth, and by name Major Patrick McGregor, a person of some influence, going with a number of traders to Mackinaw. Having taken him prisoner, he was sent with Roseboom to Montreal.

Du Luth, Tonty, and Durantaye arrived at Niagara on the 27th of June, 1687, with one hundred and seventy French voyageurs, besides Indians, and on the 10th of July joined the army of Denonville at the mouth of the Genesee River, and on the 13th Du Luth and his associates had a skirmish near a Seneca village, now the site of the town of Victor, twenty miles southeast of the city of Rochester, New York. Governor Denonville, in a report, writes: "On the 13th, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having passed through two dangerous defiles, we arrived at the third, where we were vigorously attacked by eight hundred Senecas, two hundred of whom fired, wishing to attack our rear, while the rest would attack our front, but the resistance, made produced such a great consternation that they soon resolved to fly. * * * We witnessed the painful sight of the usual cruelties of the savages, who cut the dead into quarters, as is done in slaughter houses, in order to put them into the kettle. The greater number were opened while still warm, that the blood might be drunk. Our rascally Otaoas distinguished themselves particularly by these barbarities. * * * We had five or six men killed on the spot, French and Indians, and about twenty wounded, among the first of whom was the Rev. Father Angelran, superior of all the Otaoan Missions, by a very severe gun-shot. It is a great

misfortune that this wound will prevent him going back again, for he is a man of capacity."

In the order to Du Luth assigning him to duty at the post on the site of the modern Fort Gratiot, above the city of Detroit, the Governor of Canada said: "If you can so arrange your affairs that your brother can be near you in the Spring, I shall be very glad. He is an intelligent lad, and might be a great assistance to you; he might also be very serviceable to us."

This lad, Greysolon de la Tourette, during the winter of 1686-7 was trading among the Assinaboines and other tribes at the west end of Lake Superior, but, upon receiving a dispatch, hastened to his brother, journeying in a canoe without any escort from Mackinaw. He did not arrive until after the battle with the Senecas. Governor Denonville, on the 25th of August, 1687, wrote:

"Du Luth's brother, who has recently arrived from the rivers above the Lake of the Allempignons [Nipigon], assures me that he saw more than fifteen hundred persons come to trade with him, and they were very sorry he had not goods sufficient to satisfy them. They are of the tribes accustomed to resort to the English at Port Nelson and River Bourbon, where, they say, they did not go this year, through Sieur Du Lhu's influence."

After the battle in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, Du Luth, with his celebrated cousin, Henry Tonty, returned together as far as the post above the present city of Detroit, Michigan, but this point, after 1688, was not again occupied.

From this period Du Luth becomes less prominent. At the time when the Jesuits attempted to exclude brandy from the Indian country a bitter controversy arose between them and the traders. Cadillac, a Gascon by birth, commanding Fort Buade, at Mackinaw, on August 3, 1695, wrote to Count Frontenac: "Now, what reason can we assign that the savages should not drink brandy bought with their own money as well as we? Is it prohibited to prevent them from becoming intoxicated? Or is it because the use of brandy reduces them to extreme misery, placing it out of their power to make war by depriving them of clothing and arms? If such representations in regard to the Indians have been made to the Count, they are very false, as every one knows who is acquainted with the ways of the savages.

* * * It is bad faith to represent to the Count

that the sale of brandy reduces the savage to a state of nudity, and by that means places it out of his power to make war, since he never goes to war in any other condition. * * * Perhaps it will be said that the sale of brandy makes the labors of the missionaries unfruitful. It is necessary to examine this proposition. If the missionaries care for only the extension of commerce, pursuing the course they have hitherto, I agree to it; but if it is the use of brandy that hinders the advancement of the cause of God, I deny it, for it is a fact which no one can deny that there are a great number of savages who never drink brandy, yet who are not, for that, better Christians.

"All the Sioux, the most numerous of all the tribes, who inhabit the region along the shore of Lake Superior, do not even like the smell of brandy. Are they more advanced in religion for that? They do not wish to have the subject mentioned, and when the missionaries address them they only laugh at the foolishness of preaching. Yet these priests boldly fling before the eyes of Europeans, whole volumes filled with glowing descriptions of the conversion of souls by thousands in this country, causing the poor missionaries from Europe, to run to martyrdom as flies to sugar and honey."

Du Luth, or Du Lhut, as he wrote his name, during this discussion, was found upon the side of order and good morals. His attestation is as follows: "I certify that at different periods I have lived about ten years among the Ottawa nation, from the time that I made an exploration to the Nadouecioux people until Fort Saint Joseph was established by order of the Monsieur Marquis Denonville, Governor General, at the head of the Detroit of Lake Erie, which is in the Iroquois country, and which I had the honor to command. During this period, I have seen that the trade in eau-de-vie (brandy) produced great disorder, the father killing the son, and the son throwing his mother into the fire; and I maintain that, morally speaking, it is impossible to export brandy to the woods and distant missions, without danger of its leading to misery."

Governor Frontenac, in an expedition against the Oneidas of New York, arrived at Fort Frontenac, on the 19th of July, 1695, and Captain Du Luth was left in command with forty soldiers,

and masons and carpenters, with orders to erect new buildings. In about four weeks he erected a building one hundred and twenty feet in length, containing officers' quarters, store-rooms, a bakery and a chapel. Early in 1697 he was still in command of the post, and in a report it is mentioned that "everybody was then in good health, except Captain Dulhut the commander, who was unwell of the gout."

It was just before this period, that as a member of the Roman Catholic Church, he was firmly impressed that he had been helped by prayers which he addressed to a deceased Iroquois girl, who had died in the odor of sanctity, and, as a thank offering, signed the following certificate: "I, the subscriber, certify to all whom it may concern, that having been tormented by the gout, for the space of twenty-three years, and with such

severe pains, that it gave me no rest for the space of three months at a time, I addressed myself to Catherine Tegahkouita, an Iroquois virgin deceased at the Sault Saint Louis, in the reputation of sanctity, and I promised her to visit her tomb, if God should give me health, through her intercession. I have been as perfectly cured at the end of one novena, which I made in her honor, that after five months, I have not perceived the slightest touch of my gout. Given at Fort Frontenac, this 18th day of August, 1696."

As soon as cold weather returned, his old malady again appeared. He died early in A. D. 1710. Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada, under date of first of May of that year, wrote to Count Pontchartrain, Colonial Minister at Paris, "Captain Du Lud died this winter. He was a very honest man."

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST WHITE MEN AT FALLS OF SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA.

Falls of St. Anthony Visited by White Men.—La Salle Gives the First Description of Upper Mississippi Valley.—Accault, the Leader, Accompanied by Angelle and Hennepin, at Falls of Saint Anthony.—Hennepin Declared Unreliable by La Salle.—His Early Life.—His First Book Criticized by Althe Bernon and Tronson.—The First Meeting with Sioux?—Astomishment at Red Lake.—His First Voyage.—A Noble Fight.—Accault and Hennepin at Lake Pepin.—Leave the River Below Saint Paul.—At Mille Lac.—A Sweating Cabin.—Seven Wagoners at Marmer's Camp.—Fears of an Iron Pole.—Making a Dictionary.—Infant Baptized.—Route to the Pacific.—Hennepin Descends River Again.—Falls of St. Anthony.—On a Buffalo Hunt.—Meets Du Luth.—Returns to Mille Lac.—With Du Luth at Falls of St. Anthony.—Returns to France.—Subsequent Life.—His Books Examined.—Denies in First Book His Descent to the Gulf of Mexico.—Dispute with Du Luth at Falls of St. Anthony.—Patronage of Du Luth.—Tribute to Du Luth.—Hennepin's Answer to Criticisms.—Denounced by D'Hervill and Father Gravier.—Residence in Rome.

In the summer of 1680, Michael Accault (Ako), Hennepin, the Franciscan missionary, Augelle, Du Luth, and Fallart all visited the Falls of Saint Anthony.

The first description of the valley of the upper Mississippi was written by La Salle, at Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, on the 22d of August, 1682, a month before Hennepin, in Paris, obtained a license to print, and some time before the Franciscan's first work, was issued from the press.

La Salle's knowledge must have been received from Michael Accault, the leader of the expedition, Augelle, his comrade, or the clerical attache, the Franciscan, Hennepin.

It differs from Hennepin's narrative in its freedom from bombast, and if its statements are to be credited, the Franciscan must be looked on as one given to exaggeration. The careful student, however, soon learns to be cautious in receiving the statement of any of the early explorers and ecclesiastics of the Northwest. The Franciscan depreciated the Jesuit missionary, and La Salle did not hesitate to misrepresent Du Luth and others for his own exaltation. La Salle makes statements which we deem to be wide of the truth when his prejudices are aroused.

At the very time that the Intendant of Justice in Canada is complaining that Governor Frontenac is a friend and correspondent of Du Luth,

La Salle writes to his friends in Paris, that Du Luth is looked upon as an outlaw by the governor.

While official documents prove that Du Luth was in Minnesota a year before Accault and associates, yet La Salle writes: "Moreover, the Nadouesieux is not a region which he has discovered. It is known that it was discovered a long time before, and that the Rev. Father Hennepin and Michael Accault were there before him."

La Salle in this communication describes Accault as one well acquainted with the language and names of the Indians of the Illinois region, and also "cool, brave, and prudent," and the head of the party of exploration.

We now proceed with the first description of the country above the Wisconsin, to which is given, for the first and only time, by any writer, the Sioux name, Meschetz Odeba, perhaps intended for Meshdeke Wakpa, River of the Foxes.

He describes the Upper Mississippi in these words: "Following the windings of the Mississippi, they found the river Ouisconsin, Wisconsin, or Meschetz Odeba, which flows between Bay of Puans and the Grand river. * * * About twenty-three or twenty-four leagues to the north or northwest of the mouth of the Ouisconsin. * * * they found the Black river, called by the Nadouesieux, Chabadeba [Chapa Wakpa, Beaver river] not very large, the mouth of which is bordered on the two shores by alders.

"Ascending about thirty leagues, almost at the same point of the compass, is the Buffalo river [Chippewa], as large at its mouth as that of the Illinois. They follow it ten or twelve leagues, where it is deep, small and without rapids, bordered by hills which widen out from time to time to form prairies."

About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th of April, 1680, the travelers were met by a war party of one hundred Sioux in thirty-three birch bark canoes. "Michael Accault, who was the

leader," says La Salle, "presented the Calumet." The Indians were presented by Accault with twenty knives and a fathom and a half of tobacco and some goods. Proceeding with the Indians ten days, on the 22d of April the isles in the Mississippi were reached, where the Sioux had killed some Maskoutens, and they halted to weep over the death of two of their own number; and to assuage their grief, Accault gave them in trade a box of goods and twenty-four hatchets.

When they were eight leagues below the Falls of Saint Anthony, they resolved to go by land to their village, sixty leagues distant. They were well received; the only strife among the villages was that which resulted from the desire to have a Frenchman in their midst. La Salle also states that it was not correct to give the impression that Du Luth had rescued his men from captivity, for they could not be properly called prisoners.

He continues: "In going up the Mississippi again, twenty leagues above that river [Saint Croix] is found the falls, which those I sent, and who passing there first, named Saint Anthony. It is thirty or forty feet high, and the river is narrower here than elsewhere. There is a small island in the midst of the chute, and the two banks of the river are not bordered by high hills, which gradually diminish at this point, but the country on each side is covered with thin woods, such as oaks and other hard woods, scattered wide apart.

"The canoes were carried three or four hundred steps, and eight leagues above was found the west [east?] bank of the river of the Nadouesious, ending in a lake named Issati, which expands into a great marsh, where the wild rice grows toward the mouth."

In the latter part of his letter La Salle uses the following language relative to his old chaplain:

"I believed that it was appropriate to make for you the narrative of the adventures of this canoe, because I doubt not that they will speak of it, and if you wish to confer with the Father Louis Hennepin, Recollect, who has returned to France, you must know him a little, because he will not fail to exaggerate all things; it is his character, and to me he has written as if he were about to be burned when he was not even in danger, but he believes that it is honorable to act in this manner,

and he speaks more conformably to that which he wishes than to that which he knows."

Hennepin was born in Ath, an inland town of the Netherlands. From boyhood he longed to visit foreign lands, and it is not to be wondered at that he assumed the priest's garb, for next to the soldier's life, it suited one of wandering propensities.

At one time he is on a begging expedition to some of the towns on the sea coast. In a few months he occupies the post of chaplain at an hospital, where he shrives the dying and administers extreme unction. From the quiet of the hospital he proceeds to the camp, and is present at the battle of Seneffe, which occurred in the year 1674.

His whole mind, from the time that he became a priest, appears to have been on "things seen and temporal," rather than on those that are "unseen and eternal." While on duty at some of the ports of the Straits of Dover, he exhibited the characteristic of an ancient Athenian more than that of a professed successor of the Apostles. He sought out the society of strangers "who spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." With perfect nonchalance he confesses that notwithstanding the nauseating fumes of tobacco, he used to slip behind the doors of sailors' taverns, and spend days, without regard to the loss of his meals, listening to the adventures and hair-breadth escapes of the mariners in lands beyond the sea.

In the year 1676, he received a welcome order from his Superior, requiring him to embark for Canada. Unaccustomed to the world, and arbitrary in his disposition, he rendered the cabin of the ship in which he sailed any thing but heavenly. As in modern days, the passengers in a vessel to the new world were composed of heterogeneous materials. There were young women going out in search for brothers or husbands, ecclesiastics, and those engaged in the then new, but profitable, commerce in furs. One of his fellow passengers was the talented and enterprising, though unfortunate, La Salle, with whom he was afterwards associated. If he is to be credited, his intercourse with La Salle was not very pleasant on ship-board. The young women, tired of being cooped up in the narrow accommodations of the ship, when the evening was fair

sought the deck, and engaged in the rude dances of the French peasantry of that age. Hennepin, feeling that it was improper, began to assume the air of the priest, and forbade the sport. La Salle, feeling that his interference was uncalled for, called him a pedant, and took the side of the girls, and during the voyage there were stormy discussions.

Good humor appears to have been restored when they left the ship, for Hennepin would otherwise have not been the companion of La Salle in his great western journey.

Sojourning for a short period at Quebec, the adventure-loving Franciscan is permitted to go to a mission station on or near the site of the present town of Kingston, Canada West.

Here there was much to gratify his love of novelty, and he passed considerable time in rambling among the Iroquois of New York. In 1678 he returned to Quebec, and was ordered to join the expedition of Robert La Salle.

On the 6th of December Father Hennepin and a portion of the exploring party had entered the Niagara river. In the vicinity of the Falls, the winter was passed, and while the artisans were preparing a ship above the Falls, to navigate the great lakes, the Recollect whiled away the hours, in studying the manners and customs of the Seneca Indians, and in admiring the sublimest handiwork of God on the globe.

On the 7th of August, 1679, the ship being completely rigged, unfurled its sails to the breezes of Lake Erie. The vessel was named the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Frontenac, Governor of Canada, the first ship of European construction that had ever ploughed the waters of the great inland seas of North America.

After encountering a violent and dangerous storm on one of the lakes, during which they had given up all hope of escaping shipwreck, on the 27th of the month, they were safely moored in the harbor of "Missilimackinack." From thence the party proceeded to Green Bay, where they left the ship, procured canoes, and continued along the coast of Lake Michigan. By the middle of January, 1680, La Salle had conducted his expedition to the Illinois River, and, on an eminence near Lake Peoria, he commenced, with much heaviness of heart, the erection of a fort,

which he called Crevecoeur, on account of the many disappointments he had experienced.

On the last of February, Accault, Augelle, and Hennepin left to ascend the Mississippi.

The first work bearing the name of the Reverend Father Louis Hennepin, Franciscan Missionary of the Recollect order, was entitled, "*Description de la Louisiane*," and in 1683 published in Paris.

As soon as the book appeared it was criticised. Abbe Bernou, on the 29th of February, 1684, writes from Rome about the "paltry book" (*mechant livre*) of Father Hennepin. About a year before the pious Tronson, under date of March 13, 1683, wrote to a friend: "I have interviewed the P. Recollect, who *pretends* to have descended the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico. I do not know that one *will believe what he speaks* any more than that which is in the *printed relation* of P. Louis, which I send you that you may make your own reflections."

On the map accompanying his first book, he boldly marks a Recollect Mission many miles north of the point he had visited. In the Utrecht edition of 1697 this deliberate fraud is erased.

Throughout the work he assumes, that he was the leader of the expedition, and magnifies trifles into tragedies. For instance, Mr. La Salle writes that Michael Accault, also written Ako, who was the leader, presented the Sioux with the calumet;" but Hennepin makes the occurrence more formidable.

He writes: "Our prayers were heard, when on the 11th of April, 1680, about two o'clock in the afternoon, we suddenly perceived thirty-three bark canoes manned by a hundred and twenty Indians coming down with very great speed, on a war party, against the Miamis, Illinois and Maroas. These Indians surrounded us, and while at a distance, discharged some arrows at us, but as they approached our canoe, the old men seeing us with the calumet of peace in our hands, prevented the young men from killing us. These savages leaping from their canoes, some on land, others into the water, with frightful cries and yells approached us, and as we made no resistance, being only three against so great a number, one of them wrenched our calumet from our hands, while our canoe and theirs were tied to the shore. We first presented to them a piece of

French tobacco, better for smoking than theirs and the eldest among them uttered the words' "Miamiha, Miamiha."

"As we did not understand their language, we took a little stick, and by signs which we made on the sand, showed them that their enemies, the Miamis, whom they sought, had fled across the river Colbert [Mississippi] to join the Iſlinois; when they saw themselves discovered and unable to surprise their enemies, three or four old men laying their hands on my head, wept in a mournful tone.

"With a spare handkerchief I had left I wiped away their tears, but they would not smoke our Calumet. They made us cross the river with great cries, while all shouted with tears in their eyes; they made us row before them, and we heard yells capable of striking the most resolute with terror. After landing our canoe and goods, part of which had already been taken, we made a fire to boil our kettle, and we gave them two large wild turkeys which we had killed. These Indians having called an assembly to deliberate what they were to do with us, the two head chiefs of the party approaching, showed us by signs that the warriors wished to tomahawk us. This compelled me to go to the war chiefs with one young man, leaving the other by our property, and throw into their midst six axes, fifteen knives and six fathom of our black tobacco; and then bringing down my head, I showed them with an axe that they might kill me, if they thought proper. This present appeased many individual members, who gave us some beaver to eat, putting the three first morsels into our mouths, according to the custom of the country, and blowing on the meat, which was too hot, before putting the bark dish before us to let us eat as we liked. We spent the night in anxiety, because, before retiring at night, they had returned us our peace calumet:

"Our two boatmen were resolved to sell their lives dearly, and to resist if attacked; their arms and swords were ready. As for my own part, I determined to allow myself to be killed without any resistance; as I was going to announce to them a God who had been foully accused, unjustly condemned, and cruelly crucified, without showing the least aversion to those who put him to death. We watched in turn, in our anxiety,

so as not to be surprised asleep. The next morning, a chief named Narrhetoba asked for the peace calumet, filled it with willow bark, and all smoked. It was then signified that the white men were to return with them to their villages."

In his narrative the Franciscan remarks, "I found it difficult to say my office before these Indians. Many seeing me move my lips, said in a fierce tone, 'Ouakanche.' Michael, all out of countenance, told me, that if I continued to say my breviary, we should all three be killed, and the Picard begged me at least to pray apart, so as not to provoke them. I followed the latter's advice, but the more I concealed myself the more I had the Indians at my heels; for when I entered the wood, they thought I was going to hide some goods under ground, so that I knew not on what side to turn to pray, for they never let me out of sight. This obliged me to beg pardon of my canoe-men, assuring them I could not dispense with saying my office. By the word, 'Ouakanche,' the Indians meant that the book I was reading was a spirit, but by their gesture they nevertheless showed a kind of aversion, so that to accustom them to it, I chanted the litany of the Blessed Virgin in the canoe, with my book opened. They thought that the breviary was a spirit which taught me to sing for their diversion; for these people are naturally fond of singing."

This is the first mention of a Dahkotch word in a European book. The savages were annoyed rather than enraged, at seeing the white man reading a book, and exclaimed, "Wakan-de!" this is wonderful or supernatural. The war party was composed of several bands of the M'dewahkantonwan Dahkotahs, and there was a diversity of opinion in relation to the disposition that should be made of the white men. The relatives of those who had been killed by the Miamis, were in favor of taking their scalps, but others were anxious to retain the favor of the French, and open a trading intercourse.

Perceiving one of the canoe-men shoot a wild turkey, they called the gun, "Manza Ouackange," iron that has understanding; more correctly, "Maza Wakande," this is the supernatural metal.

Aquipaguétin, one of the head men, resorted to the following device to obtain merchandise. Says the Father, "This wily savage had the bones of some distinguished relative, which he

preserved with great care in some skins dressed and adorned with several rows of black and red porcupine quills. From time to time he assembled his men to give it a smoke, and made us come several days to cover the bones with goods, and by a present wipe away the tears he had shed for him, and for his own son killed by the Miamis. To appease this captious man, we threw on the bones several fathoms of tobacco, axes, knives, beads, and some black and white wampum bracelets. * * * We slept at the point of the Lake of Tears [Lake Pepin], which we so called from the tears which this chief shed all night long, or by one of his sons whom he caused to weep when he grew tired."

The next day, after four or five leagues' sail, a chief came, and telling them to leave their canoes, he pulled up three piles of grass for seats. Then taking a piece of cedar full of little holes, he placed a stick into one, which he revolved between the palms of his hands, until he kindled a fire, and informed the Frenchmen that they would be at Mille Lac in six days. On the nineteenth day after their captivity, they arrived in the vicinity of Saint Paul, not far, it is probable, from the marshy ground on which the Kaposia band once lived, and now called Pig's Eye.

The journal remarks, "Having arrived on the nineteenth day of our navigation, five leagues below St. Anthony's Falls, these Indians landed us in a bay, broke our canoe to pieces, and secreted their own in the reeds."

They then followed the trail to Mille Lac, sixty leagues distant. As they approached their villages, the various bands began to show their spoils. The tobacco was highly prized, and led to some contention. The chalice of the Father, which glistened in the sun, they were afraid to touch, supposing it was "wakan." After five days' walk they reached the Issati [Dahkotah] settlements in the valley of the Rum or Knife river. The different bands each conducted a Frenchman to their village, the chief Aquipaguetin taking charge of Hennepin. After marching through the marshes towards the sources of Rum river, five wives of the chief, in three bark canoes, met them and took them a short league to an island where their cabins were.

An aged Indian kindly rubbed down the way-worn Franciscan; placing him on a bear-skin

near the fire, he anointed his legs and the soles of his feet with wildcat oil.

The son of the chief took great pleasure in carrying upon his bare back the priest's robe with dead men's bones enveloped. It was called Pere Louis Chinnen. In the Dahkotah language Shinna or Shinnan signifies a buffalo robe.

Hennepin's description of his life on the island is in these words:

"The day after our arrival, Aquipaguetin, who was the head of a large family, covered me with a robe made of ten large dressed beaver skins, trimmed with porcupine quills. This Indian showed me five or six of his wives, telling them, as I afterwards learned, that they should in future regard me as one of their children.

"He set before me a bark dish full of fish, and seeing that I could not rise from the ground, he had a small sweating-cabin made, in which he made me enter with four Indians. This cabin he covered with buffalo skins, and inside he put stones red-hot. He made me a sign to do as the others before beginning to sweat, but I merely concealed my nakedness with a handkerchief. As soon as these Indians had several times breathed out quite violently, he began to sing vociferously, the others putting their hands on me and rubbing me while they wept bitterly. I began to faint, but I came out and could scarcely take my habit to put on. When he made me sweat thus three times a week, I felt as strong as ever."

The mariner's compass was a constant source of wonder and amazement. Aquipaguetin having assembled the braves, would ask Hennepin to show his compass. Perceiving that the needle turned, the chief harangued his men, and told them that the Europeans were spirits, capable of doing any thing.

In the Franciscan's possession was an iron pot with feet like lions', which the Indians would not touch unless their hands were wrapped in buffalo skins. The women looked upon it as "wakan," and would not enter the cabin where it was.

"The chiefs of these savages, seeing that I was desirous to learn, frequently made me write, naming all the parts of the human body; and as I would not put on paper certain indelicate words, at which they do not blush, they were heartily amused."

They often asked the Franciscan questions, to answer which it was necessary to refer to his lexicon. This appeared very strange, and, as they had no word for paper, they said, "That white thing must be a spirit which tells Pere Louis all we say."

Hennepin remarks: "These Indians often asked me how many wives and children I had, and how old I was, that is, how many winters; for so these natives always count. Never illumined by the light of faith, they were surprised at my answer. Pointing to our two Frenchmen, whom I was then visiting, at a point three leagues from our village, I told them that a man among us could only have one wife; that as for me, I had promised the Master of life to live as they saw me, and to come and live with them to teach them to be like the French.

"But that gross people, till then lawless and faithless, turned all I said into ridicule. 'How,' said they, 'would you have these two men with thee have wives? Ours would not live with them, for they have hair all over their face, and we have none there or elsewhere.' In fact, they were never better pleased with me than when I was shaved, and from a complaisance, certainly not criminal, I shaved every week.

"As often as I went to visit the cabins, I found a sick child, whose father's name was Mamenisi. Michael Ako would not accompany me; the Picard du Gay alone followed me to act as sponsor, or, rather, to witness the baptism.

"I christened the child Antoinette, in honor of St. Anthony of Padua, as well as for the Picard's name, which was Anthony Auguelle. He was a native of Amiens, and nephew of the Procurator-General of the Premonstratensians both now at Paris. Having poured natural water on the head and uttered these words: 'Creature of God, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,' I took half an altar cloth which I had wrested from the hands of an Indian who had stolen it from me, and put it on the body of the baptized child; for as I could not say mass for want of wine and vestments, this piece of linen could not be put to better use than to enshroud the first Christian child among these tribes. I do not know whether the softness of the linen had refreshed her, but she was the next day smiling in her mother's arms,

who believed that I had cured the child; but she died soon after, to my great consolation.

"During my stay among them, there arrived four savages, who said they were come alone five hundred leagues from the west, and had been four months upon the way. They assured us there was no such place as the Straits of Anian, and that they had traveled without resting, except to sleep, and had not seen or passed over any great lake, by which phrase they always mean the sea.

"They further informed us that the nation of the Assenipoulacs [Assiniboines] who lie north-east of Issati, was not above six or seven days' journey; that none of the nations, within their knowledge, who lie to the east or northwest, had any great lake about their countries, which were very large, but only rivers, which came from the north. They further assured us that there were very few forests in the countries through which they passed, insomuch that now and then they were forced to make fires of buffaloes' dung to boil their food. All these circumstances make it appear that there is no such place as the Straits of Anian, as we usually see them set down on the maps. And whatever efforts have been made for many years past by the English and Dutch, to find out a passage to the Frozen Sea, they have not yet been able to effect it. But by the help of my discovery and the assistance of God, I doubt not but a passage may still be found, and that an easy one too.

"For example, we may be transported into the Pacific Sea by rivers which are large and capable of carrying great vessels, *and from thence it is very easy to go to China and Japan, without crossing the equinoctial line; and, in all probability, Japan is on the same continent as America.*"

Hennepin in his first book, thus describes his first visit to the Falls of St. Anthony: "In the beginning of July, 1680, we descended the [Rum] River in a canoe southward, with the great chief Ouasicoude [Wauzeekootay] that is to say Pierced Pine, with about eighty cabins composed of more than a hundred and thirty families and about two hundred and fifty warriors. Scarcely would the Indians give me a place in their little flotilla, for they had only old canoes. They went four leagues lower down, to get birch bark to make some more. Having made a hole in the ground, to hide our silver chalice and our papers, till our

return from the hunt, and keeping only our breviary, so as not to be loaded, I stood on the bank of the lake formed by the river we had called St. Francis [now Rum] and stretched out my hand to the canoes as they rapidly passed in succession.

"Our Frenchmen also had one for themselves, which the Indians had given them. They would not take me in, Michael Ako saying that he had taken me long enough to satisfy him. I was hurt at this answer, seeing myself thus abandoned by Christians, to whom I had always done good, as they both often acknowledged; but God never having abandoned me on that painful voyage, inspired two Indians to take me in their little canoe, where I had no other employment than to bale out with a little bark tray, the water which entered by little holes. This I did not do without getting all wet. This boat might, indeed, be called a death box, for its lightness and fragility. These canoes do not generally weigh over fifty pounds, the least motion of the body upsets them, unless you are long accustomed to that kind of navigation.

"On disembarking in the evening, the Picard, as an excuse, told me that their canoe was half-rotten, and that had we been three in it, we should have run a great risk of remaining on the way. * * * Four days after our departure for the buffalo hunt, we halted eight leagues above St. Anthony of Padua's Falls, on an eminence opposite the mouth of the River St. Francis [Rum] * * * The Picard and myself went to look for haws, gooseberries, and little wild fruit, which often did us more harm than good. This obliged us to go alone, as Michael Ako refused, in a wretched canoe, to Ouisconsin river, which was more than a hundred leagues off, to see whether the Sieur de la Salle had sent to that place a reinforcement of men, with powder, lead, and other munitions, as he had promised us.

"The Indians would not have suffered this voyage had not one of the three remained with them. They wished me to stay, but Michael Ako absolutely refused. As we were making the portage of our canoe at St. Anthony of Padua's Falls, we perceived five or six of our Indians who had taken the start; one of them was up in an oak opposite the great fall, weeping bitterly, with a rich dressed beaver robe, whitened inside, and trimmed with porcupine quills, which he was

offering as a sacrifice to the falls; which is, in itself, admirable and frightful. I heard him while shedding copious tears, say as he spoke to the great cataract, 'Thou who art a spirit, grant that our nation may pass here quietly, without accident; may kill buffalo in abundance; conquer our enemies, and bring in slaves, some of whom we will put to death before thee. The Messenecqz (so they call the tribe named by the French Outagamis) have killed our kindred; grant that we may avenge them.' This robe offered in sacrifice, served one of our Frenchmen, who took it as we returned."

It is certainly wonderful, that Hennepin, who knew nothing of the Sioux language a few weeks before, should understand the prayer offered at the Falls without the aid of an interpreter.

The narrator continues: "A league beyond St. Anthony of Padua's Falls, the Picard was obliged to land and get his powder horn, which he had left at the Falls. * * * As we descended the river Colbert [Mississippi] we found some of our Indians on the islands loaded with buffalo meat, some of which they gave us. Two hours after landing, fifteen or sixteen warriors whom we had left above St. Anthony of Padua's Falls, entered, tomakawk in hand, upset the cabin of those who had invited us, took all the meat and bear oil they found, and greased themselves from head to foot."

This was done because the others had violated the rules for the buffalo hunt. With the Indians Hennepin went down the river sixty leagues, and then went up the river again, and met buffalo. He continues:

"While seeking the Ouisconsin River, that savage father, Aquipagnetin, whom I had left, and who I believed more than two hundred leagues off, on the 11th of July, 1680, appeared with the warriors." After this, Hennepin and Picard continued to go up the river almost eighty leagues.

There is great confusion here, as the reader will see. When at the mouth of the Rum River, he speaks of the Wisconsin as more than a hundred leagues off. He floats down the river sixty leagues; then he ascended, but does not state the distance; then he ascends eighty leagues.

He continues: "The Indians whom he had left with Michael Ako at Buffalo [Chippeway] River,

with the flotilla of canoes loaded with meat, came down. * * * All the Indian women had their stock of meat at the mouth of Buffalo River and on the islands, and again we went down the Colbert [Mississippi] about eighty leagues. * * * We had another alarm in our camp: the old men on duty on the top of the mountains announced that they saw two warriors in the distance; all the bowmen hastened there with speed, each trying to outstrip the others; but they brought back only two of their enemies, who came to tell them that a party of their people were hunting at the extremity of Lake Conde [Superior] and had found four Spirits (so they call the French) who, by means of a slave, had expressed a wish to come on, knowing us to be among them. * * * On the 25th of July, 1680, as we were ascending the river Colbert, after the buffalo hunt, to the Indian villages, we met *Sieur du Luth*, who came to the *Nadouessious* with five French soldiers. They joined us about two hundred and twenty leagues distant from the country of the Indians who had taken us. As we had some knowledge of the language, they begged us to accompany them to the villages of these tribes, to which I readily agreed, knowing that these two Frenchmen had not approached the sacrament for two years."

Here again the number of leagues is confusing, and it is impossible to believe that *Du Luth* and his interpreter *Faffart*, who had been trading with the *Sioux* for more than a year, needed the help of *Hennepin*, who had been about three months with these people.

We are not told by what route *Hennepin* and *Du Luth* reached *Lake Issati* or *Mille Lacs*, but *Hennepin* says they arrived there on the 11th of August, 1680, and he adds, "Toward the end of September, having no implements to begin an establishment, we resolved to tell these people, that for their benefit, we would have to return to the French settlements. The grand Chief of the *Issati* or *Nadouessioux* consented, and traced in pencil on paper I gave him, the route I should take for four hundred leagues. With this chart, we set out, eight Frenchmen, in two canoes, and descended the river *St. Francis* and *Colbert* [*Rum* and *Mississippi*]. Two of our men took two beaver robes at *St. Anthony of Padua's Falls*, which the Indians had hung in sacrifice on the trees."

The second work of *Hennepin*, an enlargement of the first, appeared at *Utrecht* in the year 1697, ten years after *La Salle's* death. During the interval between the publication of the first and second book, he had passed three years as Superintendent of the *Recollets* at *Reny* in the province of *Artois*, when *Father Hyacinth Lefevre*, a friend of *La Salle*, and Commissary Provincial of *Recollets* at *Paris*, wished him to return to *Canada*. He refused, and was ordered to go to *Rome*, and upon his coming back was sent to a convent at *St. Omer*, and there received a dispatch from the Minister of State in *France* to return to the countries of the King of *Spain*, of which he was a subject. This order, he asserts, he afterwards learned was forged.

In the preface to the English edition of the *New Discovery*, published in 1698, in *London*, he writes:

"The pretended reason of that violent order was because I refused to return into *America*, where I had been already eleven years; though the particular laws of our Order oblige none of us to go beyond sea against his will. I would have, however, returned very willingly had I not known the malice of *M. La Sallé*, who would have exposed me to perish, as he did one of the men who accompanied me in my discovery. God knows that I am sorry for his unfortunate death; but the judgments of the Almighty are always just, for the gentleman was killed by one of his own men, who were at last sensible that he exposed them to visible dangers without any necessity and for his private designs."

After this he was for about five years at *Gosselies*, in *Brabant*, as Confessor in a convent, and from thence removed to his native place, *Ath*, in *Belgium*, where, according to his narrative in the preface to the "*Nouveau Decouverte*," he was again persecuted. Then *Father Payez*, Grand Commissary of *Recollets* at *Louvain*, being informed that the King of *Spain* and the Elector of *Bavaria* recommended the step, consented that he should enter the service of *William the Third* of *Great Britain*, who had been very kind to the Roman Catholics of *Netherlands*. By order of *Payez* he was sent to *Antwerp* to take the lay habit in the convent there, and subsequently went to *Utrecht*, where he finished his second book known as the *New Discovery*.

His first volume, printed in 1683, contains 312 pages, with an appendix of 107 pages, on the Customs of the Savages, while the Utrecht book of 1697 contains 509 pages without an appendix.

On page 249 of the *New Discovery*, he begins an account of a voyage alleged to have been made to the mouth of the Mississippi, and occupies over sixty pages in the narrative. The opening sentences give as a reason for concealing to this time his discovery, that La Salle would have reported him to his Superiors for presuming to go down instead of ascending the stream toward the north, as had been agreed; and that the two with him threatened that if he did not consent to descend the river, they would leave him on shore during the night, and pursue their own course.

He asserts that he left the Gulf of Mexico, to return, on the 1st of April, and on the 24th left the Arkansas; but a week after this, he declares he landed with the Sioux at the marsh about two miles below the city of Saint Paul.

The account has been and is still a puzzle to the historical student. In our review of his first book we have noticed that as early as 1683, he claimed to have descended the Mississippi. In the Utrecht publication he declares that while at Quebec, upon his return to France, he gave to Father Valentine Roux, Commissary of Recollects, his journal, upon the promise that it would be kept secret, and that this Father made a copy of his whole voyage, including the visit to the Gulf of Mexico; but in his *Description of Louisiana*, Hennepin wrote, "We had some design of going to the mouth of the river Colbert, which more probably empties into the Gulf of Mexico than into the Red Sea, but the tribes that seized us gave us no time to sail up and down the river."

The additions in his Utrecht book to magnify his importance and detract from others, are many. As Sparks and Parkman have pointed out the plagiarisms of this edition, a reference here is unnecessary.

Du Luth, who left Quebec in 1678, and had been in northern Minnesota, with an interpreter, for a year, after he met Ako and Hennepin, becomes of secondary importance, in the eyes of the Franciscan.

In the *Description of Louisiana*, on page 289, Hennepin speaks of passing the Falls of Saint Anthony, upon his return to Canada, in these

few words: "Two of our men seized two beaver robes at the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, which the Indians had in sacrifice, fastened to trees." But in the Utrecht edition, commencing on page 416, there is much added concerning Du Luth. After using the language of the edition of 1683, already quoted it adds: "Hereupon there arose a dispute between Sieur du Luth and myself. I commended what they had done, saying, 'The savages might judge by it that they disliked the superstition of these people.' The Sieur du Luth, on the contrary, said that they ought to have left the robes where the savages placed them, for they would not fail to avenge the insult we had put upon them by this action, and that it was feared that they would attack us on this journey. I confessed he had some foundation for what he said, and that he spoke according to the rules of prudence. But one of the two men flatly replied, the two robes suited them, and they cared nothing for the savages and their superstitions. The Sieur du Luth at these words was so greatly enraged that he nearly struck the one who uttered them, but I intervened and settled the dispute. The Picard and Michael Ako ranged themselves on the side of those who had taken the robes in question, which might have resulted badly.

"I argued with Sieur du Luth that the savages would not attack us, because I was persuaded that their great chief Ouasicoode would have our interests at heart, and he had great credit with his nation. The matter terminated pleasantly.

"When we arrived near the river Ouisconsin, we halted to smoke the meat of the buffalo we had killed on the journey. During our stay, three savages of the nation we had left, came by the side of our canoe to tell us that their great chief Ouasicoode, having learned that another chief of these people wished to pursue and kill us, and that he entered the cabin where he was consulting, and had struck him on the head with such violence as to scatter his brains upon his associates; thus preventing the executing of this injurious project.

"We regaled the three savages, having a great abundance of food at that time. The Sieur du Luth, after the savages had left, was as enraged as before, and feared that they would pursue and attack us on our voyage. He would have pushed

the matter further, but seeing that one man would resist, and was not in the humor to be imposed upon, he moderated, and I appeased them in the end with the assurance that God would not abandon us in distress, and, provided we confided in Him, he would deliver us from our foes, because He is the protector of men and angels."

After describing a conference with the Sioux, he adds, "Thus the savages were very kind, without mentioning the beaver robes. The chief Ouasicoûde told me to offer a fathom of Martini-co tobacco to the chief Aquipaguetin, who had adopted me as a son. This had an admirable effect upon the barbarians, who went off shouting several times the word 'Louis,' [Ouis or We] which, as he said, means the sun. Without vanity, I must say that my name will be for a long time among these people.

"The savages having left us, to go to war against the Messorites, the Maroha, the Illinois, and other nations which live toward the lower part of the Mississippi, and are irreconcilable foes of the people of the North, the Sieur du Luth, who upon many occasions gave me marks of his friendship, could not forbear to tell our men that I had all the reason in the world to believe that the Viceroy of Canada would give me a favorable reception, should we arrive before winter, and that he wished with all his heart that he had been among as many natives as myself."

The style of Louis Hennepin is unmistakable in this extract, and it is amusing to read his patronage of one of the fearless explorers of the Northwest, a cousin of Tonty, favored by Frontenac, and who was in Minnesota a year before his arrival.

In 1691, six years before the Utrecht edition of Hennepin, another Recollect Franciscan had published a book at Paris, called "The First Establishment of the Faith in New France," in which is the following tribute to Du Luth, whom Hennepin strives to make a subordinate: "In the last years of M. de Frontenac's administration, Sieur Du Luth, a man of talent and experience, opened a way to the missionary and the Gospel in many different nations, turning toward the north of that lake [Superior] where he even built a fort, he advanced as far as the Lake of the Issati, called Lake Buade, from the family name of M.

de Frontenac, planting the arms of his Majesty in several nations on the right and left."

In the second volume of his last book, which is called "A Continuance of the New Discovery of a vast Country in America," etc., Hennepin noticed some criticisms.

To the objection that his work was dedicated to William the Third of Great Britain, he replies: "My King, his most Catholic Majesty, his Electoral Highness of Bavaria, the consent in writing of the Superior of my order, the integrity of my faith, and the regular observance of my vows, which his Britannic Majesty allows me, are the best warrants of the uprightness of my intentions."

To the query, how he could travel so far upon the Mississippi in so little time, he answers with a bold face, "That we may, with a canoe and a pair of oars, go twenty, twenty-five, or thirty leagues every day, and more too, if there be occasion. And though we had gone but ten leagues a day, yet in thirty days we might easily have gone three hundred leagues. If during the time we spent from the river of the Illinois to the mouth of the Meschasipi, in the Gulf of Mexico, we had used a little more haste, we might have gone the same twice over."

To the objection, that he said, he had passed eleven years in America, when he had been there but about four, he evasively replies, that "reckoning from the year 1674, when I first set out, to the year 1688, when I printed the second edition of my 'Louisiana,' it appears that I have spent fifteen years either in travels or printing my Discoveries."

To those who objected to the statement in his first book, in the dedication to Louis the Fourteenth, that the Sioux always call the sun Louis, he writes: "I repeat what I have said before, that being among the Issati and Nadouessans, by whom I was made a slave in America, I never heard them call the sun any other than Louis. It is true these savages call also the moon Louis, but with this distinction, that they give the moon the name of Louis Bastache, which in their language signifies, the sun that shines in the night."

The Utrecht edition called forth much censure, and no one in France doubted that Hennepin was the author. D'Iberville, Governor of Louisiana, while in Paris, wrote on July 3d 1699, to

the Minister of Marine and Colonies of France, in these words: "Very much vexed at the Recollect, whose false narratives had deceived every one, and caused our suffering and total failure of our enterprise, by the time consumed in the search of things which alone existed in his imagination."

The Rev. Father James Gravier, in a letter from a fort on the Gulf of Mexico, near the Mississippi, dated February 16th, 1701, expressed the sentiment of his times when he speaks of Hennepin "who presented to King William, the Relation of the Mississippi, where he never was, and after a thousand falsehoods and ridiculous boasts,

* * * he makes Mr. de la Salle appear in his Relation, wounded with two balls in the head, turn toward the Recollect Father Anastase, to ask him for absolution, having been killed instantly, without uttering a word and other like false stories."

Hennepin gradually faded out of sight. Brunet mentions a letter written by J. B. Dubos, from Rome, dated March 1st, 1701, which mentions that Hennepin was living on the Capitoline Hill, in the celebrated convent of Ara Cœli, and was a favorite of Cardinal Spada. The time and place of his death has not been ascertained.

CHAPTER V.

NICHOLAS PERROT, FOUNDER OF FIRST POST ON LAKE PEPIN.

Early Life.—Searches for Copper.—Interpreter at Sault St. Marie, Employed by La Salle —Builds Stockade at Lake Pepin. —Hostile Indians Rebuked. —A Silver Ostensorium Given to a Jesuit Chapel.—Perrot in the Battle against Senecas, in New York.—Second Visit to Sioux Country.—Taking Possession by "Proces Verbal."—Discovery of Lead Mines.—Attends Council at Montreal.—Establishes a Post near Detroit, in Michigan.—Perrot's Death, and his Wife.

Nicholas Perrot, sometimes written Pere, was one of the most energetic of the class in Canada known as "*coureurs des bois*," or forest rangers. Born in 1644, at an early age he was identified with the fur trade of the great inland lakes. As early as 1665, he was among the Outagamies [Foxes], and in 1667 was at Green Bay. In 1669, he was appointed by Talon to go to the lake region in search of copper mines. At the formal taking possession of that country in the name of the King of France, at Sault St. Marie, on the 14th of May, 1671, he acted as interpreter. In 1677, he seems to have been employed at Fort Frontenac. La Salle was made very sick the next year, from eating a salad, and one Nicholas Perrot, called *Joly Cœur* (Jolly Soul) was suspected of having mingled poison with the food. After this he was associated with Du Luth in the execution of two Indians, as we have seen. In 1684, he was appointed by De la Barre, the Governor of Canada, as Commandant for the West, and left Montreal with twenty men. Arriving at Green Bay in Wisconsin, some Indians told him that they had visited countries toward the setting sun, where they obtained the blue and green stones suspended from their ears and noses, and that they saw horses and men like Frenchmen, probably the Spaniards of New Mexico; and others said that they had obtained hatchets from persons who lived in a house that walked on the water, near the mouth of the river of the Assiniboines, alluding to the English established at Hudson's Bay. Proceeding to the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, thirteen Hurons were met, who were bitterly opposed to the establishment of a post near the Sioux. After the

Mississippi was reached, a party of Winnebagoes was employed to notify the tribes of Northern Iowa that the French had ascended the river, and wished to meet them. It was further agreed that prairie fires would be kindled from time to time, so that the Indians could follow the French.

After entering Lake Pepin, near its mouth, on the east side, Perrot found a place suitable for a post, where there was wood. The stockade was built at the foot of a bluff beyond which was a large prairie. La Potherie makes this statement, which is repeated by Penicaut, who writes of Lake Pepin: "To the right and left of its shores there are also prairies. In that on the right on the bank of the lake, there is a fort, which was built by Nicholas Perrot, whose name it yet [1700] bears."

Soon after he was established, it was announced that a band of Aiouez [Ioways] was encamped above, and on the way to visit the post. The French ascended in canoes to meet them, but as they drew nigh, the Indian women ran up the bluffs, and hid in the woods; but twenty of the braves mustered courage to advance and greet Perrot, and bore him to the chief's lodge. The chief, bending over Perrot, began to weep, and allowed the moisture to fall upon his visitor. After he had exhausted himself, the principal men of the party repeated the slabbering process. Then buffalo tongues were boiled in an earthen pot, and after being cut into small pieces, the chief took a piece, and, as a mark of respect, placed it in Perrot's mouth.

During the winter of 1684-85, the French traded in Minnesota.

At the end of the beaver hunt, the Ayoecs [Ioways] came to the post, but Perrot was absent visiting the Nadouaissioux, and they sent a chief to notify him of their arrival. Four Illinois met him on the way, and were anxious for the return of four children held by the French. When the

Sioux, who were at war with the Illinois, perceived them, they wished to seize their canoes, but the French voyageurs who were guarding them, pushed into the middle of the river, and the French at the post coming to their assistance, a reconciliation was effected, and four of the Sioux took the Illinois upon their shoulders, and bore them to the shore.

An order having been received from Denonville, Governor of Canada, to bring the Miamis, and other tribes, to the rendezvous at Niagara, to go on an expedition against the Senecas, Perrot entrusting the post at Lake Pepin to a few Frenchmen, visited the Miamis, who were dwelling below on the Mississippi, and with no guide but Indian camp fires, went sixty miles into the country beyond the river.

Upon his return, he perceived a great smoke, and at first thought that it was a war party proceeding to the Sioux country. Fortunately he met a Maskouten chief, who had been at the post to see him, and he gave the intelligence, that the Outagamies [Foxes], Kikapous [Kickapoos], and Mascoutechs [Maskoutens], and others, from the region of Green Bay, had determined to pillage the post, kill the French, and then go to war against the Sioux. Hurrying on, he reached the fort, and learned that on that very day three spies had been there and seen that there were only six Frenchmen in charge.

The next day two more spies appeared, but Perrot had taken the precaution to put loaded guns at the door of each hut, and caused his men frequently to change their clothes. To the query, "How many French were there?" the reply was given, "Forty, and that more were daily expected, who had been on a buffalo hunt, and that the guns were well loaded and knives well sharpened." They were then told to go back to their camp and bring a chief of each nation represented, and that if Indians, in large numbers, came near, they would be fired at. In accordance with this message six chiefs presented themselves. After their bows and arrows were taken away they were invited to Perrot's cabin, who gave something to eat and tobacco to smoke. Looking at Perrot's loaded guns they asked, "If he was afraid of his children?" He replied, he was not. They continued, "You are displeased." He answered, "I have good reason to be. The Spirit has warned

me of your designs; you will take my things away and put me in the kettle, and proceed against the Nadouaissieux, The Spirit told me to be on my guard, and he would help me." At this they were astonished, and confessed that an attack was meditated. That night the chiefs slept in the stockade, and early the next morning a part of the hostile force was encamped in the vicinity, and wished to trade. Perrot had now only a force of fifteen men, and seizing the chiefs, he told them he would break their heads if they did not disperse the Indians. One of the chiefs then stood up on the gate of the fort and said to the warriors, "Do not advance, young men, or you are dead. The Spirit has warned Metaminens[Perrot] of your designs." They followed the advice, and afterwards Perrot presented them with two guns, two kettles, and some tobacco, to close the door of war against the Nadouaissieux, and the chiefs were all permitted to make a brief visit to the post.

Returning to Green Bay in 1686, he passed much time in collecting allies for the expedition against the Iroquois in New York. During this year he gave to the Jesuit chapel at Depere, five miles above Green Bay, a church utensil of silver, fifteen inches high, still in existence. The standard, nine inches in height, supports a radiated circlet closed with glass on both sides and surmounted with a cross. This vessel, weighing about twenty ounces, was intended to show the consecrated wafer of the mass, and is called a soleil, monstrance, or ostensorium.

Around the oval base of the rim is the following inscription:

CE SOLEIL ESTE DONNE PAR MR NICHOLAS PERROT A LA MISSION
DE ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER EN LA BAYE DES PIANKE + 1686

In 1802 some workmen in digging at Green Bay, Wisconsin, on the old Langlade estate dis-

covered this relic, which is now kept in the vault of the Roman Catholic bishop of that diocese.

During the spring of 1687 Perrot, with De Luth and Tonty, was with the Indian allies and the French in the expedition against the Senecas of the Genessee Valley in New York.

The next year Denonville, Governor of Canada, again sent Perrot with forty Frenchmen to the Sioux who, says Potherie, "were very distant, and who would not trade with us as easily as the other tribes, the Outagamis [Foxes] having boasted of having cut off the passage thereto."

When Perrot arrived at Mackinaw, the tribes of that region were much excited at the hostility of the Outagamis [Foxes] toward the Sauteurs [Chippeways]. As soon as Perrot and his party reached Green Bay a deputation of the Foxes sought an interview. He told them that he had nothing to do with this quarrel with the Chippeways. In justification, they said that a party of their young men, in going to war against the Nadouaissieux, had found a young man and three Chippeway girls.

Perrot was silent, and continued his journey towards the Nadouaissieux. Soon he was met by five chiefs of the Foxes in a canoe, who begged him to go to their village. Perrot consented, and when he went into a chief's lodge they placed before him broiled venison, and raw meat for the rest of the French. He refused to eat because, said he, "that meat did not give him any spirit, but he would take some when the Outagamis [Foxes] were more reasonable." He then chided them for not having gone, as requested by the Governor of Canada, to the Detroit of Lake Erie, and during the absence of the French fighting with the Chippeways. Having ordered them to go on their beaver hunt and only fight against the Iroquois, he left a few Frenchmen to trade and proceeded on his journey to the Sioux country. Arriving at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers they were impeded by ice, but with the aid of some Pottawatomies they transported their goods to the Wisconsin, which they found no longer frozen. The Chippeways were informed that their daughters had been taken from the Foxes, and a deputation came to take them back, but being attacked by the Foxes, who did not know their errand, they fled without securing the three girls. Perrot then ascended the

Mississippi to the post which in 1684 he had erected, just above the mouth, and on the east side of Lake Pepin.

As soon as the rivers were navigable, the Nadouaissieux came down and escorted Perrot to one of their villages, where he was welcomed with much enthusiasm. He was carried upon a beaver robe, followed by a long line of warriors, each bearing a pipe, and singing. After taking him around the village, he was borne to the chief's lodge, when several came in to weep over his head, with the same tenderness that the Ayoies (Ioways) did, when Perrot several years before arrived at Lake Pepin. "These weepings," says an old chronicler "do not weaken their souls. They are very good warriors, and reported the bravest in that region. They are at war with all the tribes at present except the Sauteurs [Chippeways] and Ayoies [Ioways], and even with these they have quarrels. At the break of day the Nadouaissieux bathe, even to the youngest. They have very fine forms, but the women are not comely, and they look upon them as slaves. They are jealous and suspicious about them, and they are the cause of quarrels and blood-shedding.

"The Sioux are very dextrous with their canoes, and they fight unto death if surrounded, Their country is full of swamps, which shelter them in summer from being molested. One must be a Nadouaissieux, to find the way to their villages."

While Perrot was absent in New York, fighting the Senecas, a Sioux chief knowing that few Frenchmen were left at Lake Pepin, came with one hundred warriors, and endeavored to pillage it. Of this complaint was made, and the guilty leader was near being put to death by his associates. Amicable relations having been formed, preparations were made by Perrot to return to his post. As they were going away, one of the Frenchmen complained that a box of his goods had been stolen. Perrot ordered a voyageur to bring a cup of water, and into it he poured some brandy. He then addressed the Indians and told them he would dry up their marshes if the goods were not restored; and then he set on fire the brandy in the cup. The savages were astonished and terrified, and supposed that he possessed supernatural powers; and in a little while the goods

were found and restored to the owner, and the French descended to their stockade.

The Foxes, while Perrot was in the Sioux country, changed their village, and settled on the Mississippi. Coming up to visit Perrot, they asked him to establish friendly relations between them and the Sioux. At the time some Sioux were at the post trading furs, and at first they supposed the French were plotting with the Foxes. Perrot, however, eased them by presenting the calumet and saying that the French considered the Outagamis [Foxes] as brothers, and then adding: "Smoke in my pipe; this is the manner with which Onontio [Governor of Canada] feeds his children." The Sioux replied that they wished the Foxes to smoke first. This was reluctantly done, and the Sioux smoked, but would not conclude a definite peace until they consulted their chiefs. This was not concluded, because Perrot, before the chiefs came down, received orders to return to Canada.

About this time, in the presence of Father Joseph James Marest, a Jesuit missionary, Boisguillot, a trader on the Wisconsin and Mississippi, Le Sueur, who afterward built a post below the Saint Croix River, about nine miles from Hastings, the following document was prepared:

"Nicholas Perrot, commanding for the King at the post of the Nadouessioux, commissioned by the Marquis Denonville, Governor and Lieutenant Governor of all New France, to manage the interests of commerce among all the Indian tribes and people of the Bay des Puants [Green Bay], Nadouessioux, Mascoutens, and other western nations of the Upper Mississippi, and to take possession in the King's name of all the places where he has heretofore been and whither he will go:

"We this day, the eighth of May, one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, do, in the presence of the Reverend Father Marest, of the Society of Jesus, Missionary among the Nadouessioux, of Monsieur de Boisguillot, commanding the French in the neighborhood of the Ouiskonche, on the Mississippi, Augustin Legardeur, Esquire, Sieur de Caumont, and of Messieurs Le Sueur, Hebert, Lemire and Blein.

"Declare to all whom it may concern, that, being come from the Bay des Puants, and to the Lake of the Ouiskonches, we did transport ourselves to the country of the Nadouessioux, on the

border of the river St. Croix, and at the mouth of the river St. Pierre, on the bank of which were the Mantantans, and further up to the interior, as far as the Menchokatonx [Med-ay-wah-kawntawn], with whom dwell the majority of the Songeskitons [Se-see-twawns] and other Nadouessioux who are to the northwest of the Mississippi, to take possession, for and in the name of the King, of the countries and rivers inhabited by the said tribes, and of which they are proprietors. The present act done in our presence, signed with our hand, and subscribed."

The three Chippeway girls of whom mention has been made were still with the Foxes, and Perrot took them with him to Mackinaw, upon his return to Canada.

While there, the Ottawas held some prisoners upon an island not far from the mainland. The Jesuit Fathers went over and tried to save the captives from harsh treatment, but were unsuccessful. The canoes appeared at length near each other, one man paddling in each, while the warriors were answering the shouts of the prisoners, who each held a white stick in his hand. As they neared the shore the chief of the party made a speech to the Indians who lived on the shore, and giving a history of the campaign, told them that they were masters of the prisoners. The warriors then came on land, and, according to custom, abandoned the spoils. An old man then ordered nine men to conduct the prisoners to a separate place. The women and the young men formed a line with big sticks. The young prisoners soon found their feet, but the old men were so badly used they spat blood, and they were condemned to be burned at the Mamilion.

The Jesuit Fathers and the French officers were much embarrassed, and feared that the Iroquois would complain of the little care which had been used to prevent cruelty.

Perrot, in this emergency, walked to the place where the prisoners were singing the death dirge, in expectation of being burned, and told them to sit down and be silent. A few Ottawa-waws rudely told them to sing on, but Perrot forbade. He then went back to the Council, where the old men had rendered judgment, and ordered one prisoner to be burned at Mackinaw, one at Sault St. Marie and another at Green Bay. Undaunted he spoke as follows: "I come to cut the strings of the

dogs. I will not suffer them to be eaten. I have pity on them, since my Father, Onontio, has commanded me. You Outaouaks [Ottawaws] are like tame bears, who will not recognize them who has brought them up. You have forgotten Onontio's protection. When he asks your obedience, you want to rule over him, and eat the flesh of those children he does not wish to give to you. Take care, that, if you swallow them, Onontio will tear them with violence from between your teeth. I speak as a brother, and I think I am showing pity to your children, by cutting the bonds of your prisoners."

His boldness had the desired effect. The prisoners were released, and two of them were sent with him to Montreal, to be returned to the Iroquois.

On the 22nd of May, 1690, with one hundred and forty-three voyageurs and six Indians, Perrot left Montreal as an escort of *Sieur de Louvigny La Porte*, a half-pay captain, appointed to succeed *Durantaye* at Mackinaw, by *Frontenac*, the new Governor of Canada, who in October of the previous year had arrived, to take the place of *Denonville*.

Perrot, as he approached Mackinaw, went in advance to notify the French of the coming of the commander of the post. As he came in sight of the settlement, he hoisted the white flag with the fleur de lis and the voyageurs shouted, "Long live the king!" *Louvigny* soon appeared and was received by one hundred "coureur des bois" under arms.

From Mackinaw, Perrot proceeded to Green Bay, and a party of *Miamis* there begged him to make a trading establishment on the *Mississippi* towards the *Ouiskonsing* (Wisconsin.) The chief made him a present of a piece of lead from a mine which he had found in a small stream which flows into the *Mississippi*. Perrot promised to visit him within twenty days, and the chief then returned to his village below the *d'Ouiskonche* (iWisconsin) River.

Having at length reached his post on Lake *Pepin*, he was informed that the *Sioux* were forming a large war party against the *Outagamis* (Foxes) and other allies of the French. He gave notice of his arrival to a party of about four hundred *Sioux* who were on the *Mississippi*.

They arrested the messengers and came to the post for the purpose of plunder. Perrot asked them why they acted in this manner, and said that the *Foxes*, *Miamis*, *Kickapoos*, *Illinois*, and *Maskoutens* had united in a war party against them, but that he had persuaded them to give it up, and now he wished them to return to their families and to their beaver. The *Sioux* declared that they had started on the war-path, and that they were ready to die. After they had traded their furs, they sent for Perrot to come to their camp, and begged that he would not hinder them from searching for their foes. Perrot tried to dissuade them, but they insisted that the Spirit had given them men to eat, at three days' journey from the post. Then more powerful influences were used. After giving them two kettles and some merchandise, Perrot spoke thus: "I love your life, and I am sure you will be defeated. Your Evil Spirit has deceived you. If you kill the *Outagamis*, or their allies, you must strike me first; if you kill them, you kill me just the same, for I hold them under one wing and you under the other." After this he extended the calumet, which they at first refused; but at length a chief said he was right, and, making invocations to the sun, wished Perrot to take him back to his arms. This was granted, on condition that he would give up his weapons of war. The chief then tied them to a pole in the centre of the fort, turning them toward the sun. He then persuaded the other chiefs to give up the expedition, and, sending for Perrot, he placed the calumet before him, one end in the earth and the other on a small forked twig to hold it firm. Then he took from his own sack a pair of his cleanest moccasins, and taking off Perrot's shoes, put on these. After he had made him eat, presenting the calumet, he said: "We listen to you now. Do for us as you do for our enemies, and prevent them from killing us, and we will separate for the beaver hunt. The sun is the witness of our obedience."

After this, Perrot descended the *Mississippi* and revealed to the *Maskoutens*, who had come to meet him, how he had pacified the *Sionx*. He, about this period, in accordance with his promise, visited the lead mines. He found the ore abundant "but the lead hard to work because it lay between rocks which required blowing up. It had very little dross and was easily melted."

Penicaut, who ascended the Mississippi in 1700, wrote that twenty leagues below the Wisconsin, on both sides of the Mississippi, were mines of lead called "Nicolas Perrot's." Early French maps indicate as the locality of lead mines the site of modern towns, Galena, in Illinois, and Dubuque, in Iowa.

In August, 1693, about two hundred Frenchmen from Mackinaw, with delegates from the tribes of the West, arrived at Montreal to attend a grand council called by Governor Frontenac, and among these was Perrot.

On the first Sunday in September the governor

gave the Indians a great feast, after which they and the traders began to return to the wilderness. Perrot was ordered by Frontenac to establish a new post for the Miamis in Michigan, in the neighborhood of the Kalamazoo River.

Two years later he is present again, in August, at a council in Montreal, then returned to the West, and in 1699 is recalled from Green Bay. In 1701 he was at Montreal acting as interpreter, and appears to have died before 1718: his wife was Madeline Raclos, and his residence was in the Seigneury of Becancourt, not far from Three Rivers, on the St. Lawrence.

1880

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 105–112

Journal of American Studies, 37 (2003), 1, 1–16
doi:10.1017/S0021871803001091 Printed in the United Kingdom
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The American population in Latin and Central America, which grows increasingly mobile, is not only increasing in number, but also in political and economic power. The influence of the American people in the governments of these several Republics, and especially in the United Fruit Company, has been so great that the Latin and Central governments of Americanized type have been created.

On 19th Dec. 1941, the 1st and 2nd Divs of the 1st Army were ordered to move into the area of the 1st and 2nd Divs of the 1st Army, and the 1st and 2nd Divs of the 1st Army were ordered to move into the area of the 1st and 2nd Divs of the 1st Army.

It was the following sentence in 1970, the year that another generation could see the president face death in 1970 in the killing of the "Fascists" - an event, even when the killing from the president's house of the "Fascists" was the event.

I believe that the more thoughtful and the more intelligent the American people become, the more they will be able to understand the meaning of the American Revolution and the importance of the American people in the world. The American people are the only people in the world who have the right to be free and to live in peace and harmony with all other peoples. The American people are the only people in the world who have the right to be free and to live in peace and harmony with all other peoples. The American people are the only people in the world who have the right to be free and to live in peace and harmony with all other peoples.

The first experimental group consists of people who are interested in the study of the effects of the environment on behavior. The second group consists of people who are interested in the study of the effects of the environment on the development of the individual.

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The small poster on the left side and picture of the small building illustrate the general use of these posters, showing the use of posters in their community in Chicago.

[illegible]

hours, after which, I requested a chief of the nation to sing for me: for it is the custom, when we have business with them, to employ an inferior for self in all the ceremonies they perform. I gave him several pieces of tobacco, to oblige him to keep the party till dark. The next day and the day following, I attended the feasts of the other nations, where I observed the same formalities."

He alleges that, on the 23d of October, he reached the Mississippi River, and, ascending, on the 3d of November he entered into a river, a tributary from the west, that was almost without a current, and at its mouth filled with rushes. He then describes a journey of five hundred miles up this stream. He declares he found upon its banks three great nations, the Eokoros, Essanapes, and Gnacsitaires, and because he ascended it for sixty days, he named it Long River.

For years his wondrous story was believed, and geographers hastened to trace it upon their maps. But in time the voyage up the Long River was discovered to be a fabrication. There is extant a letter of Bobe, a Priest of the Congregation of the Mission, dated Versailles, March 15, 1716, and addressed to De L'Isle, the geographer of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, which exposes the deception.

He writes: "It seems to me that you might give the name of Bourbonia to these vast countries which are between the Missouri, Mississippi, and the Western Ocean. Would it not be well to efface that great river which La Hontan says he discovered?"

"All the Canadians, and even the Governor General, have told me that this river is unknown. If it existed, the French, who are on the Illinois, and at Ouabache, would know of it. The last volume of the '*Lettres Edifiantes*' of the Jesuits, in which there is a very fine relation of the Illinois Country, does not speak of it, any more than the letters which I received this year, which tell wonders of the beauty and goodness of the country. They send me some quite pretty work, made by the wife of one of the principal chiefs.

"They tell me, that among the Scioux, of the Mississippi, there are always Frenchmen trading; that the course of the Mississippi is from north to west, and from west to south; that it is known that toward the source of the Mississippi there is a river in the highlands that leads to the western

ocean; that the Indians say that they have seen bearded men with caps, who gather gold-dust on the seashore, but that it is very far from this country, and that they pass through many nations unknown to the French.

"I have a memoir of La Motte Cadillac, formerly Governor of Missilimackinack, who says that if St. Peters [Minnesota] River is ascended to its source they will, according to all appearance, find in the highland another river leading to the Western Ocean.

"For the last two years I have tormented exceedingly the Governor-General, M. Raudot, and M. Duche, to move them to discover this ocean. If I succeed, as I hope, we shall hear tidings before three years, and I shall have the pleasure and the consolation of having rendered a good service to Geography, to Religion and to the State."

Charlevoix, in his History of New France, alluding to La Hontan's voyage, writes: "The voyage up the Long River is as fabulous as the Island of Barrataria, of which Sancho Panza was governor. Nevertheless, in France and elsewhere, most people have received these memoirs as the fruits of the travels of a gentleman who wrote badly, although quite lightly, and who had no religion, but who described pretty sincerely what he had seen. The consequence is that the compilers of historical and geographical dictionaries have almost always followed and cited them in preference to more faithful records."

Even in modern times, Nicollet, employed by the United States to explore the Upper Mississippi, has the following in his report:

"Having procured a copy of La Hontan's book, in which there is a roughly made map of his Long River, I was struck with the resemblance of its course as laid down with that of Cannon River, which I had previously sketched in my own field-book. I soon convinced myself that the principal statements of the Baron in reference to the country and the few details he gives of the physical character of the river, coincide remarkably with what I had laid down as belonging to Cannon River. Then the lakes and swamps corresponded; traces of Indian villages mentioned by him might be found by a growth of wild grass that propagates itself around all old Indian settlements."

CHAPTER VII.

LE SUEUR, EXPLORER OF THE MINNESOTA RIVER.

Le Sueur Visits Lake Pepin.—Stationed at La Pointe—Establishes a Post on an Island Above Lake Pepin.—Island Described by Penicaut.—First Sioux Chief at Montreal.—Ojibway Chiefs' Speeches.—Speech of Sioux Chief.—Tecoskagtay's Death. Le Sueur Goes to France—Posts West of Mackinaw Abandoned.—Le Sueur's License Revoked—Second Visit to France.—Arrives in Gulf of Mexico with D'Iberville.—Ascends the Mississippi.—Lead Mines.—Canadians Fleeing from the Sioux.—At the Mouth of the Wisconsin.—Sioux Robbers.—Elk Hunting.—Lake Pepin Described.—Rattlesnakes.—La Place Killed.—St. Croix River Named After a Frenchman.—Le Sueur Reaches St. Pierre, now Minnesota River.—Enters Mankato, or Blue Earth, River.—Sioux of the Plains.—Fort L'Huilier Completed.—Conferences with Sioux Bands—Assinaboines a Separated Sioux Band.—An Indian Feast.—Names of the Sioux Bands.—Charlevoix's Account.—Le Sueur Goes with D'Iberville to France.—D'Iberville's Memorial.—Early Census of Indian Tribes.—Penicaut's Account of Fort L'Huilier.—Le Sueur's Departure from the Fort.—D'Eveque Left in Charge.—Return to Mobile.—Juchereau at Mouth of Wisconsin.—Bondor a Montreal Merchant.—Sioux Attack Miami.—Boudor Robbed by the Sioux.

Le Sueur was a native of Canada, and a relative of D'Iberville, the early Governor of Louisiana. He came to Lake Pepin in 1683, with Nicholas Perrot, and his name also appears attached to the document prepared in May, 1689, after Perrot had re-occupied his post just above the entrance of the lake, on the east side.

In 1692, he was sent by Governor Frontenac of Canada, to La Pointe, on Lake Superior, and in a dispatch of 1693, to the French Government, is the following: "Le Sueur, another voyageur, is to remain at Chagouamagon [La Pointe] to endeavor to maintain the peace lately concluded between the Saulteurs [Chippeways] and Sioux. This is of the greatest consequence, as it is now the sole pass by which access can be had to the latter nation, whose trade is very profitable; the country to the south being occupied by the Foxes and Maskoutens, who several times plundered the French, on the ground they were carrying ammunition to the Sioux, their ancient enemies."

Entering the Sioux country in 1694, he established a post upon a prairie island in the Mississippi, about nine miles below the present town of Hastings, according to Bellin and others. Penicaut, who accompanied him in the exploration of the Minnesota, writes, "At the extremity of the lake [Pepin] you come to the Isle Pelee, so called because there are no trees on it. It is on this island

that the French from Canada established their fort and storehouse, and they also winter here, because game is very abundant. In the month of September they bring their store of meat, obtained by hunting, and after having skinned and cleaned it, hang it upon a crib of raised scaffolding, in order that the extreme cold, which lasts from September to March, may preserve it from spoiling. During the whole winter they do not go out except for water, when they have to break the ice every day, and the cabin is generally built upon the bank, so as not to have far to go. When spring arrives, the savages come to the island, bringing their merchandize."

On the fifteenth of July, 1695, Le Sueur arrived at Montreal with a party of Ojibways, and the first *Dakotah brave* that had ever visited Canada.

The Indians were much impressed with the power of France by the marching of a detachment of seven hundred picked men, under Chevalier Cresafi, who were on their way to La Chine.

On the eighteenth, Frontenac, in the presence of Callieres and other persons of distinction, gave them an audience.

The first speaker was the chief of the Ojibway band at La Pointe, Shingowahbay, who said:

"That he was come to pay his respects to Onontio [the title given the Governor of Canada] in the name of the young warriors of Point Chagouamigon, and to thank him for having given them some Frenchmen to dwell with them; to testify their sorrow for one Jobin, a Frenchman, who was killed at a feast, accidentally, and not maliciously. We come to ask a favor of you, which is to let us act. We are allies of the Sciou. Some Outagamies, or Mascoutins, have been killed. The Sciou came to mourn with us. Let us act, Father; let us take revenge.

"Le Sueur alone, who is acquainted with the language of the one and the other, can serve us. We ask that he return with us."

Another speaker of the Ojibways was Le Brochet.

Teeoskahtay, the Dahkotah chief, before he spoke, spread out a beaver robe, and, laying another with a tobacco pouch and otter skin, began to weep bitterly. After drying his tears, he said:

"All of the nations had a father, who afforded them protection; all of them have iron. But he was a bastard in quest of a father; he was come to see him, and hopes that he will take pity on him."

He then placed upon the beaver robe twenty-two arrows, at each arrow naming a Dahkotah village that desired Frontenac's protection. Resuming his speech, he remarked:

"It is not on account of what I bring that I hope him who rules the earth will have pity on me. I learned from the Sauteurs that he wanted nothing; that he was the Master of the Iron; that he had a big heart, into which he could receive all the nations. This has induced me to abandon my people and come to seek his protection, and to beseech him to receive me among the number of his children. Take courage, Great Captain, and reject me not; despise me not, though I appear poor in your eyes. All the nations here present know that I am rich, and the little they offer here is taken from my lands."

Count Frontenac in reply told the chief that he would receive the Dahkotahs as his children, on condition that they would be obedient, and that he would send back Le Sueur with him.

Teeoskahtay, taking hold of the governor's knees, wept, and said: "Take pity on us; we are well aware that we are not able to speak, being children; but Le Sueur, who understands our language, and has seen all our villages, will next year inform you what will have been achieved by the Sioux nations represented by those arrows before you."

Having finished, a Dahkotah woman, the wife of a great chief whom Le Sueur had purchased from captivity at Mackinaw, approached those in authority, and, with downcast eyes, embraced their knees, weeping and saying:

"I thank thee, Father; it is by thy means I have been liberated, and am no longer captive."

Then Teeoskahtay resumed:

"I speak like a man penetrated with joy. The Great Captain; he who is the Master of Iron, as-

sure me of his protection, and I promise him that if he condescends to restore my children, now prisoners among the Foxes, Ottawas and Hurons, I will return hither, and bring with me the twenty-two villages whom he has just restored to life by promising to send them Iron."

On the 14th of August, two weeks after the Ojibway chief left for his home on Lake Superior, Nicholas Perrot arrived with a deputation of Sauks, Foxes, Menomonees, Miamis of Maramek and Pottowatomies.

Two days after, they had a council with the governor, who thus spoke to a Fox brave:

"I see that you are a young man; your nation has quite turned away from my wishes; it has pillaged some of my young men, whom it has treated as slaves. I know that your father, who loved the French, had no hand in the indignity. You only imitate the example of your father, who had sense, when you do not co-operate with those of your tribe who are wishing to go over to my enemies, after they grossly insulted me and defeated the Sioux, whom I now consider my son. I pity the Sioux; I pity the dead whose loss I deplore. Perrot goes up there, and he will speak to your nation from me for the release of their prisoners; let them attend to him."

Teeoskahtay never returned to his native land. While in Montreal he was taken sick, and in thirty-three days he ceased to breathe; and, followed by white men, his body was interred in the white man's grave.

Le Sueur instead of going back to Minnesota that year, as was expected, went to France and received a license, in 1697, to open certain mines supposed to exist in Minnesota. The ship in which he was returning was captured by the English, and he was taken to England. After his release he went back to France, and, in 1698, obtained a new commission for mining.

While Le Sueur was in Europe, the Dahkotahs waged war against the Foxes and Miamis. In retaliation, the latter raised a war party and entered the land of the Dahkotahs. Finding their foes intrenched, and assisted by "coureurs des bois," they were indignant; and on their return they had a skirmish with some Frenchmen, who were carrying goods to the Dahkotahs.

Shortly after, they met Perrot, and were about to burn him to death, when prevented by some

friendly Foxes. The Miamis, after this, were disposed to be friendly to the Iroquois. In 1696, the year previous, the authorities at Quebec decided that it was expedient to abandon all the posts west of Mackinaw, and withdraw the French from Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The voyageurs were not disposed to leave the country, and the governor wrote to Pontchartrain for instructions, in October, 1698. In his dispatch he remarks:

"In this conjuncture, and under all these circumstances, we consider it our duty to postpone, until new instructions from the court, the execution of *Sieur Le Sueur's* enterprise for the mines, though the promise had already been given him to send two canoes in advance to Missilimackinac, for the purpose of purchasing there some provisions and other necessaries for his voyage, and that he would be permitted to go and join them early in the spring with the rest of his hands. What led us to adopt this resolution has been, that the French who remained to trade off with the Five Nations the remainder of their merchandise, might, on seeing entirely new comers arriving there, consider themselves entitled to dispense with coming down, and perhaps adopt the resolution to settle there; whilst, seeing no arrival there, with permission to do what is forbidden, the reflection they will be able to make during the winter, and the apprehension of being guilty of crime, may oblige them to return in the spring.

"This would be very desirable, in consequence of the great difficulty there will be in constraining them to it, should they be inclined to lift the mask altogether and become buccaneers; or should *Sieur Le Sueur*, as he easily could do, furnish them with goods for their beaver and smaller peltry, which he might send down by the return of other Frenchmen, whose sole desire is to obey, and who have remained only because of the impossibility of getting their effects down. This would rather induce those who would continue to lead a vagabond life to remain there, as the goods they would receive from *Le Sueur's* people would afford them the means of doing so."

In reply to this communication, Louis XIV. answered that—

"His majesty has approved that the late *Sieur de Frontenac* and *De Champigny* suspended the

execution of the license granted to the man named *Le Sueur* to proceed, with fifty men, to explore some mines on the banks of the Mississippi. He has revoked said license, and desires that the said *Le Sueur*, or any other person, be prevented from leaving the colony on pretence of going in search of mines, without his majesty's express permission."

Le Sueur, undaunted by these drawbacks to the prosecution of a favorite project, again visited France.

Fortunately for *Le Sueur*, *D'Iberville*, who was a friend, and closely connected by marriage, was appointed governor of the new territory of Louisiana. In the month of December he arrived from France, with thirty workmen, to proceed to the supposed mines in Minnesota.

On the thirteenth of July, 1700, with a felucca, two canoes, and nineteen men, having ascended the Mississippi, he had reached the mouth of the Missouri, and six leagues above this he passed the Illinois. He there met three Canadians, who came to join him, with a letter from Father Mar-est, who had once attempted a mission among the Dahkotahs, dated July 13, Mission Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin, in Illinois.

"I have the honor to write, in order to inform you that the Saugiestas have been defeated by the Scioux and Ayavois [Iowas]. The people have formed an alliance with the Quincapous [Kickapoos], some of the Mecoutins, Renards [Foxes], and Metesigamias, and gone to revenge themselves, not on the Scioux, for they are too much afraid of them, but perhaps on the Ayavois, or very likely upon the Paoutees, or more probably upon the Osages, for these suspect nothing, and the others are on their guard.

"As you will probably meet these allied nations, you ought to take precaution against their plans, and not allow them to board your vessel, since *they are traitors, and utterly faithless*. I pray God to accompany you in all your designs."

Twenty-two leagues above the Illinois, he passed a small stream which he called the River of Oxen, and nine leagues beyond this he passed a small river on the west side, where he met four Canadians descending the Mississippi, on their way to the Illinois. On the 30th of July, nine leagues above the last-named river, he met seventeen Scioux, in seven canoes, who were going to re-

venge the death of three Scioux, one of whom had been burned, and the others killed, at Tamarois, a few days before his arrival in that village. As he had promised the chief of the Illinois to appease the Scioux who should go to war against his nation, he made a present to the chief of the party to engage him to turn back. He told them the King of France did not wish them to make this river more bloody, and that he was sent to tell them that, if they obeyed the king's word, they would receive in future all things necessary for them. The chief answered that he accepted the present, that is to say, that he would do as had been told him.

From the 30th of July to the 25th of August, Le Sueur advanced fifty-three and one-fourth leagues to a small river which he called the River of the Mine. At the mouth it runs from the north, but it turns to the northeast. On the right seven leagues, there is a lead mine in a prairie, one and a half leagues. The river is only navigable in high water, that is to say, from early spring till the month of June.

From the 25th to the 27th he made ten leagues, passed two small rivers, and made himself acquainted with a mine of lead, from which he took a supply. From the 27th to the 30th he made eleven and a half leagues, and met five Canadians, one of whom had been dangerously wounded in the head. They were naked, and had no ammunition except a miserable gun, with five or six loads of powder and balls. They said they were descending from the Scioux to go to Tamarois, and, when seventy leagues above, they perceived nine canoes in the Mississippi, in which were ninety savages, who robbed and cruelly beat them. This party were going to war against the Scioux, and were composed of four different nations, the Outagamies [Foxes], Poutouwatomis [Pottowattamies], and Puans [Winnebagoes], who dwell in a country eighty leagues east of the Mississippi from where Le Sueur then was.

The Canadians determined to follow the detachment, which was composed of twenty-eight men. This day they made seven and a half leagues. On the 1st of September he passed the Wisconsin river. It runs into the Mississippi from the northeast. It is nearly one and a half miles wide. At about seventy-five leagues up this river, on the right, ascending, there is a portage of more than

a league. The half of this portage is shaking ground, and at the end of it is a small river which descends into a bay called Winnebago Bay. It is inhabited by a great number of nations who carry their furs to Canada. Monsieur Lé Sueur came by the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, for the first time, in 1683, on his way to the Scioux country, where he had already passed seven years at different periods. The Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin, is less than half a mile wide. From the 1st of September to the 5th, our voyageur advanced fourteen leagues. He passed the river "Aux Canots," which comes from the northeast, and then the Quincapous, named from a nation which once dwelt upon its banks.

From the 5th to the 9th he made ten and a half leagues, and passed the rivers Cachee and Aux Ailes. The same day he perceived canoes, filled with savages, descending the river, and the five Canadians recognized them as the party who had robbed them. They placed sentinels in the wood, for fear of being surprised by land, and when they had approached within hearing, they cried to them that if they approached farther they would fire. They then drew up by an island, at half the distance of a gun shot. Soon, four of the principal men of the band approached in a canoe, and asked if it was forgotten that they were our brethren, and with what design we had taken arms when we perceived them. Le Sueur replied that he had cause to distrust them, since they had robbed five of his party. Nevertheless, for the surety of his trade, being forced to be at peace with all the tribes, he demanded no redress for the robbery, but added merely that the king, their master and his, wished that his subjects should navigate that river without insult, and that they had better beware how they acted.

The Indian who had spoken was silent, but another said they had been attacked by the Scioux, and that if they did not have pity on them, and give them a little powder, they should not be able to reach their villages. The consideration of a missionary, who was to go up among the Scioux, and whom these savages might meet, induced them to give two pounds of powder.

M. Le Sueur made the same day three leagues; passed a stream on the west, and afterward another river on the east, which is navigable at all times, and which the Indians call Red River.

On the 10th, at daybreak, they heard an elk whistle, on the other side of the river. A Canadian crossed in a small Scioux canoe, which they had found, and shortly returned with the body of the animal, which was very easily killed, "*quand il est en rut*," that is, from the beginning of September until the end of October. The hunters at this time made a whistle of a piece of wood, or reed, and when they hear an elk whistle they answer it. The animal, believing it to be another elk, approaches, and is killed with ease.

From the 10th to the 14th, M. Le Sueur made seventeen and a half leagues, passing the rivers Raisin and Paquilenettes (perhaps the Wazi Ozu and Buffalo.) The same day he left, on the east side of the Mississippi, a beautiful and large river, which descends from the very far north, and called Bon Secours (Chippeway), on account of the great quantity of buffalo, elk, bears and deers which are found there. Three leagues up this river there is a mine of lead, and seven leagues above, on the same side, they found another long river, in the vicinity of which there is a copper mine, from which he had taken a lump of sixty pounds in a former voyage. In order to make these mines of any account, peace must be obtained between the Scioux and Ouatagamis (Foxes), because the latter, who dwell on the east side of the Mississippi, pass this road continually when going to war against the Sioux.

Penicaut, in his journal, gives a brief description of the Mississippi between the Wisconsin and Lake Pepin. He writes: "Above the Wisconsin, and ten leagues higher on the same side, begins a great prairie extending for sixty leagues along the bank; this prairie is called Aux Ailes. Opposite to Aux Ailes, on the left, there is another prairie facing it called Paquilanet which is not so long by a great deal. Twenty leagues above these prairies is found Lake Bon Secours" [Good Help, now Pepin.]

In this region, at one and a half leagues on the northwest side, commenced a lake, which is six leagues long and more than one broad, called Lake Pepin. It is bounded on the west by a chain of mountains; on the east is seen a prairie; and on the northwest of the lake there is another prairie two leagues long and one wide. In the neighborhood is a chain of mountains quite two hundred feet high, and more than one and a half

miles long. In these are found several caves, to which the bears retire in winter. Most of the caverns are more than seventy feet in extent, and two hundred feet high. There are several of which the entrance is very narrow, and quite closed up with saltpetre. It would be dangerous to enter them in summer, for they are filled with rattlesnakes, the bite of which is very dangerous. Le Sueur saw some of these snakes which were six feet in length, but generally they are about four feet. They have teeth resembling those of the pike, and their gums are full of small vessels, in which their poison is placed. The Scioux say they take it every morning, and cast it away at night. They have at the tail a kind of scale which makes a noise, and this is called the rattle.

Le Sueur made on this day seven and a half leagues, and passed another river, called Hiam-bouxcate Ouataba, or the River of Flat Rock. [The Sioux call the Cannon river Inyanbosndata.]

On the 15th he crossed a small river, and saw in the neighborhood several canoes, filled with Indians, descending the Mississippi. He supposed they were Scioux, because he could not distinguish whether the canoes were large or small. The arms were placed in readiness, and soon they heard the cry of the savages, which they are accustomed to raise when they rush upon their enemies. He caused them to be answered in the same manner; and after having placed all the men behind the trees, he ordered them not to fire until they were commanded. He remained on shore to see what movement the savages would make, and perceiving that they placed two on shore, on the other side, where from an eminence they could ascertain the strength of his forces, he caused the men to pass and repass from the shore to the wood, in order to make them believe that they were numerous. This ruse succeeded, for as soon as the two descended from the eminence the chief of the party came, bearing the calumet, which is a signal of peace among the Indians. They said that having never seen the French navigate the river with boats like the felucca, they had supposed them to be English, and for that reason they had raised the war cry, and arranged themselves on the other side of the Mississippi; but having recognized their flag, they had come without fear to inform them, that one of their number, who was crazy, had accidentally killed a

Frenchman, and that they would go and bring his comrade, who would tell how the mischief had happened.

The Frenchman they brought was Denis, a Canadian, and he reported that his companion was accidentally killed. His name was Laplace, a deserting soldier from Canada, who had taken refuge in this country.

Le Sueur replied, that Onontio (the name they give to all the governors of Canada), being their father and his, they ought not to seek justification elsewhere than before him; and he advised them to go and see him as soon as possible, and beg him to wipe off the blood of this Frenchman from their faces.

The party was composed of forty-seven men of different nations, who dwell far to the east, about the forty-fourth degree of latitude. Le Sueur, discovering who the chiefs were, said the king whom they had spoken of in Canada, had sent him to take possession of the north of the river; and that he wished the nations who dwell on it, as well as those under his protection, to live in peace.

He made this day three and three-fourths leagues; and on the 16th of September, he left a large river on the east side, *named St. Croix, because a Frenchman of that name was shipwrecked at its mouth.* It comes from the north-northwest. Four leagues higher, in going up, is found a small lake, at the mouth of which is a very large mass of copper. It is on the edge of the water, in a small ridge of sandy earth, on the west of this lake. [One of La Salle's men was named St. Croix.]

From the 16th to the 19th, he advanced thirteen and three-fourths leagues. After having made from Tamarois two hundred and nine and a half leagues, he left the navigation of the Mississippi, to enter the river St. Pierre, on the west side. By the 1st of October, he had made in this river forty-four and one-fourth leagues. After he entered Blue river, thus named on account of the mines of blue earth found at its mouth, he founded his post, situated in forty-four degrees, thirteen minutes north latitude. He met at this place nine Scioux, who told him that the river belonged to the Scioux of the west, the Ayavois (Iowas) and Otoctatas (Ottoes), who lived a little farther off; that it was not their custom to hunt

on ground belonging to others, unless invited to do so by the owners, and that when they would come to the fort to obtain provisions, they would be in danger of being killed in ascending or descending the rivers, which were narrow, and that if they would show their pity, *he must establish himself on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the St. Pierre,* where the Ayavois, the Otoctatas, and the other Scioux could go as well as they.

Having finished their speech, they leaned over the head of Le Sueur, according to their custom, crying out, "Ouaechissou ouaepanimanabo," that is to say, "Have pity upon us." Le Sueur had foreseen that the establishment of Blue Earth river would not please the Scioux of the East, who were, so to speak, *masters of the other Scioux* and of the nations which will be hereafter mentioned, *because they were the first with whom trade was commenced,* and in consequence of which they had already quite a number of guns.

As he had commenced his operations not only with a view to the trade of beaver but also to gain a knowledge of the mines which he had previously discovered, he told them that he was sorry that he had not known their intentions sooner, and that it was just, since he came expressly for them, that he should establish himself on their land, but that the season was too far advanced for him to return. He then made them a present of powder, balls and knives, and an armful of tobacco, to entice them to assemble, as soon as possible, near the fort he was about to construct, that when they should be all assembled he might tell them the intention of the king, their and his sovereign.

The Scioux of the West, according to the statement of the Eastern Scioux, have more than a thousand lodges. They do not use canoes, nor cultivate the earth, nor gather wild rice. They remain generally on the prairies which are between the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and live entirely by the chase. The Scioux generally say they have three souls, and that after death, that which has done well goes to the warm country, that which has done evil to the cold regions, and the other guards the body. Polygamy is common among them. They are very jealous, and sometimes fight in duel for their wives. They manage the bow admirably, and have been seen several times to kill ducks on the

wing. They make their lodges of a number of buffalo skins interlaced and sewed, and carry them wherever they go. They are all great smokers, but their manner of smoking differs from that of other Indians. There are some Scioux who swallow all the smoke of the tobacco, and others who, after having kept it some time in their mouth, cause it to issue from the nose. In each lodge there are usually two or three men with their families.

On the third of October, they received at the fort several Scioux, among whom was Wahkantape, chief of the village. Soon two Canadians arrived who had been hunting, and who had been robbed by the Scioux of the East, who had raised their guns against the establishment which M. Le Sueur had made on Blue Earth river.

On the fourteenth the fort was finished and named Fort L'Huillier, and on the twenty-second two Canadians were sent out to invite the Aya-vois and Otoctatas to come and establish a village near the fort, because these Indians are industrious and accustomed to cultivate the earth, and they hoped to get provisions from them, and to make them work in the mines.

On the twenty-fourth, six Scioux Oujalespoitons wished to go into the fort, but were told that they did not receive men who had killed Frenchmen. This is the term used when they have insulted them. The next day they came to the lodge of Le Sueur to beg him to have pity on them. They wished, according to custom, to weep over his head and make him a present of packs of beavers, which he refused. He told them he was surprised that people who had robbed should come to him; to which they replied that they had heard it said that two Frenchmen had been robbed, but none from their village had been present at that wicked action.

Le Sueur answered, that he knew it was the Mendeoucantons and not the Oujalespoitons; "but," continued he, "you are Scioux; it is the Scioux who have robbed me, and if I were to follow your manner of acting I should break your heads; for is it not true, that when a stranger (it is thus they call the Indians who are not Scioux) has insulted a Scioux, Mendeoucanton, Oujalespoitons, or others—all the villages revenge upon the first one they meet?"

As they had nothing to answer to what he said

to them, they wept and repeated, according to custom, "*Ouaechissou ! ouaepanimanabo !*" Le Sueur told them to cease crying, and added that the French had good hearts, and that they had come into the country to have pity on them. At the same time he made them a present, saying to them, "Carry back your beavers and say to all the Scioux, that they will have from me no more powder or lead, and they will no longer smoke any long pipe until they have made satisfaction for robbing the Frenchman.

The same day the Canadians, who had been sent off on the 22d, arrived without having found the road which led to the Aya-vois and Otoctatas. On the 25th, Le Sueur went to the river with three canoes, which he filled with green and blue earth. It is taken from the hills near which are very abundant mines of copper, some of which was worked at Paris in 1696, by L'Huillier, one of the chief collectors of the king. Stones were also found there which would be curious, if worked.

On the ninth of November, eight Mantanton Scioux arrived, who had been sent by their chiefs to say that the *Mendeoucantons were still at their lake on the east of the Mississippi*, and they could not come for a long time; and that for a single village which had no good sense, the others ought not to bear the punishment; and that they were willing to make reparation if they knew how. Le Sueur replied that he was glad that they had a disposition to do so.

On the 15th the two Mantanton Scioux, who had been sent expressly to say that all of the Scioux of the east, and part of those of the west, were joined together to come to the French, because they had heard that the Christianaux and the Assinipoils were making war on them. These two nations dwell above the fort on the east side, more than eighty leagues on the Upper Mississippi.

The Assinipoils speak Scioux, and are certainly of that nation. It is only a few years since that they became enemies. The enmity thus originated: The Christianaux, having the use of arms before the Scioux, through the English at Hudson's Bay, they constantly warred upon the Assinipoils, who were their nearest neighbors. The latter, being weak, sued for peace, and to render it more lasting, married the Christianaux

women. The other Scioux, who had not made the compact, continued the war; and, seeing some Christianaux with the Assinipoils, broke their heads. The Christianaux furnished the Assinipoils with arms and merchandise.

On the 16th the Scioux returned to their village, and it was reported that the Ayavois and Otoctatas were gone to establish themselves towards the Missouri River, near the Maha, who dwell in that region. On the 26th the Mantantons and Oujalespoitons arrived at the fort; and, after they had encamped in the woods, Wahkantape came to beg Le Sueur to go to his lodge. He there found sixteen men with women and children, with their faces daubed with black. In the middle of the lodge were several buffalo skins which were sewed for a carpet. After motioning him to sit down, they wept for the fourth of an hour, and the chief gave him some wild rice to eat (as was their custom), putting the first three spoonful to his mouth. After which, he said all present were relatives of Tioscate, whom Le Sueur took to Canada in 1695, and who died there in 1696.

At the mention of Tioscate they began to weep again, and wipe their tears and heads upon the shoulders of Le Sueur. Then Wahkantape again spoke, and said that Tioscate begged him to forget the insult done to the Frenchmen by the Mendeoucantons, and take pity on his brethren by giving them powder and balls whereby they could defend themselves, and gain a living for their wives and children, who languish in a country full of game, because they had not the means of killing them. "Look," added the chief, "Behold thy children, thy brethren, and thy sisters; it is to thee to see whether thou wishest them to die. They will live if thou givest them powder and ball; they will die if thou refusest."

Le Sueur granted them their request, but as the Scioux never answer on the spot, especially in matters of importance, and as he had to speak to them about his establishment he went out of the lodge without saying a word. The chief and all those within followed him as far as the door of the fort; and when he had gone in, they went around it three times, crying with all their strength, "Atheouanan!" that is to say, "Father, have pity on us." [Ate unyanpi, means Our Father.]

The next day, he assembled in the fort the principal men of both villages; and as it is not possible to subdue the Scioux or to hinder them from going to war, unless it be by inducing them to cultivate the earth, he said to them that if they wished to render themselves worthy of the protection of the king, they must abandon their erring life, and form a village near his dwelling, where they would be shielded from the insults of of their enemies; and that they might be happy and not hungry, he would give them all the corn necessary to plant a large piece of ground; that the king, their and his chief, in sending him, had forbidden him to purchase beaver skins, knowing that this kind of hunting separates them and exposes them to their enemies; and that in consequence of this he had come to establish himself on Blue River and vicinity, where they had many times assured him were many kinds of beasts, for the skins of which he would give them all things necessary; that they ought to reflect that they could not do without French goods, and that the only way not to want them was, not to go to war with our allied nations.

As it is customary with the Indians to accompany their word with a present proportioned to the affair treated of, he gave them fifty pounds of powder, as many balls, six guns, ten axes, twelve armsful of tobacco, and a hatchet pipe.

On the first of December, the Mantantons invited Le Sueur to a great feast. Of four of their lodges they had made one, in which were one hundred men seated around, and every one his dish before him. After the meal, Wahkantape, the chief, made them all smoke, one after another, in the hatchet pipe which had been given them. He then made a present to Le Sueur of a slave and a sack of wild rice, and said to him, showing him his men: "Behold the remains of this great village, which thou hast aforesometimes seen so numerous! All the others have been killed in war; and the few men whom thou seest in this lodge, accept the present thou hast made them, and are resolved to obey the great chief of all nations, of whom thou hast spoken to us. Thou oughtest not to regard us as Scioux, but as French, and instead of saying the Scioux are miserable, and have no mind, and are fit for nothing but to rob and steal from the French, thou shalt say my brethren are miserable and have no mind, and we must

try to procure some for them. They rob us, but I will take care that they do not lack iron, that is to say, all kinds of goods. If thou dost this, I assure thee that in a little time the Mantantons will become Frenchmen, and they will have none of those vices, with which thou reproachest us."

Having finished his speech, he covered his face with his garment, and the others imitated him. They wept over their companions who had died in war, and chanted an adieu to their country in a tone so gloomy, that one could not keep from partaking of their sorrow.

Wahkantape then made them smoke again, and distributed the presents, and said that he was going to the Mendeoucantons, to inform them of the resolution, and invite them to do the same.

On the twelfth, three Mendeoucauton chiefs, and a large number of Indians of the same village, arrived at the fort, and the next day gave satisfaction for robbing the Frenchmen. They brought four hundred pounds of beaver skins, and promised that the summer following, after their canoes were built and they had gathered their wild rice, that they would come and establish themselves near the French. The same day they returned to their village east of the Mississippi.

NAMES OF THE BANDS OF SIOUX OF THE EAST, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

MANTANTONS—That is to say, Village of the Great Lake which empties into a small one.

MENDEOUACANTONS—Village of Spirit Lake.

QUIOPETONS—Village of the Lake with one River.

PSIOUMANITONS—Village of Wild Rice Gatherers.

OUADEBATONS—The River Village.

OUAETEMANETONS—Village of the Tribe who dwell on the Point of the Lake.

SONGASQUITONS—The Brave Village,

THE SIOUX OF THE WEST.

TOUCHOUAESINTONS—The Village of the Pole.

PSINCHATONS—Village of the Red Wild Rice.

OUJALESPOITONS—Village divided into many small Bands.

PSINOUTANHINHINTONS—The Great Wild Rice Village.

TINTANGAOUGHATONS—The Grand Lodge Village.

OUAEPETONS—Village of the Leaf.

OUGHETGEODATONS—Dung Village.

OUAPEONTETONS—Village of those who shoot in the Large Pine.

HINHANETONS—Village of the Red Stone Quarry.

The above catalogue of villages concludes the extract that La Harpe has made from Le Sueur's journal.

In the narrative of Major Long's second expedition, there are just as many villages of the Gens du Lac, or M'dewakantonwan Scioux mentioned, though the names are different. After leaving the Mille Lac region, the divisions evidently were different, and the villages known by new names.

Charlevoix, who visited the valley of the Lower Mississippi in 1722, says that Le Sueur spent a winter in his fort on the banks of the Blue Earth, and that in the following April he went up to the mine, about a mile above. In twenty-two days they obtained more than thirty thousand pounds of the substance, four thousand of which were selected and sent to France.

On the tenth of February, 1702, Le Sueur came back to the post on the Gulf of Mexico, and found D'Iberville absent, who, however, arrived on the eighteenth of the next month, with a ship from France, loaded with supplies. After a few weeks, the Governor of Louisiana sailed again for the old country, Le Sueur being a fellow passenger.

On board of the ship, D'Iberville wrote a memorial upon the Mississippi valley, with suggestions for carrying on commerce therein, which contains many facts furnished by Le Sueur. A copy of the manuscript was in possession of the Historical Society of Minnesota, from which are the following extracts:

"If the Sioux remain in their own country, they are useless to us, being too distant. We could have no commerce with them except that of the beaver. *M. Le Sueur, who goes to France to give an account of this country*, is the proper person to make these movements. He estimates the Sioux at four thousand families, who could settle upon the Missouri.

"He has spoken to me of another which he calls the Mahas, composed of more than twelve hundred families. The Ayooes (Ioways) and the Octoctatas, their neighbors, are about three hundred families. They occupy the lands be-

tween the Mississippi and the Missouri, about one hundred leagues from the Illinois. These savages do not know the use of arms, and a descent might be made upon them in a river, which is beyond the Wabash on the west. * * *

"The Assinibouel, Quenistinos, and people of the north, who are upon the rivers which fall into the Mississippi, and trade at Fort Nelson (Hudson Bay), are about four hundred. We could prevent them from going there if we wish."

"In four or five years we can establish a commerce with these savages of sixty or eighty thousand buffalo skins; more than one hundred deer skins, which will produce, delivered in France, more than two million four hundred thousand livres yearly. One might obtain for a buffalo skin four or five pounds of wool, which sells for twenty sous, two pounds of coarse hair at ten sous.

"Besides, from smaller peltries, two hundred thousand livres can be made yearly."

In the third volume of the "History and Statistics of the Indian Tribes," prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, by Mr. Schoolcraft, a manuscript, a copy of which was in possession of General Cass, is referred to as containing the first enumeration of the Indians of the Mississippi Valley. The following was made thirty-four years earlier by D'Iberville:

"The Sioux,	Families, 4,000
Mahas,	12,000
Octata and Ayoues,	300
Cansas [Kansas],	1,500
Missouri,	1,500
Akansas, &c.,	200
Manton [Mandan],	100
Panis [Pawnee],	2,000
Illinois, of the great village and Camaroua [Tamaroa],	800
Meosigamea [Metchigamias],	200
Kikapous and Mascoutens,	450
Miamis,	500
Chactas,	4,000
Chicachas,	2,000
Mobiliens and Chohomes,	350
Concaques [Conchas],	2,000
Ouma [Houmas],	150
Colapissa,	250
Bayogoula,	100
People of the Fork,	200

Counica, &c. [Tonicas],	300
Nadeches,	1,500
Belochy, [Biloxi] Pascoboula,	100

Total, 23,850

"The savage tribes located in the places I have marked out, make it necessary to establish three posts on the Mississippi, one at the Arkansas, another at the Wabash (Ohio), and the third at the Missouri. At each post it would be proper to have an officer with a detachment of ten soldiers with a sergeant and corporal. All Frenchmen should be allowed to settle there with their families, and trade with the Indians, and they might establish tanneries for properly dressing the buffalo and deer skins for transportation.

"No Frenchman shall be allowed to follow the Indians on their hunts, as it tends to keep them hunters, as is seen in Canada, and when they are in the woods, they do not desire to become tillers of the soil. * * * * *

"I have said nothing in this memoir of which I have not personal knowledge or the most reliable sources. The most of what I propose is founded upon personal reflection in relation to what might be done for the defence and advancement of the colony. * * * * *

* * * It will be absolutely necessary that the king should define the limits of this country in relation to the government of Canada. It is important that the commandant of the Mississippi should have a report of those who inhabit the rivers that fall into the Mississippi, and principally those of the river Illinois.

"The Canadians intimate to the savages that they ought not to listen to us but to the governor of Canada, who always speaks to them with large presents, that the governor of Mississippi is mean and never sends them any thing. This is true, and what I cannot do. It is imprudent to accuse the savages to be spoken to by presents, for, with so many, it would cost the king more than the revenue derived from the trade. When they come to us, it will be necessary to bring them in subjection, make them no presents, and compel them to do what we wish, as if they were Frenchmen.

"The Spaniards have divided the Indians into parties on this point, and we can do the same. When one nation does wrong, we can cease to

trade with them, and threaten to draw down the hostility of other Indians. We rectify the difficulty by having missionaries, who will bring them into obedience *secretly*.

"The Illinois and Mascoutens have detained the French canoes they find upon the Mississippi, saying that the governors of Canada have given them permission. I do not know whether this is so, but if true, it follows that we have not the liberty to send any one on the Mississippi.

"M. Le Sueur would have been taken if he had not been the strongest. Only one of the canoes he sent to the Sioux was plundered." * * *

Penicaut's account varies in some particulars from that of La Harpe's. He calls the Mahkahto Green River instead of Blue and writes: "We took our route by its mouth and ascended it forty leagues, when we found another river falling into the Saint Pierre, which we entered. We called this the Green River because it is of that color by reason of a green earth which loosening itself from from the copper mines, becomes dissolved and makes it green.

"A league up this river, we found a point of land a quarter of a league distant from the woods, and it was upon this point that M. Le Sueur resolved to build his fort, because we could not go any higher on account of the ice, it being the last day of September. Half of our people went hunting whilst the others worked on the fort. We killed four hundred buffaloes, which were our provisions for the winter, and which we placed upon scaffolds in our fort, after having skinned and cleaned and quartered them. We also made cabins in the fort, and a magazine to keep our goods. After having drawn up our shallop within the inclosure of the fort, we spent the winter in our cabins.

"When we were working in our fort in the beginning seven French traders from Canada took refuge there. They had been pillaged and stripped naked by the Sioux, a wandering nation living only by hunting and plundering. Among these seven persons there was a Canadian gentleman of Le Sueur's acquaintance, whom he recognized at once, and gave him some clothes, as he did also to all the rest, and whatever else was necessary for them. They remained with us during the entire winter at our fort, where we had not food enough for all, except buffalo meat

which we had not even salt to eat with. We had a good deal of trouble the first two weeks in accustoming ourselves to it, having fever and diarrhoea and becoming so tired of it as to hate the smell. But by degrees our bodies became adapted to it so well that at the end of six weeks there was not one of us who could not eat six pounds of meat a day, and drink four bowls of broth. As soon as we were accustomed to this kind of living it made us very fat, and then there was no more sickness.

"When spring arrived we went to work in the copper mine. This was the beginning of April of this year [1701.] We took with us twelve laborers and four hunters. This mine was situated about three-quarters of a league from our post. We took from the mine in twenty days more than twenty thousand pounds weight of ore, of which we only selected four thousand pounds of the finest, which M. Le Sueur, who was a very good judge of it, had carried to the fort, and which has since been sent to France, though I have not learned the result.

"This mine is situated at the beginning of a very long mountain, which is upon the bank of the river, so that boats can go right to the mouth of the mine itself. At this place is the green earth, which is a foot and a half in thickness, and above it is a layer of earth as firm and hard as stone, and black and burnt like coal by the exhalation from the mine. The copper is scratched out with a knife. There are no trees upon this mountain. * * * After twenty-two days' work, we returned to our fort. When the Sioux, who belong to the nation of savages who pillaged the Canadians, came they brought us merchandize of furs.

"They had more than four hundred beaver robes, each robe made of nine skins sewed together. M. Le Sueur purchased these and many other skins which he bargained for, in the week he traded with the savages. * * * We sell in return wares which come very dear to the buyers, especially tobacco from Brazil, in the proportion of a hundred crowns the pound; two little horn-handled knives, and four leaden bullets are equal to ten crowns in exchange for skins; and so with the rest.

"In the beginning of May, we launched our shallop in the water, and loaded it with green

earth that had been taken out of the river, and with the furs we had traded for, of which we had three canoes full. M. Le Sueur before going held council with M. D'Evaque [or Eraque] the Canadian gentleman, and the three great chiefs of the Sioux, three brothers, and told them that as he had to return to the sea, he desired them to live in peace with M. D'Evaque, whom he left in command at Fort L'Huillier, with twelve Frenchmen. M. Le Sueur made a considerable present to the three brothers, chiefs of the savages, desiring them to never abandon the French. Afterward we the twelve men whom he had chosen to go down to the sea with him embarked. In setting out, M. Le Sueur promised to M. D'Evaque and the twelve Frenchmen who remained with him to guard the fort, to send up munitions of war from the Illinois country as soon as he should arrive there; which he did, for on getting there he sent off to him a canoe loaded with two thousand pounds of lead and powder, with three of our people in charge."

Le Sueur arrived at the French fort on the Gulf of Mexico in safety, and in a few weeks, in the spring of 1701, sailed for France, with his kinsman, D'Iberville, the first governor of Louisiana.

In the spring of the next year (1702) D'Evaque came to Mobile and reported to D'Iberville, who had come back from France, that he had been attacked by the Foxes and Maskoutens, who killed three Frenchmen who were working near Fort L'Huillier, and that, being out of powder and lead, he had been obliged to conceal the goods which were left and abandon the post. At the Wisconsin River he had met Juchereau, formerly criminal judge in Montreal, with thirty-five men, on his way to establish a tannery for buffalo skins at the Wabash, and that at the Illinois he met the canoe of supplies sent by Bienville, D'Iberville's brother.

La Motte Cadillac, in command at Detroit, in a letter written on August 31st, 1703, alludes to Le Sueur's expedition in these words: "Last year they sent Mr. Boudor, a Montreal merchant, into the country of the Sioux to join Le Sueur. He succeeded so well in that journey he transported thither twenty-five or thirty thousand pounds of merchandize with which to trade in all the country of the Outawas. This proved

to him an unfortunate investment, as he has been robbed of a part of the goods by the Outagamies. The occasion of the robbery by one of our own allies was as follows. I speak with a full knowledge of the facts as they occurred while I was at Michillimackianc. From time immemorial our allies have been at war with the Sioux, and on my arrival there in conformity to the order of M. Frontenac, the most able man who has ever come into Canada, I attempted to negotiate a truce between the Sioux and all our allies. Succeeding in this negotiation I took the occasion to turn their arms against the Iroquois with whom we were then at war, and soon after I effected a treaty of peace between the Sioux and the French and their allies which lasted two years.

"At the end of that time the Sioux came, in great numbers, to the villages of the Miamis, under pretense of ratifying the treaty. They were well received by the Miamis, and, after spending several days in their villages, departed, apparently perfectly satisfied with their good reception, as they certainly had every reason to be.

"The Miamis, believing them already far distant, slept quietly; but the Sioux, who had premeditated the attack, returned the same night to the principal village of the Miamis, where most of the tribe were congregated, and, taking them by surprise, slaughtered nearly three thousand(?) and put the rest to flight.

"This perfectly infuriated all the nations. They came with their complaints, begging me to join with them and exterminate the Sioux. But the war we then had on our hands did not permit it, so it became necessary to play the orator in a long harangue. In conclusion I advised them to 'weep their dead, and wrap them up, and leave them to sleep coldly till the day of vengeance should come;' telling them we must sweep the land on this side of the Iroquois, as it was necessary to extinguish even their memory, after which the allied tribes could more easily avenge the atrocious deed that the Sioux had just committed upon them. In short, I managed them so well that the affair was settled in the manner that I proposed.

"But the twenty-five permits still existed, and the cupidity of the French induced them to go among the Sioux to trade for beaver. Our allies complained bitterly of this, saying it was unjust-

ice to them, as they had taken up arms in our quarrel against the Iroquois, while the French traders were carrying munitions of war to the Sioux to enable them to kill the rest of our allies as they had the Miamis.

"I immediately informed M. Frontenac, and M. Champigny having read the communication, and commanded that an ordinance be published at Montreal forbidding the traders to go into the country of the Sioux for the purpose of traffic under penalty of a thousand francs fine, the confiscation of the goods, and other arbitrary penalties. The ordinance was sent to me and faithfully executed. The same year [1699] I descended to Quebec, having asked to be relieved. Since that time, in spite of this prohibition, the French have continued to trade with the Sioux, but not without being subject to affronts and indignities from our allies themselves which bring dishonor on the French name. * * * I do not consider it best any longer to allow the traders to carry on commerce with the Sioux, under any pretext what-

ever, especially as M. Boudor has just been robbed by the Fox nation, and M. Jucheraux has given a thousand crowns, in goods, for the right of passage through the country of the allies to his habitation.

"The allies say that Le Sueur has gone to the Sioux on the Mississippi; that they are resolved to oppose him, and if he offers any resistance they will not be answerable for the consequences. It would be well, therefore, to give Le Sueur warning by the Governor of Mississippi.

"The Sauteurs [Chippeways] being friendly with the Sioux wished to give passage through their country to M. Boudor and others, permitting them to carry arms and other munitions of war to this nation; but the other nations being opposed to it, differences have arisen between them which have resulted in the robbery of M. Boudor. This has given occasion to the Sauteurs to make an outbreak upon the Sacs and Foxes, killing thirty or forty of them. So there is war among the people."

CHAPTER VIII.

EVENTS WHICH LED TO BUILDING FORT BEAUHARNOIS ON LAKE PEPIN.

Re-establishment of Mackinaw. — *Sieur de Louvigny at Mackinaw. — De Lagnery at Mackinaw. — Louvigny Attacks the Foxes. — Du Luth's Post Reoccupied. — Saint Pierre at Le Pont du Lac Superior. — Preparations for a Jesuit Mission among the Sioux. — Le Pommerey's Expedition to Lake Pepin. — De Genet and Guignas Join the Missionaries. — Visit to Foxes and Winnebagoes. — Wisconsin River Discovered. — Fort Beauharnois Built. — Fireworks Displayed. — High Water at Lake Pepin. — De Genet Visits Mackinaw. — Boucherville, Montbrun and Guignas Captured by Indians. — Montbrun's Escape. — Boucherville's Presents to Indians. — Exaggerated Account of Father Guignas' Capture. — Dispatches Concerning Fort Beauharnois. — *Sieur de la Jonquière. — Saint Pierre at Fort Beauharnois. — Trouble between Sioux and Foxes. — Sioux Visit Quebec. — De Lussignan Visits the Sioux Country. — Saint Pierre Noticed in the Travels of Jonathan Carver and Lieutenant Pike.**

After the Fox Indians drove away *Le Sœur's* men, in 1702, from the *Makahto*, or Blue Earth river, the merchants of Montreal and Quebec did not encourage trade with the tribes beyond Mackinaw.

D'Aigreult, a French officer, sent to inspect that post, in the summer of 1708, reported that he arrived there, on the 19th of August, and found there but fourteen or fifteen Frenchmen. He also wrote: "Since there are now only a few wanderers at Michilimackinack, the greater part of the furs of the savages of the north goes to the English trading posts on Hudson's Bay. The *Outawas* are unable to make this trade by themselves, because the northern savages are timid, and will not come near them, as they have often been plundered. It is, therefore, necessary that the French be allowed to seek these northern tribes at the mouth of their own river, which empties into Lake Superior."

Louis de la Porte, the *Sieur De Louvigny*, in 1690, accompanied by *Nicholas Perrot*, with a detachment of one hundred and seventy Canadians and Indians, came to Mackinaw, and until 1694 was in command, when he was recalled.

In 1712, *Father Joseph J. Marest* the Jesuit missionary wrote, "If this country ever needs *M. Louvigny* it is now; the savages say it is absolutely necessary that he should come for the safety of the country, to unite the tribes and to defend those whom the war has caused to return to Michilimackinac. * * * * *

I do not know what course the *Pottawatomes* will take, nor even what course they will pursue who are here, if *M. Louvigny* does not come, especially if the *Foxes* were to attack them or us."

The next July, *M. Lignery* urged upon the authorities the establishment of a garrison of trained soldiers at Mackinaw, and the Intendant of Canada wrote to the King of France:

"Michilimackinac might be re-established, without expense to his Majesty, either by surrendering the trade of the post to such individuals as will obligate themselves to pay all the expenses of twenty-two soldiers and two officers; to furnish munitions of war for the defense of the fort, and to make presents to the savages.

"Or the expenses of the post might be paid by the sale of permits, if the King should not think proper to grant an exclusive commerce. It is absolutely necessary to know the wishes of the King concerning these two propositions: and as *M. Lignery* is at Michilimackinac, it will not be any greater injury to the colony to defer the re-establishment of this post, than it has been for eight or ten years past."

The war with England ensued, and in April, 1713, the treaty of Utrecht was ratified. France had now more leisure to attend to the Indian tribes of the West.

Early in 1714, Mackinaw was re-occupied, and on the fourteenth of March, 1716, an expedition under Lieutenant Louvigny, left Quebec. His arrival at Mackinaw, where he had been long expected, gave confidence to the voyageurs, and friendly Indians, and with a force of eight hundred men, he proceeded against the *Foxes* in Wisconsin. He brought with him two pieces of cannon and a grenade mortar, and besieged the fort of the *Foxes*, which he stated contained five hundred warriors, and three thousand men, a declaration which can scarcely be credited. After

three days of skirmishing, he prepared to mine the fort, when the Foxes capitulated.

The paddles of the birch bark canoes and the gay songs of the voyageurs now began to be heard once more on the waters of Lake Superior and its tributaries. In 1717, the post erected by Du Luth, on Lake Superior near the northern boundary of Minnesota, was re-occupied by Lt. Robertel de la Noue.

In view of the troubles among the tribes of the northwest, in the month of September, 1718, Captain St. Pierre, who had great influence with the Indians of Wisconsin and Minnesota, was sent with Ensign Linctot and some soldiers to re-occupy La Pointe on Lake Superior, now Bayfield, in the northwestern part of Wisconsin. The chiefs of the band there, and at Keweenaw, had threatened war against the Foxes, who had killed some of their number.

When the Jesuit Charlevoix returned to France after an examination of the resources of Canada and Louisiana, he urged that an attempt should be made to reach the Pacific Ocean by an inland route, and suggested that an expedition should proceed from the mouth of the Missouri and follow that stream, or that a post should be established among the Sioux which should be the point of departure. The latter was accepted, and in 1722 an allowance was made by the French Government, of twelve hundred livres, for two Jesuit missionaries to accompany those who should establish the new post. D'Avagour, Superintendent of Missions, in May, 1723, requested the authorities to grant a separate canoe for the conveyance of the goods of the proposed mission, and as it was necessary to send a commandant to persuade the Indians to receive the missionaries, he recommended *Sieur Pachot*, an officer of experience.

A dispatch from Canada to the French government, dated October 14, 1723, announced that *Father de la Chasse*, Superior of the Jesuits, expected that, the next spring, *Father Guymoneau*, and another missionary from Paris, would go to the Sioux, but that they had been hindered by the Sioux a few months before killing seven Frenchmen, on their way to Louisiana. The aged Jesuit, *Joseph J. Marest*, who had been on Lake Pepin in 1689 with *Perrot*, and was now in Montreal, said that it was the wandering Sioux who

had killed the French, but he thought the stationary Sioux would receive Christian instruction.

The hostility of the Foxes had also prevented the establishment of a fort and mission among the Sioux.

On the seventh of June, 1726, peace was concluded by *De Lignery* with the Sauks, Foxes, and Winnebagoes at Green Bay; and *Linctot*, who had succeeded *Saint Pierre* in command at La Pointe, was ordered, by presents and the promise of a missionary, to endeavor to detach the *Dahkotahs* from their alliance with the Foxes. At this time *Linctot* made arrangements for peace between the *Ojibways* and *Dahkotahs*, and sent two Frenchmen to dwell in the villages of the latter, with a promise that, if they ceased to fight the *Ojibways*, they should have regular trade, and a "black robe" reside in their country.

Traders and missionaries now began to prepare for visiting the Sioux, and in the spring of 1727 the Governor of Canada wrote that the fathers, appointed for the Sioux mission, desired a case of mathematical instruments, a universal astronomical dial, a spirit level, chain and stakes, and a telescope of six or seven feet tube.

On the sixteenth of June, 1727, the expedition for the Sioux country left Montreal in charge of the *Sieur de la Perriere* who was son of the distinguished and respected Canadian, *Pierre Boucher*, the Governor of Three Rivers.

La Perriere had served in Newfoundland and been associated with *Hertel de Rouville* in raids into New England, and gained an unenviable notoriety as the leader of the savages, while *Rouville* led the French in attacks upon towns like *Haverhill*, Massachusetts, where the Indians exultingly killed the Puritan pastor, scalped his loving wife, and dashed out his infant's brains against a rock. He was accompanied by his brother and other relatives. Two Jesuit fathers, *De Gonor* and *Pierre Michel Guignas*, were also of the party.

In *Shea's "Early French Voyages"* there was printed, for the first time, a letter from *Father Guignas*, from the *Brevoort* manuscripts, written on May 29, 1728, at *Fort Beauharnois*, on Lake Pepin, which contains facts of much interest.

He writes: "The *Scioux* convoy left the end of *Montreal Island* on the 16th of the month of June last year, at 11 A. M., and reached *Michili-*

mackinac the 22d of the month of July. This post is two hundred and fifty-one leagues from Montreal, almost due west, at 45 degrees 46 minutes north latitude.

"We spent the rest of the month at this post, in the hope of receiving from day to day some news from Montreal, and in the design of strengthening ourselves against the alleged extreme difficulties of getting a free passage through the Foxes. At last, seeing nothing, we set out on our march, the first of the month of August, and, after seventy-three leagues quite pleasant sail along the northerly side of Lake Michigan, running to the southeast, we reached the Bay [Green] on the 8th of the same month, at 5:30 P. M. This post is at 44 degrees 43 minutes north latitude.

"We stopped there two days, and on the 11th in the morning, we embarked, in a very great impatience to reach the Foxes. On the third day after our departure from the bay, quite late in the afternoon, in fact somewhat in the night, the chiefs of the Puans [Winnebagoes] came out three leagues from their village to meet the French, with their peace calumets and some bear meat as a refreshment, and the next day we were received by that small nation, amid several discharges of a few guns, and with great demonstrations.

"They asked us with so good a grace to do them the honor to stay some time with them that we granted them the rest of the day from noon, and the following day. There may be in all the village, sixty to eighty men, but all the men and women of very tall stature, and well made. They are on the bank of a very pretty little lake, in a most agreeable spot for its situation and the goodness of the soil, nineteen leagues from the bay and eight leagues from the Foxes.

"Early the next morning, the 15th of the month of August, the convoy preferred to continue its route, with quite pleasant weather, but a storm coming on in the afternoon, we arrived quite wet, still in the rain, at the cabins of the Foxes, a nation so much dreaded, and really so little to be dreaded. From all that we could see, it is composed of two hundred men at most, but there is a perfect hive of children, especially boys from ten to fourteen years old, well formed.

"They are cabined on a little eminence on the bank of a small river that bears their name, ex-

tremely tortuous or winding, so that you are constantly boxing the compass. Yet it is apparently quite wide, with a chain of hills on both sides, but there is only one miserable little channel amid this extent of apparent bed, which is a kind of marsh full of rushes and wild rice of almost impenetrable thickness. They have nothing but mere bark cabins, without any kind of palisade or other fortification. As soon as the French canoes touched their shore they ran down with their peace calumets, lighted in spite of the rain, and all smoked.

"We stayed among them the rest of this day, and all the next, to know what were their designs and ideas as to the French post among the Sioux. The Sieur Reaume, interpreter of Indian languages at the Bay, acted efficiently there, and with devotion to the King's service. Even if my testimony, Sir, should be deemed not impartial, I must have the honor to tell you that Rev. Father Chardon, an old missionary, was of very great assistance there, and the presence of three missionaries reassured these cut-throats and assassins of the French more than all the speeches of the best orators could have done.

"A general council was convened in one of the cabins, they were addressed in decided friendly terms, and they replied in the same way. A small present was made to them. On their side they gave some quite handsome dishes, lined with dry meat.

On the following Sunday, 17th of the month of August, very early in the morning, Father Chardon set out, with Sieur Reaume, to return to the Bay, and the Sioux expedition, greatly rejoiced to have so easily got over this difficulty, which had everywhere been represented as so insurmountable, got under way to endeavor to reach its journey's end.

"Never was navigation more tedious than what we subsequently made from uncertainty as to our course. No one knew it, and we got astray every moment on water and on land for want of a guide and pilots. We kept on, as it were feeling our way for eight days, for it was only on the ninth, about three o'clock p. m., that we arrived, by accident, believing ourselves still far off, at the portage of the Quisconsin, which is forty-five leagues from the Foxes, counting all the twists and turns of this abominable river.

This portage is half a league in length, and half of that is a kind of marsh full of mud,

"The Ouisconsin is quite a handsome river, but far below what we had been told, apparently, as those who gave the description of it in Canada saw it only in the high waters of spring. It is a shallow river on a bed of quicksand, which forms bars almost everywhere, and these often change place. Its shores are either steep, bare mountains or low points with sandy base. Its course is from northeast to southwest. From the portage to its mouth in the Mississippi, I estimated thirty-eight leagues. The portage is at 43 deg. 24 min. north latitude.

"The Mississippi from the mouth of the Ouisconsin ascending, goes northwest. This beautiful river extends between two chains of high, bare and very sterile mountains, constantly a league, three-quarters of a league, or where it is narrowest, half a league apart. Its centre is occupied by a chain of well wooded islands, so that regarding from the heights above, you would think you saw an endless valley watered on the right and left by two large rivers; sometimes, too, you could discern no river. These islands are overflowed every year, and would be adapted to raising rice. Fifty-eight leagues from the mouth of the Ouisconsin, according to my calculation, ascending the Mississippi, is Lake Pepin, which is nothing else but the river itself, destitute of islands at that point, where it may be half a league wide. This river, in what I traversed of it, is shallow, and has shoals in several places, because its bed is moving sands, like that of the Ouisconsin.

"On the 17th of September, 1727, at noon, we reached this lake, which had been chosen as the bourne of our voyage. We planted ourselves on the shore about the middle of the north side, on a low point, where the soil is excellent. The wood is very dense there, but is already thinned in consequence of the rigor and length of the winter, which has been severe for the climate, for we are here on the parallel of 43 deg. 41 min. It is true that the difference of the winter is great compared to that of Quebec and Montreal, for all that some poor judges say.

"From the day after our landing we put our axes to the wood: on the fourth day following the fort was entirely finished. It is a square plat

of one hundred feet, surrounded by pickets twelve feet long, with two good bastions. For so small a space there are large buildings quite distinct and not huddled together, each thirty, thirty-eight, and twenty-five feet long by sixteen feet wide.

"All would go well there if the spot were not inundated, but this year [1728], on the 15th of the month of April, we were obliged to camp out, and the water ascended to the height of two feet and eight inches in the houses, and it is idle to say that it was the quantity of snow that fell this year. The snow in the vicinity had melted long before, and there was only a foot and a half from the 8th of February to the 15th of March; you could not use snow-shoes.

"I have great reason to think that this spot is inundated more or less every year; I have always thought so, but they were not obliged to believe me, as old people who said that they had lived in this region fifteen or twenty years declared that it was never overflowed. We could not enter our much-devastated houses until the 30th of April, and the disorder is even now scarcely repaired.

"Before the end of October [1727] all the houses were finished and furnished, and each one found himself tranquilly lodged at home. They then thought only of going out to explore the hills and rivers and to see those herds of all kinds of deer of which they tell such stories in Canada. They must have retired, or diminished greatly, since the time the *old voyageurs* left the country; they are no longer in such great numbers, and are killed with difficulty.

"After beating the field, for some time, all re-assembled at the fort, and thought of enjoying a little the fruit of their labors. On the 4th of November we did not forget it was the General's birthday. Mass was said for him [Beauharnois, Governor-General of Canada] in the morning, and they were well disposed to celebrate the day in the evening, but the tardiness of the pyrotechnists and the inconstancy of the weather caused them to postpone the celebration to the 14th of the same month, when they set off some very fine rockets and made the air ring with an hundred shouts of *Vive le Roy!* and *Vive Charles de Beauharnois!* It was on this occasion that the wine of the Sioux was broached; it was *par ex-*

cellence, although there are no wines here finer than in Canada.

"What contributed much to the amusement, was the terror of some cabins of Indians, who were at the time around the fort. When these poor people saw the fireworks in the air, and the stars fall from heaven, the women and children began to take flight, and the most courageous of the men to cry mercy, and implore us very earnestly to stop the surprising play of that wonderful medicine.

"As soon as we arrived among them, they assembled, in a few days, around the French fort to the number of ninety-five cabins, which might make in all one hundred and fifty men; for there are at most two men in their portable cabins of dressed skins, and in many there is only one. This is all we have seen except a band of about sixty men, who came on the 26th of the month of February, who were of those nations called Sioux of the Prairies.

"At the end of November, the Indians set out for their winter quarters. They do not, indeed, go far, and we saw some of them all through the winter; but from the second of the month of April last, when some cabins repassed here to go in search of them, [he] sought them in vain, during a week, for more than sixty leagues of the Mississippi. He [La Perriere?] arrived yesterday without any tidings of them.

"Although I said above, that the Sioux were alarmed at the rockets, which they took for new phenomena, it must not be supposed from that they were less intelligent than other Indians we know. They seem to me more so; at least they are much gayer and open, apparently, and far more dextrous thieves, great dancers, and great medicine men. The men are almost all large and well made, but the women are very ugly and disgusting, which does not, however, check debauchery among them, and is perhaps an effect of it."

In the summer of 1728 the Jesuit De Gonor left the fort on Lake Pepin, and, by way of Mackinaw, returned to Canada. The Foxes had now become very troublesome, and De Lignery and Beaujeu marched against their stronghold, to find they had retreated to the Mississippi River.

On the 12th of October, Boucherville, his brother Montbrun, a young cadet of enterprising spirit, the Jesuit Guignas, and other Frenchmen,

eleven in all, left Fort Pepin to go to Canada, by way of the Illinois River. They were captured by the Mascoutens and Kickapoos, and detained at the river "Au Bœuf," which stream was probably the one mentioned by Le Sueur as twenty-two leagues above the Illinois River, although the same name was given by Hennepin to the Chipewa River, just below Lake Pepin. They were held as prisoners, with the view of delivering them to the Foxes. The night before the delivery the Sieur Montbrun and his brother and another Frenchman escaped. Montbrun, leaving his sick brother in the Illinois country, journeyed to Canada and informed the authorities.

Boucherville and Guignas remained prisoners for several months, and the former did not reach Detroit until June, 1729. The account of expenditures made during his captivity is interesting as showing the value of merchandize at that time. It reads as follows:

"Memorandum of the goods that Monsieur de Boucherville was obliged to furnish in the service of the King, from the time of his detention among the Kickapoos, on the 12th of October, 1728, until his return to Detroit, in the year 1729, in the month of June. On arriving at the Kickapoo village, he made a present to the young men to secure their opposition to some evil minded old warriors—

Two barrels of powder, each fifty pounds	
at Montreal price, valued at the sum of	150 liv.
One hundred pounds of lead and balls	
making the sum of.....	50 liv.
Four pounds of vermillion, at 12 francs	
the pound.....	48 fr.
Four coats, braided, at twenty francs...	80 fr.
Six dozen knives at four francs the dozen	24 fr.
Four hundred flints, one hundred gun-	
worms, two hundred ramrods and one	
hundred and fifty files, the total at the	
maker's prices.....	90 liv.

After the Kickapoos refused to deliver them to the Renards [Foxes] they wished some favors, and I was obliged to give them the following which would allow them to weep over and cover their dead:

Two braided coats @ 20 fr. each.....	40fr.
Two woolen blankets @ 15 fr.....	30
One hundred pounds of powder @ 30 sous	75
One hundred pounds of lead @ 10 sous..	25

Two pounds of vermillion (@ 12 fr.	24fr.
Moreover, given to the Renards to cover their dead and prepare them for peace, fifty pounds of powder, making.	75
One hundred pounds of lead @ 10 sous.	50
Two pounds of vermillion (@ 12 fr.	24

During the winter a considerable party was sent to strike hands with the Illinois. Given at that time :

Two blue blankets @ 15 fr.	30
Four men's shirts @ 6 fr.	24
Four pairs of long-necked bottles @ 6 fr	24
Four dozen of knives @ 4 fr.	16
Gun-worms; files, ramrods, and flints, estimated	40

Given to engage the Kickapoos to establish themselves upon a neighboring isle, to protect from the treachery of the Renards—

Four blankets, @ 15f.	60f
Two pairs of bottles, 6f.	24
Two pounds of vermillion, 12f.	24
Four dozen butcher knives, 6f.	24
Two woolen blankets, @ 15f.	30
Four pairs of bottles, @ 6f.	24
Four shirts, @ 6f.	24
Four dozen of knives, @ 4f.	16

The Renards having betrayed and killed their brothers, the Kickapoos, I seized the favorable opportunity, and to encourage the latter to avenge themselves, I gave—

Twenty-five pounds of powder, @ 30sous	37f.10s.
Twenty-five pounds of lead, @ 10s.	12f.10s.
Two guns at 30 livres each.	60f
One half pound of vermillion.	6f
Flints, guns, worms and knives.	20f

The Illinois coming to the Kikapoos village, I supported them at my expense, and gave them powder, balls and shirts valued at. 50f

In departing from the Kikapoos village, I gave them the rest of the goods for their good treatment, estimated at. 80f

In a letter, written by a priest, at New Orleans, on July 12, 1730, is the following exaggerated account of the capture of Father Guignas: "We always felt a distrust of the Fox Indians, although they did not longer dare to undertake anything, since Father Guignas has detached from their alliance the tribes of the Kikapous and Maskoutins. You know, my Reverend Father, that, being in

Canada, he had the courage to penetrate even to the Sioux near the sources of the Mississippi, at the distance of eight hundred leagues from New Orleans and five hundred from Quebec. Obligated to abandon this important mission by the unfortunate result of the enterprise against the Foxes, he descended the river to repair to the Illinois. On the 15th of October in the year 1728 he was arrested when half way by the Kickapous and Maskoutins. For four months he was a captive among the Indians, where he had much to suffer and everything to fear. The time at last came when he was to be burned alive, when he was adopted by an old man whose family saved his life and procured his liberty.

"Our missionaries who are among the Illinois were no sooner acquainted with the situation than they procured him all the alleviation they were able. Everything which he received he employed to conciliate the Indians, and succeeded to the extent of engaging them to conduct him to the Illinois to make peace with the French and Indians of this region. Seven or eight months after this peace was concluded, the Maskoutins and Kikapous returned again to the Illinois country, and took back Father Guignas to spend the winter, from whence, in all probability, he will return to Canada."

In dispatches sent to France, in October, 1729, by the Canadian government, the following reference is made to Fort Beauharnois: "They agree that the fort built among the Scioux, on the border of Lake Pepin, appears to be badly situated on account of the freshets, but the Indians assure that the waters rose higher in 1728 than it ever did before. When Sieur de Laperriere located it at that place it was on the assurance of the Indians that the waters did not rise so high." In reference to the absence of Indians. is the following :

"It is very true that these Indians did leave shortly after on a hunting excursion, as they are in the habit of doing, for their own support and that of their families, who have only that means of livelihood, as they do not cultivate the soil at all. M. de Beauharnois has just been informed that their absence was occasioned only by having fallen in while hunting with a number of prairie Scioux, by whom they were invited to accompany them on a war expedition against the Mahas,

which invitation they accepted, and returned only in the month of July following.

"The interests of religion, of the service, and of the colony, are involved in the maintenance of this establishment, which has been the more necessary as there is no doubt but the Foxes, when routed, would have found an asylum among the Scioux had not the French been settled there, and the docility and submission manifested by the Foxes can not be attributed to any cause except the attention entertained by the Scioux for the French, and the offers which the former made the latter, of which the Foxes were fully cognisant.

"It is necessary to retain the Scioux in these favorable dispositions, in order to keep the Foxes in check and counteract the measures they might adopt to gain over the Scioux, who will invariably reject their propositions so long as the French remain in the country, and their trading post shall continue there. But, despite all these advantages and the importance of preserving that establishment, M. de Beauharnois cannot take any steps until he has news of the French who asked his permission this summer to go up there with a canoe load of goods, and until assured that those who wintered there have not dismantled the fort, and that the Scioux continue in the same sentiments. Besides, it does not seem very easy, in the present conjuncture, to maintain that post unless there is a solid peace with the Foxes; on the other hand, the greatest portion of the traders, who applied in 1727 for the establishment of that post, have withdrawn, and will not send thither any more, as the rupture with the Foxes, through whose country it is necessary to pass in order to reach the Scioux in canoe, has led them to abandon the idea. But the one and the other case might be remedied. The Foxes will, in all probability, come or send next year to sue for peace; therefore, if it be granted to them on advantageous conditions, there need be no apprehension when going to the Sioux, and another company could be formed, less numerous than the first, through whom, or some responsible merchants able to afford the outfit, a new treaty could be made, whereby these difficulties would be soon obviated. One only trouble remains, and that is, to send a commanding and sub-officer, and some soldiers, up there, which are absolutely

necessary for the maintenance of good order at that post; the missionaries would not go there without a commandant. This article, which regards the service, and the expense of which must be on his majesty's account, obliges them to apply for orders. They will, as far as lies in their power, induce the traders to meet that expense, which will possibly amount to 1000 livres or 1500 livres a year for the commandant, and in proportion for the officer under him; but, as in the beginning of an establishment the expenses exceed the profits, it is improbable that any company of merchants will assume the outlay, and in this case they demand orders on this point, as well as his majesty's opinion as to the necessity of preserving so useful a post, and a nation which has already afforded proofs of its fidelity and attachment.

"These orders could be sent them by the way of Ile Royale, or by the first merchantmen that will sail for Quebec. The time required to receive intelligence of the occurrences in the Scioux country, will admit of their waiting for these orders before doing anything."

Sieur de la Jemeraye, a relative of Sieur de la Perriere Boucher, with a few French, during the troubles remained in the Sioux country. After peace was established with the Foxes, Legardeur Saint Pierre was in command at Fort Beauharnois, and Father Guignas again attempted to establish a Sioux mission. In a communication dated 12th of October, 1736, by the Canadian authorities is the following: "In regard to the Scioux, Saint Pierre, who commanded at that post, and Father Guignas, the missionary, have written to Sieur de Beauharnois on the tenth and eleventh of last April, that these Indians appeared well intentioned toward the French, and had no other fear than that of being abandoned by them. Sieur de Beauharnois annexes an extract of these letters, and although the Scioux seem very friendly, the result only can tell whether this fidelity is to be absolutely depended upon, for the unrestrained and inconsistent spirit which composes the Indian character may easily change it. They have not come over this summer as yet, but M. de la St. Pierre is to get them to do so next year, and to have an eye on their proceedings."

The reply to this communication from Louis

XV. dated Versailles, May 10th, 1737, was in these words: "As respects the Scioux, according to what the commandant and missionary at that post have written to Sieur de Beauharnois relative to the disposition of these Indians, nothing appears to be wanting on that point.

"But their delay in coming down to Montreal since the time they have promised to do so, must render their sentiments somewhat suspected, and nothing but facts can determine whether their fidelity can be absolutely relied on. But what must still further increase the uneasiness to be entertained in their regard is the attack on the convoy of M. de Verandrie, especially if this officer has adopted the course he had informed the Marquis de Beauharnois he should take to have revenge therefor."

The particulars of the attack alluded to will be found in the next chapter. Soon after this the Foxes again became troublesome, and the post on Lake Pepin was for a time abandoned by the French. A dispatch in 1741 uses this language: "The Marquis de Beauharnois' opinion respecting the war against the Foxes, has been the more readily approved by the Baron de Longueil, Messieurs De la Chassaigne, La Corne, de Lignery, La Noue, and Duplessis-Fabert, whom he had assembled at his house, as it appears from all the letters that the Count has written for several years, that he has nothing so much at heart as the destruction of that Indian nation, which can not be prevailed on by the presents and the good treatment of the French, to live in peace, notwithstanding all its promises.

"Besides, it is notorious that the Foxes have a secret understanding with the Iroquois, to secure a retreat among the latter, in case they be obliged to abandon their villages. They have one already secured among the Sioux of the prairies, with whom they are allied; so that, should they be

advised beforehand of the design of the French to wage war against them, it would be easy for them to retire to the one or the other before their passage could be intersected or themselves attacked in their villages."

In the summer of 1743, a deputation of the Sioux came down to Quebec, to ask that trade might be resumed. Three years after this, four Sioux chiefs came to Quebec, and asked that a commandant might be sent to Fort Beauharnois; which was not granted.

During the winter of 1745-6, De Lusignan visited the Sioux country, ordered by the government to hunt up the "coureurs des bois," and withdraw them from the country. They started to return with him, but learning that they would be arrested at Mackinaw, for violation of law, they ran away. While at the villages of the Sioux of the lakes and plains, the chiefs brought to this officer nineteen of their young men, bound with cords, who had killed three Frenchmen, at the Illinois. While he remained with them, they made peace with the Ojibways of La Pointe, with whom they had been at war for some time. On his return, four chiefs accompanied him to Montreal, to solicit pardon for their young braves.

The lessees of the trading-post lost many of their peltries that winter in consequence of a fire.

Reminiscences of St. Pierre's residence at Lake Pepin were long preserved. Carver, in 1766, "observed the ruins of a French factory, where, it is said, Captain St. Pierre resided, and carried on a great trade with the Nadouessies before the reduction of Canada."

Pike, in 1805, wrote in his journal: "Just below Pt. Le Sage, the French, who had driven the Renards [Foxes] from Wisconsin, and chased them up the Mississippi, built a stockade on this lake, as a barrier against the savages. It became a noted factory for the Sioux."

CHAPTER IX.

VERENDRYE, THE EXPLORER OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA, AND DISCOVERER OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Conversation of Verendrye with Father De Gonor.—Parentage and Early Life.—Old Indian Map Preserved.—Verendrye's Son and Nephew Explore Pigeon River and Reach Rainy Lake.—Father Messayer's Companion.—Fort St. Pierre Established.—Lake of the Woods Reached and Fort St. Charles Built.—De la Jemeraye's Map.—Return to the Assinaboine River.—Verendrye's Son.—Father Gonor and Associates Kill La Sioux on Mission Isle in Lake of the Woods.—Fort La Reine.—Verendrye's Eldest Son, with Others, Reaches the Missouri River.—Discovers the Rocky Mountains.—Returns to Lake of the Woods.—Exploration of Saskatchewan River.—Sieur de la Verendrye Jr.—Verendrye the Father, made Captain of the Order of St. Louis.—His Death.—The Swedish Traveler, Kalm, Notices Verendrye.—Bougainville Describes Verendrye's Explorations.—Legardeur de St. Pierre at Fort La Reine.—Fort Jonquiere Established.—De la Corne Succeeds St. Pierre.—St. Pierre Meets Washington at French Creek, in Pennsylvania.—Killed in Battle, near Lake George.

Early in the year 1728, two travelers met at the secluded post of Mackinaw, one was named De Gonor, a Jesuit Father, who with Guignas, had gone with the expedition, that the September before had built Fort Beauharnois on the shores of Lake Pepin, the other was Pierre Gaultier Varennes, the Sieur de la Verendrye the commander of the post on Lake Nepigon of the north shore of Lake Superior, and a relative of the Sieur de la Perriere, the commander at Lake Pepin.

Verendrye was the son of Rene Gaultier Varennes who for twenty-two years was the chief magistrate at Three Rivers, whose wife was Marie Boucher, the daughter of his predecessor whom he had married when she was twelve years of age. He became a cadet in 1697, and in 1704 accompanied an expedition to New England. The next year he was in Newfoundland and the year following he went to France, joined a regiment of Brittany and was in the conflict at Malplaquet when the French troops were defeated by the Duke of Marlborough. When he returned to Canada he was obliged to accept the position of ensign notwithstanding the gallant manner in which he had behaved. In time he became identified with the Lake Superior region. While at Lake Nepigon the Indians assured him that there was a communication largely by water to the Pacific Ocean. One, named Ochagachs, drew a rude map of the country, which is still preserved among the French archives. Pigeon River is

marked thereon Mantohavagane, and the River St. Louis is marked R. fond du L. Superior, and the Indians appear to have passed from its headwaters to Rainy Lake. Upon the western extremity is marked the River of the West.

De Gonor conversed much upon the route to the Pacific with Verendrye, and promised to use his influence with the Canadian authorities to advance the project of exploration.

Charles De Beauharnois, the Governor of Canada, gave Verendrye a respectful hearing, and carefully examined the map of the region west of the great lakes, which had been drawn by Ochagachs (Otchaga), the Indian guide. Orders were soon given to fit out an expedition of fifty men. It left Montreal in 1731, under the conduct of his sons and nephew De la Jemeraye, he not joining the party till 1733, in consequence of the detentions of business.

In the autumn of 1731, the party reached Rainy Lake, by the Nantouagan, or Groselliers river, now called Pigeon. Father Messayer, who had been stationed on Lake Superior, at the Groselliers river, was taken as a spiritual guide. At the foot of Rainy Lake a post was erected and called Fort St. Pierre, and the next year, having crossed Minittie, or Lake of the Woods, they established Fort St. Charles on its southwestern bank. Five leagues from Lake Winnipeg they established a post on the Assinaboine. An unpublished map of these discoveries by De la Jemeraye still exists at Paris. The river Winnipeg, called by them Maurepas, in honor of the minister of France in 1734, was protected by a fort of the same name.

About this time their advance was stopped by the exhaustion of supplies, but on the 12th of April, 1735, an arrangement was made for a second equipment, and a fourth son joined the expedition.

In June, 1736, while twenty-one of the expedi-

tion were camped upon an isle in the Lake of the Woods, they were surprised by a band of Sioux hostile to the French allies, the Cristinaux, and all killed. The island, upon this account, is called Massacre Island. A few days after, a party of five Canadian voyageurs discovered their dead bodies and scalped heads. Father Ouneau, the missionary, was found upon one knee, an arrow in his head, his breast bare, his left hand touching the ground, and the right hand raised.

Among the slaughtered was also a son of Verendrye, who had a tomahawk in his back, and his body adorned with garters and bracelets of porcupine. The father was at the foot of the Lake of the Woods when he received the news of his son's murder, and about the same time heard of the death of his enterprising nephew, Dufrost de la Jemeraye, the son of his sister Marie Reine de Varennes, and brother of Madame Youville, the foundress of the Hospitaliers at Montreal.

It was under the guidance of the latter that the party had, in 1731, mastered the difficulties of the Nantaouagon, or Groselliers river.

On the 3d of October, 1738, they built an advanced post, Fort La Reine, on the river Assiniboels, now Assinaboine, which they called St Charles, and beyond was a branch called St. Pierre. These two rivers received the baptismal name of Verendrye, which was Pierre, and Governor Beauharnois, which was Charles. The post became the centre of trade and point of departure for explorations, either north or south.

It was by ascending the Assinaboine, and by the present trail from its tributary, Mouse river, they reached the country of the Mantanes, and in 1741, came to the upper Missouri, passed the Yellow Stone, and at length arrived at the Rocky Mountains. The party was led by the eldest son and his brother, the chevalier. They left the Lake of the Woods on the 29th of April, 1742, came in sight of the Rocky Mountains on the 1st of January, 1743, and on the 12th ascended them. On the route they fell in with the Beaux Hommes, Pioya, Petits Renards, and Arc tribes, and stopped among the Snake tribe, but could go no farther in a southerly direction, owing to a war between the Arcs and Snakes.

On the 19th of May, 1744, they had returned to the upper Missouri, and, in the country of the Petite Cerise tribe, they planted on an eminence

a leaden plate of the arms of France, and raised a monument of stones, which they called Beauharnois. They returned to the Lake of the Woods on the 2d of July.

North of the Assiniboine they proceeded to Lake Dauphin, Swan's Lake, explored the river "Des Biches," and ascended even to the fork of the Saskatchewan, which they called Poskoiac. Two forts were subsequently established, one near Lake Dauphin and the other on the river "des Biches," called Fort Bourbon. The northern route, by the Saskatchewan, was thought to have some advantage over the Missouri, because there was no danger of meeting with the Spaniards.

Governor Beauharnois having been prejudiced against Verendrye by envious persons, De Noyelles was appointed to take command of the posts. During these difficulties, we find *Sieur de la Verendrye, Jr.*, engaged in other duties. In August, 1747, he arrives from Mackinaw at Montreal, and in the autumn of that year he accompanies St. Pierre to Mackinaw, and brings back the convoy to Montreal. In February, 1748, with five Canadians, five Cristenaux, two Ottawas, and one Sauter, he attacked the Mohawks near Schenectady, and returned to Montreal with two scalps, one that of a chief. On June 20th, 1748, it is recorded that Chevalier de la Verendrye departed from Montreal for the head of Lake Superior. Margry states that he perished at sea in November, 1764, by the wreck of the "*Auguste*."

Fortunately, Galissioniere the successor of Beauharnois, although deformed and insignificant in appearance, was fair minded, a lover of science, especially botany, and anxious to push discoveries toward the Pacific. Verendrye the father was restored to favor, and made Captain of the Order of St. Louis, and ordered to resume explorations, but he died on December 6th, 1749, while planning a tour up the Saskatchewan.

The Swedish Professor, Kalm, met him in Canada, not long before his decease, and had interesting conversations with him about the furrows on the plains of the Missouri, which he erroneously conjectured indicated the former abode of an agricultural people. These ruts are familiar to modern travelers, and may be only buffalo trails.

Father Coquard, who had been associated with

Verendrye, says that they first met the Mantanes, and next the Brochets. After these were the Gros Ventres, the Crows, the Flat Heads, the Black Feet, and Dog Feet, who were established on the Missouri, even up to the falls, and that about thirty leagues beyond they found a narrow pass in the mountains.

Bougainville gives a more full account: he says: "He who most advanced this discovery was the *Sieur de la Veranderie*. He went from Fort la Reine to the Missouri. He met on the banks of this river the Mandans, or White Beards, who had seven villages with pine stockades, strengthened by a ditch. Next to these were the Kinongewiniris, or the Brochets, in three villages, and toward the upper part of the river were three villages of the Mahantas. All along the mouth of the Wabeik, or Shell River, were situated twenty-three villages of the Panis. To the southwest of this river, on the banks of the Ouanaradeba, or La Graisse, are the Hectanes or Snake tribe. They extend to the base of a chain of mountains which runs north northeast. South of this is the river Karoskiou, or Cerise Pelee, which is supposed to flow to California.

"He found in the immense region watered by the Missouri, and in the vicinity of forty leagues, the Mahantas, the Owiliniok, or Beaux Hommes, four villages; opposite the Brochets the Black Feet, three villages of a hundred lodges each; opposite the Mandans are the Ospekakaerenousques, or Flat Heads, four villages; opposite the Panis are the Arcs of Cristinaux, and Utasibaoutchats of Assiniboel, three villages; following these the Makesch, or Little Foxes, two villages; the Piwassa, or great talkers, three villages; the Kakoschena, or Gens de la Pie, five villages; the Kiskipisounouini, or the Garter tribe, seven villages."

Galassoniere was succeeded by Jonquiere in the governorship of Canada, who proved to be a grasping, peevish, and very miserly person. For the sons of Verendrye he had no sympathy, and forming a clique to profit by their father's toils,

he determined to send two expeditions toward the Pacific Ocean, one by the Missouri and the other by the Saskatchewan.

Father Coquard, one of the companions of Verendrye, was consulted as to the probability of finding a pass in the Rocky Mountains, through which they might, in canoes, reach the great lake of salt water, perhaps Puget's Sound.

The enterprise was at length confided to two experienced officers, *Lamarque de Marin* and *Jacques Legardeur de Saint Pierre*. The former was assigned the way, by the Missouri, and to the latter was given the more northern route; but Saint Pierre in some way excited the hostility of the Cristinaux, who attempted to kill him, and burned Fort la Reine. His lieutenant, *Boucher de Niverville*, who had been sent to establish a post toward the source of the Saskatchewan, failed on account of sickness. Some of his men, however, pushed on to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1753 established Fort Jonquiere. Henry says St. Pierre established Fort Bourbon.

In 1753, Saint Pierre was succeeded in the command of the posts of the West, by *de la Corne*, and sent to French Creek, in Pennsylvania. He had been but a few days there when he received a visit from Washington, just entering upon manhood, bearing a letter from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, complaining of the encroachments of the French.

Soon the clash of arms between France and England began, and Saint Pierre, at the head of the Indian allies, fell near Lake George, in September, 1755, in a battle with the English. After the seven years' war was concluded, by the treaty of Paris, the French relinquished all their posts in the Northwest, and the work begun by Verendrye, was, in 1805, completed by Lewis and Clarke; and the Northern Pacific Railway is fast approaching the passes of the Rocky Mountains, through the valley of the Yellow Stone, and from thence to the great land-locked bay of the ocean, Puget's Sound.

CHAPTER X.

EFFECT OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH WAR.

English Influence Increasing.—Le Duc Robbed at Lake Superior.—St. Pierre at Mackinaw.—Escape of Indian Prisoners.—La Ronde and Verendrye—Influence of Sieur Marin.—St. Pierre Recalled from Winnipeg Region.—Interview with Washington.—Langlade Urges Attack Upon Troops of Braddock. Saint Pierre Killed in Battle.—Marin's Boldness.—Rogers, a Partisan Ranger, Commands at Mackinaw.—At Ticonderoga.—French Deliver up the Posts in Canada.—Capt. Balfour Takes Possession of Mackinaw and Green Bay.—Lieut. Gorrell in Command at Green Bay.—Sioux Visit Green Bay.—Pennensha a French Trader Among the Sioux.—Treaty of Paris.

English influence produced increasing dissatisfaction among the Indians that were beyond Mackinaw. Not only were the voyageurs robbed and maltreated at Sault St. Marie and other points on Lake Superior, but even the commandant at Mackinaw was exposed to insolence, and there was no security anywhere.

On the twenty-third of August, 1747, Philip Le Duc arrived at Mackinaw from Lake Superior, stating that he had been robbed of his goods at Kamanistigoya, and that the Ojibways of the lake were favorably disposed toward the English. The Dahkotahs were also becoming unruly in the absence of French officers.

In a few weeks after Le Duc's robbery, St. Pierre left Montreal to become commandant at Mackinaw, and Vercheres was appointed for the post at Green Bay. In the language of a document of the day, St. Pierre was "a very good officer, much esteemed among all the nations of those parts; none more loved and feared." On his arrival, the savages were so cross, that he advised that no Frenchman should come to trade.

By promptness and boldness, he secured the Indians who had murdered some Frenchmen, and obtained the respect of the tribes. While the three murderers were being conveyed in a canoe down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, in charge of a sergeant and seven soldiers, the savages, with characteristic cunning, though manacled, succeeded in killing or drowning the guard. Cutting their irons with an axe, they sought the woods, and escaped to their own country. "Thus," writes Galassoniere, in 1748, to Count Maurepas,

was lost in a great measure the fruit of Sieur St. Pierre's good management, and of all the fatigue I endured to get the nations who surrendered these rascals to listen to reason."

On the twenty-first of June of the next year, La Ronde started to La Pointe, and Verendrye for West Sea, or Fon du Lac, Minnesota.

Under the influence of Sieur Marin, who was in command at Green Bay in 1753, peaceful relations were in a measure restored between the French and Indians.

As the war between England and France deepened, the officers of the distant French posts were called in and stationed nearer the enemy. Legardeur St. Pierre, was brought from the Lake Winnipeg region, and, in December, 1753, was in command of a rude post near Erie, Pennsylvania. Langlade, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, arrived early in July, 1755, at Fort Duquesne. With Beauyeu and De Lignery, who had been engaged in fighting the Fox Indians, he left that fort, at nine o'clock of the morning of the 9th of July, and, a little after noon, came near the English, who had halted on the south shore of the Monongahela, and were at dinner, with their arms stacked. By the urgent entreaty of Langlade, the western half-breed, Beauyeu, the officer in command ordered an attack, and Braddock was overwhelmed, and Washington was obliged to say, "We have been beaten, shamefully beaten, by a handful of Frenchmen."

Under Baron Dieskau, St. Pierre commanded the Indians, in September, 1755, during the campaign near Lake George, where he fell gallantly fighting the English, as did his commander. The Rev. Claude Coquard, alluding to the French defeat, in a letter to his brother, remarks:

"We lost, on that occasion, a brave officer, M. de St. Pierre, and had his advice, as well as that of several other Canadian officers, been followed, Jonckson [Johnson] was irretrievably destroyed.

and we should have been spared the trouble we have had this year."

Other officers who had been stationed on the borders of Minnesota also distinguished themselves during the French war. The Marquis Montcalm, in camp at Ticonderoga, on the twenty-seventh of July, 1757, writes to Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada:

"Lieutenant Marin, of the Colonial troops, who has exhibited a rare audacity, did not consider himself bound to halt, although his detachment of about four hundred men was reduced to about two hundred, the balance having been sent back on account of inability to follow. He carried off a patrol of ten men, and swept away an ordinary guard of fifty like a wafer; went up to the enemy's camp, under Fort Lydias (Edward), where he was exposed to a severe fire, and retreated like a warrior. He was unwilling to amuse himself making prisoners; he brought in only one, and thirty-two scalps, and must have killed many men of the enemy, in the midst of whose ranks it was neither wise nor prudent to go in search of scalps. The Indians generally all behaved well. * * * The Outaouais, who arrived with me, and whom I designed to go on a scouting party towards the lake, had conceived a project of administering a corrective to the English barges. * * * On the day before yesterday, your brother formed a detachment to accompany them. I arrived at his camp on the evening of the same day. Lieutenant de Corbiere, of the Colonial troops, was returning, in consequence of a misunderstanding, and as I knew the zeal and intelligence of that officer, I made him set out with a new instruction to join Messrs de Langlade and Hertel de Chantilly. They remained in ambush all day and night yesterday; at break of day the English appeared on Lake St. Sacrament, to the number of twenty-two barges, under the command of Sieur Parker. The whoops of our Indians impressed them with such terror that they made but feeble resistance, and only two barges escaped."

After De Corbiere's victory on Lake Champlain, a large French army was collected at Ticonderoga, with which there were many Indians from the tribes of the Northwest, and the Ioways appeared for the first time in the east.

It is an interesting fact that the English officers who were in frequent engagements with St.

Pierre, Lusignan, Marin, Langlade, and others, became the pioneers of the British, a few years afterwards, in the occupation of the outposts of the lakes, and in the exploration of Minnesota.

Rogers, the celebrated captain of rangers, subsequently commander of Mackinaw, and Jonathan Carver, the first British explorer of Minnesota, were both on duty near Lake Champlain, the latter narrowly escaping at the battle of Fort George.

On Christmas eve, 1757, Rogers approached Fort Ticonderoga, to fire the outhouses, but was prevented by discharge of the cannons of the French.

He contented himself with killing fifteen beebes, on the horns of one of which he left this laconic and amusing note, addressed to the commander of the post:

"I am obliged to you, Sir, for the repose you have allowed me to take; *I thank you for the fresh meat you have sent me*. I request you to present my compliments to the Marquis du Montcalm."

On the thirteenth of March, 1758, Durantaye, formerly at Mackinaw, had a skirmish with Rogers. Both had been trained on the frontier, and they met "as Greek met Greek." The conflict was fierce, and the French victorious. The Indian allies, finding a scalp of a chief underneath an officer's jacket, were furious, and took one hundred and fourteen scalps in return. When the French returned, they supposed that Captain Rogers was among the killed.

At Quebec, when Montcalm and Wolfe fell, there were Ojibways present assisting the French.

The Indians, returning from the expeditions against the English, were attacked with small-pox, and many died at Mackinaw.

On the eighth of September, 1760, the French delivered up all their posts in Canada. A few days after the capitulation at Montreal, Major Rogers was sent with English troops, to garrison the posts of the distant Northwest.

On the eighth of September, 1761, a year after the surrender, Captain Balfour, of the eightieth regiment of the British army, left Detroit, with a detachment to take possession of the French forts at Mackinaw and Green Bay. Twenty-five soldiers were left at Mackinaw, in command of Lieutenant Leslie, and the rest sailed to Green Bay, under Lieutenant Gorrell of the Royal

Americans, where they arrived on the twelfth of October. The fort had been abandoned for several years, and was in a dilapidated condition. In charge of it there was left a lieutenant, a corporal, and fifteen soldiers. Two English traders arrived at the same time, McKay from Albany, and Goddard from Montreal.

Gorrell in his journal alludes to the Minnesota Sioux. He writes —

“ On March 1, 1763, twelve warriors of the Sous came here. It is certainly the greatest nation of Indians ever yet found. Not above two thousand of them were ever armed with firearms; the rest depending entirely on bows and arrows, which they use with more skill than any other Indian nation in America. They can shoot the wildest and largest beasts in the woods at seventy or one hundred yards distant. They are remarkable for their dancing, and the other nations take the fashions from them. * * * * * This nation is always at war with the Chippewas, those who destroyed Mishamakinak. They told me with warmth that if ever the Chippewas or any other Indians wished to obstruct the passage of the traders coming up, to send them word, and they would come and cut them off from the face of the earth; as all Indians were their slaves or dogs. I told them I was glad to see them, and hoped to have a lasting peace with them. They then gave me a letter wrote in French, and two belts of wampum from their king, in which he expressed great joy on hearing of there being English at his post. The letter was written by a French trader whom I had allowed to go among them last fall, with a promise of his behaving well; which he did, better than any Canadian I ever knew. * * * * * With regard to traders, I would not allow any to go amongst them, as I

then understood they lay out of the government of Canada, but made no doubt they would have traders from the Mississippi in the spring. They went away extremely well pleased. June 14th, 1763, the traders came down from the Sack country, and confirmed the news of Landsing and his son being killed by the French. There came with the traders some Puans, and four young men with one chief of the Avoy [Ioway] nation, to demand traders. * * * * *

“ On the nineteenth, a deputation of Winnebagoes, Sacs, Foxes and Menominees arrived with a Frenchman named Pennensha. This Pennensha is the same man who wrote the letter the Sous brought with them in French, and at the same time held council with that great nation in favour of the English, by which he much promoted the interest of the latter, as appeared by the behaviour of the Sous. He brought with him a pipe from the Sous, desiring that as the road is now clear, they would by no means allow the Chippewas to obstruct it, or give the English any disturbance, or prevent the traders from coming up to them. If they did so they would send all their warriors and cut them off.”

In July, 1763, there arrived at Green Bay, Bruce, Fisher; and Roseboom of Albany, to engage in the Indian trade.

By the treaty of Paris of 1763, France ceded to Great Britain all of the country east of the Mississippi, and to Spain the whole of Louisiana, so that the latter power for a time held the whole region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, and that portion of the city of Minneapolis known as the East Division was then governed by the British, while the West Division was subject to the Spanish code.

CHAPTER XI.

JONATHAN CARVER, THE FIRST BRITISH TRAVELER AT FALLS OF SAINT ANTHONY.

Carver's Early Life. — In the Battle near Lake George. — Arrives at Mackinaw. — Old Fort at Green Bay. — Winnebago Village. — Description of Pemmican. — Indian Forts on Banks of Lake Pepin. — Sioux Bands Described. — Cave and Buried Place on Suburbs of St. Paul. — The Falls of Saint Anthony. — Burial Rites of the Sioux. — Speech of a Sioux Chief. — Scudder's Poem of the Death Song. — St. John Hierarch's Translation. — St. J. Rohwer's Lyric Version. — Correspondence of Sir William Johnson. — Carver's Project for Opening a Route to the Pacific. — Supposed Origin of the Sioux. — Carver's Claim to Lands Examined. — Alleged Deed. — Testimony of Rev. Samuel Peters. — Communication from Gen. Leavenworth. — Report of U. S. Senate Committee.

Jonathan Carver was a native of Connecticut. His grandfather, William Carver, was a native of Wigan, Lancashire, England, and a captain in King William's army during the campaign in Ireland, and for meritorious services received an appointment as an officer of the colony of Connecticut.

His father was a justice of the peace in the new world, and in 1732, the subject of this sketch was born. At the early age of fifteen he was called to mourn the death of his father. He then commenced the study of medicine, but his roving disposition could not bear the confines of a doctor's office, and feeling, perhaps, that his genius would be cramped by pestle and mortar, at the age of eighteen he purchased an ensign's commission in one of the regiments raised during the French war. He was of medium stature, and of strong mind and quick perceptions.

In the year 1757, he was captain under Colonel Williams in the battle near Lake George, where Saint Pierre was killed, and narrowly escaped with his life.

After the peace of 1763, between France and England was declared, Carver conceived the project of exploring the Northwest. Leaving Boston in the month of June, 1766, he arrived at Mackinaw, then the most distant British post, in the month of August. Having obtained a credit on some French and English traders from Major Rogers, the officer in command, he started with them on the third day of September. Pursuing the usual route to Green Bay, they arrived there on the eighteenth.

The French fort at that time was standing, though much decayed. It was, some years previous to his arrival, garrisoned for a short time by an officer and thirty English soldiers, but they having been captured by the Menominees, it was abandoned.

In company with the traders, he left Green Bay on the twentieth, and ascending Fox river, arrived on the twenty-fifth at an island at the east end of Lake Winnebago, containing about fifty acres.

Here he found a Winnebago village of fifty houses. He asserts that a woman was in authority. In the month of October the party was at the portage of the Wisconsin, and descending that stream, they arrived, on the ninth at a town of the Sauks. While here he visited some lead mines about fifteen miles distant. An abundance of lead was also seen in the village, that had been brought from the mines.

On the tenth they arrived at the first village of the "Ottigauemies" [Foxes] about five miles before the Wisconsin joins the Mississippi, he perceived the remnants of another village, and learned that it had been deserted about thirty years before, and that the inhabitants soon after their removal, built a town on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the "Ouisconsin," at a place called by the French La Prairie les Chiens, which signified the Dog Plains. It was a large town, and contained about three hundred families. The houses were built after the Indian manner, and pleasantly situated on a dry rich soil.

He saw here many houses of a good size and shape. This town was the great mart where all the adjacent tribes, and where those who inhabit the most remote branches of the Mississippi, annually assemble about the latter end of May, bringing with them their furs to dispose of to the traders. But it is not always that they conclude their sale here. This was determined by a gen

eral council of the chiefs, who consulted whether it would be more conducive to their interest to sell their goods at this place, or to carry them on to Louisiana or Mackinaw.

At a small stream called Yellow River, opposite Prairie du Chien, the traders who had thus far accompanied Carver took up their residence for the winter.

From this point he proceeded in a canoe, with a Canadian voyageur and a Mohawk Indian as companions. Just before reaching Lake Pepin, while his attendants were one day preparing dinner, he walked out and was struck with the peculiar appearance of the surface of the country, and thought it was the site of some vast artificial earth-work. It is a fact worthy of remembrance, that he was the first to call the attention of the civilized world to the existence of ancient monuments in the Mississippi valley. We give his own description :

"On the first of November I reached Lake Pepin, a few miles below which I landed, and, whilst the servants were preparing my dinner, I ascended the bank to view the country. I had not proceeded far before I came to a fine, level, open plain, on which I perceived, at a little distance, a partial elevation that had the appearance of entrenchment. On a nearer inspection I had greater reason to suppose that it had really been intended for this many centuries ago. Notwithstanding it was now covered with grass, I could plainly see that it had once been a breastwork of about four feet in height, extending the best part of a mile, and sufficiently capacious to cover five thousand men. Its form was somewhat circular and its flanks reached to the river.

"Though much defaced by time, every angle was distinguishable, and appeared as regular and fashioned with as much military skill as if planned by Vauban himself. The ditch was not visible, but I thought, on examining more curiously, that I could perceive there certainly had been one. From its situation, also, I am convinced that it must have been designed for that purpose. It fronted the country, and the rear was covered by the river, nor was there any rising ground for a considerable way that commanded it; a few straggling lakes were alone to be seen near it. In many places small tracks were worn across it by the feet of the elks or deer, and from the depth

of the bed of earth by which it was covered, I was able to draw certain conclusions of its great antiquity. I examined all the angles, and every part with great attention. and have often blamed myself since, for not encamping on the spot, and drawing an exact plan of it. To show that this description is not the offspring of a heated imagination, or the chimerical tale of a mistaken traveler, I find, on inquiry since my return, that Mons. St. Pierre, and several traders have at different times, taken notice of similar appearances, upon which they have formed the same conjectures, but without examining them so minutely as I did. How a work of this kind could exist in a country that has hitherto (according to the generally received opinion) been the seat of war to untutored Indians alone, whose whole stock of military knowledge has only, till within two centuries, amounted to drawing the bow, and whose only breastwork even at present is the thicket, I know not. I have given as exact an account as possible of this singular appearance, and leave to future explorers of those distant regions, to discover whether it is a production of nature or art. Perhaps the hints I have here given might lead to a more perfect investigation of it, and give us very different ideas of the ancient state of realms that we at present believe to have been, from the earliest period, only the habitations of savages."

Lake Pepin excited his admiration, as it has that of every traveler since his day, and here he remarks: "I observed the ruins of a French factory, where it is said Captain St. Pierre resided, and carried on a very great trade with the Naudowessies, before the reduction of Canada."

Carver's first acquaintance with the Dahkotahs commenced near the river St. Croix. It would seem that the erection of trading posts on Lake Pepin had enticed them from their old residence on Rum river and Mille Lacs.

He says: "Near the river St. Croix reside bands of the Naudowessie Indians, called the River Bands. This nation is composed at present of eleven bands. They were originally twelve, but the Assinipoils, some years ago, revolting and separating themselves from the others, there remain at this time eleven. Those I met here are termed the River Bands, because they chiefly dwell near the banks of this river; the other eight are generally distinguished by the

title of Nadowessies of the Plains, and inhabit a country more to the westward. The names of the former are Nehogatawonahs, the Mawtawbauntowahs, and Shashweentowahs.

Arriving at what is now a suburb of the capital of Minnesota, he continues: "About thirteen miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, at which I arrived the tenth day after I left Lake Pepin, is a remarkable cave, of an amazing depth. The Indians term it Wakon-teebe [Wakan-tipi]. The entrance into it is about ten feet wide, the height of it five feet. The arch within is fifteen feet high and about thirty feet broad; the bottom consists of fine, clear sand. About thirty feet from the entrance begins a lake, the water of which is transparent, and extends to an unsearchable distance, for the darkness of the cave prevents all attempts to acquire a knowledge of it.] I threw a small pebble towards the interior part of it with my utmost strength. I could hear that it fell into the water, and, notwithstanding it was of a small size, it caused an astonishing and terrible noise, that reverberated through all those gloomy regions. I found in this cave many Indian hieroglyphics, which appeared very ancient, for time had nearly covered them with moss, so that it was with difficulty I could trace them. They were cut in a rude manner upon the inside of the wall, which was composed of a stone so extremely soft that it might be easily penetrated with a knife; a stone everywhere to be found near the Mississippi.

"At a little distance from this dreary cavern, is the burying-place of several bands of the Nadowessie Indians. Though these people have no fixed residence, being in tents, and seldom but a few months in one spot, yet they always bring the bones of the dead to this place.

"Ten miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, the river St. Pierre, called by the natives Wadapaw Menesotor, falls into the Mississippi from the west. It is not mentioned by Father Hennepin, though a large, fair river. This omission, I consider, must have proceeded from a small island [Pike's] that is situated exactly in its entrance."

When he reached the Minnesota river, the ice became so troublesome that he left his canoe in the neighborhood of what is now St. Anthony, and walked to St. Anthony, in company with a young Winnebago chief, who had never seen the

curling waters. The chief, on reaching the eminence some distance below Cheever's, began to invoke his gods, and offer oblations to the spirit in the waters.

"In the middle of the Falls stands a small island, about *forty feet* broad and somewhat longer, on which grow a few cragged hemlock and spruce trees, and about half way between this island and the eastern shore is a rock, lying at the very edge of the Falls, in an oblique position, that appeared to be about five or six feet broad, and thirty or forty long. At a little distance below the Falls stands a small island of about an acre and a half, on which grow a great number of oak trees."

From this description, it would appear that the little island, now some distance below the Falls, was once in the very midst, and shows that a constant recession has been going on, and that in ages long past they were not far from the Minnesota river.

No description is more glowing than Carver's of the country adjacent:

"The country around them is extremely beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which in the summer are covered with the finest verdure, and interspersed with little groves that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. On the whole, when the Falls are included, which may be seen at a distance of four miles, a more pleasing and picturesque view, I believe, cannot be found throughout the universe."

"He arrived at the Falls on the seventeenth of November, 1766, and appears to have ascended as far as Elk river.

On the twenty-fifth of November, he had returned to the place opposite the Minnesota, where he had left his canoe, and this stream as yet not being obstructed with ice, he commenced its ascent, with the colors of Great Britain flying at the stern of his canoe. There is no doubt that he entered this river, but how far he explored it cannot be ascertained. He speaks of the Rapids near Shakopay, and asserts that he went as far as two hundred miles beyond Mendota. He remarks:

"On the seventh of December, I arrived at the utmost of my travels towards the West, where I

met a large party of the Naudowessie Indians, among whom I resided some months."

After speaking of the upper bands of the Dahkotahs and their allies, he adds that he "left the habitations of the hospitable Indians the latter end of April, 1767, but did not part from them for several days, as I was accompanied on my journey by near three hundred of them to the mouth of the river St. Pierre. At this season these bands annually go to the great cave (Dayton's Bluff) before mentioned.

When he arrived at the great cave, and the Indians had deposited the remains of their deceased friends in the burial-place that stands adjacent to it, they held their great council to which he was admitted.

When the Naudowessies brought their dead for interment to the great cave (St. Paul), I attempted to get an insight into the remaining burial rites, but whether it was on account of the stench which arose from so many dead bodies, or whether they chose to keep this part of their custom secret from me, I could not discover. I found, however, that they considered my curiosity as ill-timed, and therefore I withdrew. * *

One formality among the Naudowessies in mourning for the dead is very different from any mode I observed in the other nations through which I passed. The men, to show how great their sorrow is, pierce the flesh of their arms above the elbows with arrows, and the women cut and gash their legs with broken flints till the blood flows very plentifully. * *

After the breath is departed, the body is dressed in the same attire it usually wore, his face is painted, and he is seated in an erect posture on a mat or skin, placed in the middle of the hut, with his weapons by his side. His relatives seated around, each in turn harangues the deceased; and if he has been a great warrior, recounts his heroic actions, nearly to the following purport, which in the Indian language is extremely poetical and pleasing

"You still sit among us, brother, your person retains its usual resemblance, and continues similar to ours, without any visible deficiency, except it has lost the power of action! But whither is that breath flown, which a few hours ago sent up smoke to the Great Spirit? Why are those lips silent, that lately delivered to us expressions

and pleasing language? Why are those feet motionless, that a few hours ago were fleetier than the deer on yonder mountains? Why useless hang those arms, that could climb the tallest tree or draw the toughest bow? Alas, every part of that frame which we lately beheld with admiration and wonder has now become as inanimate as it was three hundred years ago! We will not, however, bemoan thee as if thou wast forever lost to us, or that thy name would be buried in oblivion; thy soul yet lives in the great country of spirits, with those of thy nation that have gone before thee; and though we are left behind to perpetuate thy fame, we will one day join thee.

"Actuated by the respect we bore thee whilst living, we now come to tender thee the last act of kindness in our power; that thy body might not lie neglected on the plain, and become a prey to the beasts of the field or fowls of the air, and we will take care to lay it with those of thy predecessors that have gone before thee; hoping at the same time that thy spirit will feed with their spirits, and be ready to receive ours when we shall also arrive at the great country of souls."

For this speech Carver is principally indebted to his imagination, but it is well conceived, and suggested one of Schiller's poems, which Goethe considered one of his best, and wished "he had made a dozen such."

Sir E. Lytton Bulwer the distinguished novelist, and Sir John Herschel the eminent astronomer, have each given a translation of Schiller's "Song of the Nadowessee Chief."

SIR E. L. BULWER'S TRANSLATION.

See on his mat—as if of yore,
All life-like sits he here!
With that same aspect which he wore
When light to him was dear

But where the right hand's strength? and where
The breath that loved to breathe
To the Great Spirit, aloft in air,
The peace pipe's lusty wreath?

And where the hawk-like eye, alas!
That wont the deer pursue,
Along the waves of rippling grass,
Or fields that shone with dew?

Are these the limber, bounding feet
That swept the winter's snows?
What stateliest stag so fast and fleet?
Their speed outstripped the roe's!

These arms, that then the steady bow
Could supple from its pride,
How stark and helpless hang they now
Adown the stiffened side!

Yet weal to him at peace he stays
Wherever fall the snows;
Where o'er the meadows springs the maize
That mortal never sows.

Where birds are blithe on every brake—
Where forests teem with deer—
Where glide the fish through every lake—
One chase from year to year!

With spirits now he feasts above;
All left us to revere
The deeds we honor with our love,
The dust we bury here.

Here bring the last gift; loud and shrill
Wail death dirge for the brave;
What pleased him most in life, may still
Give pleasure in the grave.

Well by the axe beneath his head
He swung when strength was strong—
The bear on which his banquets fed,
The way from earth is long.

And here, new sharpened, place the knife
That severed from the clay,
From which the axe had spoiled the life,
The conquered scalp away.

The paints that deck the dead, bestow;
Yes, place them in his hand,
That red the kingly shade may glow
Amid the spirit land.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S TRANSLATION.

See, where upon the mat he sits
Erect, before his door,
With just the same majestic air
That once in life he wore.

But where is fled his strength of limb,
The whirlwind of his breath,
To the Great Spirit, when he sent
The peace pipe's mounting wreath?

Where are those falcon eyes, which late
Along the plain could trace,
Along the grass's dewy waves
The reindeer's printed pace?

Those legs, which once with matchless speed,
Flew through the drifted snow,
Surpassed the stag's unwearied course,
Outran the mountain roe?

Those arms, once used with might and main,
The stubborn bow to twang?
See, see, their nerves are slack at last,
All motionless they hang.

'Tis well with him, for he is gone
Where snow no more is found,
Where the gay thorn's perpetual bloom
Decks all the field around.

Where wild birds sing from every spray,
Where deer come sweeping by,
Where fish from every lake afford
A plentiful supply.

With spirits now he feasts above,
And leaves us here alone,
To celebrate his valiant deeds,
And round his grave to moan.

Sound the death song, bring forth the gifts,
The last gifts of the dead,—
Let all which yet may yield him joy
Within his grave be laid.

The hatchet place beneath his head
Still red with hostile blood;
And add, because the way is long,
The bear's fat limbs for food.

The scalping-knife beside him lay,
With paints of gorgeous dye.
That in the land of souls his form
May shine triumphantly.

It appears from other sources that Carver's visit to the Dahkotahs was of some effect in bringing about friendly intercourse between them and the commander of the English force at Mackinaw.

The earliest mention of the Dahkotahs, in any public British documents that we know of, is in the correspondence between Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Colony of New York, and General Gage, in command of the forces.

On the eleventh of September, less than six months after Carver's speech at Dayton's Bluff, and the departure of a number of chiefs to the English fort at Mackinaw, Johnson writes to General Gage: "Though I wrote to you some days ago, yet I would not mind saying something again on the score of the vast expenses incurred, and, as I understand, still incurring at Michillmackinac, chiefly on pretense of making a peace between the Sioux and Chippeweighs, with which I think we have very little to do, in good policy or otherwise."

Sir William Johnson, in a letter to Lord Hillsborough, one of his Majesty's ministers, dated August seventeenth, 1768, again refers to the subject:

"Much greater part of those who go a trading are men of such circumstances and disposition as to venture their persons everywhere for extravagant gains, yet the consequences to the public are not to be slighted, as we may be led into a general quarrel through their means. The Indians in the part adjacent to Michillmackinac have been treated with at a very great expense for some time previous.

"Major Rodgers brings a considerable charge against the former for mediating a peace between some tribes of the Sioux and some of the Chippeweighs, which, had it been attended with success, would only have been interesting to a very few French, and others that had goods in that part of the Indian country, but the contrary has happened, and they are now more violent, and war against one another."

Though a wilderness of over one thousand miles intervened between the Falls of St. Anthony and the white settlements of the English, Carver was fully impressed with the idea that the State now organized under the name of Minnesota, on account of its beauty and fertility, would attract settlers.

Speaking of the advantages of the country, he says that the future population will be "able to convey their produce to the seaports with great

facility, the current of the river from its source to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico being extremely favorable for doing this in small craft. *This might also in time be facilitated by canals or shorter cuts, and a communication opened by water with New York by way of the Lakes.*"

The subject of this sketch was also confident that a route would be discovered by way of the Minnesota river, which would open a passage to China and the English settlements in the East Indies."

Carver having returned to England, interested Whitworth, a member of parliament, in the northern route. Had not the American Revolution commenced, they proposed to have built a fort at Lake Pepin, to have proceeded up the Minnesota until they found, as they supposed they could, a branch of the Missouri, and from thence, journeying over the summit of lands until they came to a river which they called Oregon, they expected to descend to the Pacific.

Carver, in common with other travelers, had his theory in relation to the origin of the Dahkotahs. He supposed that they came from Asia. He remarks: "But this might have been at different times and from various parts—from Tartary, China, Japan, for the inhabitants of these places resemble each other. * * *

"It is very evident that some of the names and customs of the American Indians resemble those of the Tartars, and I make no doubt but that in some future era, and this not far distant, it will be reduced to certainty that during some of the wars between the Tartars and Chinese a part of the inhabitants of the northern provinces were driven from their native country, and took refuge in some of the isles before mentioned, and from thence found their way into America. * * *

"Many words are used both by the Chinese and the Indians which have a resemblance to each other, not only in their sound, but in their signification. The Chinese call a slave Shungo; and the Noudowessie Indians, whose language, from their little intercourse with the Europeans, is least corrupted, term a dog Shungush [Shoan-kah.] The former denominate one species of their tea Shoushong; the latter call their tobacco Shousas-sau [Chanshasha.] Many other of the words used by the Indians contain the syllables *che*, *chaw*, and *chu*, after the dialect of the Chinese."

The comparison of languages has become a rich source of historical knowledge, yet many of the analogies traced are fanciful. The remark of Humbolt in "Cosmos" is worthy of remembrance. "As the structure of American idioms appears remarkably strange to nations speaking the modern languages of Western Europe, and who readily suffer themselves to be led away by some accidental analogies of sound, theologians have generally believed that they could trace an affinity with the Hebrew, Spanish colonists with the Basque and the English, or French settlers with Gaelic, Erse, or the Bas Breton. I one day met on the coast of Peru, a Spanish naval officer and an English whaling captain, the former of whom declared that he had heard Basque spoken at Tahiti; the other, Gaelic or Erse at the Sandwich Islands."

Carver became very poor while in England, and was a clerk in a lottery-office. He died in 1780, and left a widow, two sons, and five daughters, in New England, and also a child by another wife that he had married in Great Britain.

After his death a claim was urged for the land upon which the capital of Minnesota now stands, and for many miles adjacent. As there are still many persons who believe that they have some right through certain deeds purporting to be from the heirs of Carver, it is a matter worthy of an investigation.

Carver says nothing in his book of travels in relation to a grant from the Dahkotahs, but after he was buried, it was asserted that there was a deed belonging to him in existence, conveying valuable lands, and that said deed was executed at the cave now in the eastern suburbs of Saint Paul.

DEED PURPORTING TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT
THE CAVE IN THE BLUFF BELOW ST. PAUL.

"To Jonathan Carver, a chief under the most mighty and potent George the Third, King of the English and other notions, the fame of whose warriors has reached our ears, and has now been fully told us by our good brother Jonathan, afore-said, whom we rejoice to have come among us, and bring us good news from his country.

"We, chiefs of the Naudowessies, who have hereunto set our seals, do by these presents, for ourselves and heirs forever, in return for the aid and other good services done by the said Jona-

than to ourselves and allies, give grant and convey to him, the said Jonathan, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the whole of a certain tract or territory of land, bounded as follows, viz: from the Falls of St. Anthony, running on the east bank of the Mississippi, nearly southeast, as far as Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days travel, accounting twenty English miles per day; and from thence again to the Falls of St. Anthony, on a direct straight line. We do for ourselves, heirs, and assigns, forever give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns, with all the trees, rocks, and rivers therein, reserving the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on land not planted or improved by the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns, to which we have affixed our respective seals.

"At the Great Cave, May 1st, 1767.

"Signed, HAWNOPAWJATIN.

OTOHITGNGOOMLISHEAW."

The original deed was never exhibited by the assignees of the heirs. By his English wife Carver had one child, a daughter Martha, who was cared for by Sir Richard and Lady Pearson. In time she eloped and married a sailor. A mercantile firm in London, thinking that money could be made, induced the newly married couple, the day after the wedding, to convey the grant to them, with the understanding that they were to have a tenth of the profits.

The merchants despatched an agent by the name of Clarke to go to the Dahkotahs, and obtain a new deed; but on his way he was murdered in the state of New York.

In the year 1794, the heirs of Carver's American wife, in consideration of fifty thousand pounds sterling, conveyed their interest in the Carver grant to Edward Houghton of Vermont. In the year 1806, Samuel Peters, who had been a tory and an Episcopal minister during the Revolutionary war, alleges, in a petition to Congress, that he had also purchased of the heirs of Carver their rights to the grant.

Before the Senate committee, the same year, he testified as follows:

"In the year 1774, I arrived there (London), and met Captain Carver. In 1775, Carver had a hearing before the king, praying his majesty's approval of a deed of land dated May first, 1767,

and sold and granted to him by the Naudowissies. The result was his majesty approved of the exertions and bravery of Captain Carver among the Indian nations, near the Falls of St. Anthony, in the Mississippi, gave to said Carver 1371*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* sterling, and ordered a frigate to be prepared, and a transport ship to carry one hundred and fifty men, under command of Captain Carver, with four others as a committee, to sail the next June to New Orleans, and then to ascend the Mississippi, to take possession of said territory conveyed to Captain Carver; but the battle of Bunker Hill prevented."

In 1821, General Leavenworth, having made inquiries of the Dahkotahs, in relation to the alleged claim, addressed the following to the commissioner of the land office:

"Sir:—Agreeably to your request, I have the honour to inform you what I have understood from the Indians of the Sioux Nation, as well as some facts within my own knowledge, as to what is commonly termed Carver's Grant. The grant purports to be made by the chiefs of the Sioux of the Plains, and one of the chiefs uses the sign of a serpent, and the other of a turtle, purporting that their names are derived from those animals.

"The land lies on the east side of the Mississippi. The Indians do not recognize or acknowledge the grant to be valid, and they among others assign the following reasons:

"1. The Sioux of the Plains never owned a foot of land on the east side of the Mississippi. The Sioux Nation is divided into two grand divisions, viz: The Sioux of the Lake; or perhaps more literally Sioux of the River, and Sioux of the Plain. The former subsists by hunting and fishing, and usually move from place to place by water, in canoes, during the summer season, and travel on the ice in the winter, when not on their hunting excursions. The latter subsist entirely by hunting, and have no canoes, nor do they know but little about the use of them. They reside in the large prairies west of the Mississippi, and follow the buffalo, upon which they entirely subsist; these are called Sioux of the Plain, and never owned land east of the Mississippi.

"2. The Indians say they have no knowledge of any such chiefs as those who have signed the grant to Carver, either amongst the Sioux of the

River or the Sioux of the Plain. They say that if Captain Carver did ever obtain a deed or grant, it was signed by some foolish young men who were not chiefs and who were not authorized to make a grant. Among the Sioux of the River there are no such names.

"3. They say the Indians never received anything for the land, and they have no intention to part with it without a consideration. From my knowledge of the Indians, I am induced to think they would not make so considerable a grant, and have it to go into full effect without receiving a substantial consideration.

"4. They have, and ever have had, the possession of the land, and intend to keep it. I know that they are very particular in making every person who wishes to cut timber on that tract obtain their permission to do so, and to obtain payment for it. In the month of May last, some Frenchmen brought a large raft of red cedar timber out of the Chippewa River, which timber was cut on the tract before mentioned. The Indians at one of the villages on the Mississippi, where the principal chief resided, compelled the Frenchmen to land the raft, and would not permit them to pass until they had received pay for the timber, and the Frenchmen were compelled to leave their raft with the Indians until they went to Prairie du Chien, and obtained the necessary articles, and made the payment required."

On the twenty-third of January, 1823, the Committee of Public Lands made a report on the claim to the Senate, which, to every disinterested person, is entirely satisfactory. After stating the facts of the petition, the report continues:

"The Rev. Samuel Peters, in his petition, further states that Lefei, the present Emperor of the Sioux and Naudowessies, and Red Wing, a sachem, the heirs and successors of the two grand chiefs who signed the said deed to Captain Carver, have given satisfactory and positive proof that they allowed their ancestors' deed to be genuine, good, and valid, and that Captain Carver's heirs and assigns are the owners of said territory, and may occupy it free of all molestation.

The committee have examined and considered the claims thus exhibited by the petitioners, and remark that the original deed is not produced, nor any competent legal evidence offered of its execution; nor is there any proof that the persons, who

it is alleged made the deed, were the chiefs of said tribe, nor that (if chiefs) they had authority to grant and give away the land belonging to their tribe. The paper annexed to the petition, as a copy of said deed, has no subscribing witnesses; and it would seem impossible, at this remote period, to ascertain the important fact, that the persons who signed the deed comprehended and understood the meaning and effect of their act.

"The want of proof as to these facts, would interpose in the way of the claimants insuperable difficulties. But, in the opinion of the committee, the claim is not such as the United States are under any obligation to allow, even if the deed were proved in legal form.

"The British government, before the time when the alleged deed bears date, had deemed it prudent and necessary for the preservation of peace with the Indian tribes under their sovereignty, protection and dominion, to prevent British subjects from purchasing lands from the Indians, and this rule of policy was made known and enforced by the proclamation of the king of Great Britain, of seventh October, 1763, which contains an express prohibition.

"Captain Carver, aware of the law, and knowing that such a contract could not vest the legal title in him, applied to the British government to ratify and confirm the Indian grant, and, though it was competent for that government then to confirm the grant, and vest the title of said land

in him, yet, from some cause, that government did not think proper to do it.

"The territory has since become the property of the United States, and an Indian grant not good against the British government, would appear to be not binding upon the United States government.

"What benefit the British government derived from the services of Captain Carver, by his travels and residence among the Indians, that government alone could determine, and alone could judge what remuneration those services deserved.

"One fact appears from the declaration of Mr. Peters, in his statement in writing, among the papers exhibited, namely, that the British government did give Captain Carver the sum of one thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds six shillings and eight pence sterling. To the United States, however, Captain Carver rendered no services which could be assumed as any equitable ground for the support of the petitioners' claim.

"The committee being of opinion that the United States are not bound in law and equity to confirm the said alleged Indian grant, recommend the adoption of the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted."

Lord Palmerston stated in 1839, that no trace could be found in the records of the British office of state papers, showing any ratification of the Carver grant.

CHAPTER XII.

EXPLORATION BY THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICER, LIEUTENANT Z. M. PIKE.

Trading Posts at the beginning of Nineteenth Century.—Sandy Lake Fort.—Leech Lake Fort.—William Morrison, before Schoolcraft at Itasca Lake.—Division of Northwest Territory.—Organization of Indiana, Michigan and Upper Louisiana.—Notices of Wood, Frazer, Fisher, Cameron, Faribault.—Early Traders.—Pike's Council at Mouth of Minnesota River.—Grant for Military Posts.—Encampment at Falls of St. Anthony.—Block House near Swan River.—Visit to Sandy and Leech Lakes.—British Flag Shot at and Lowered.—Thompson, Topographer of Northwest Company.—Pike at Dickson's Trading Post.—Returns to Mendota.—Fails to find Carver's Cave.—Conference with Little Crow.—Cameron sells Liquor to Indians.

At the beginning of the present century, the region now known as Minnesota, contained no white men, except a few engaged in the fur trade. In the treaty effected by Hon. John Jay, Great Britain agreed to withdraw her troops from all posts and places within certain boundary lines, on or before the first of June, 1796, but all British settlers and traders might remain for one year, and enjoy all their former privileges, without being obliged to be citizens of the United States of America.

In the year 1800, the trading posts of Minnesota were chiefly held by the Northwest Company, and their chief traders resided at Sandy Lake, Leech Lake, and Fon du Lac, on St. Louis River. In the year 1794, this company built a stockade one hundred feet square, on the southeast end of Sandy Lake. There were bastions pierced for small arms, in the southeast and in the northwest corner. The pickets which surrounded the post were thirteen feet high. On the north side there was a gate ten by nine feet; on the west side, one six by five feet, and on the east side a third gate six by five feet. Travelers entering the main gate, saw on the left a one story building twenty feet square, the residence of the superintendent, and on the left of the east gate, a building twenty-five by fifteen, the quarters of the voyageurs. Entering the western gate, on the left was a stone house, twenty by thirty feet, and a house twenty by forty feet, used as a store, and a workshop, and a residence for clerks. On the south shore of Leech Lake there was another establishment, a little larger. The stockade was one hundred

and fifty feet square. The main building was sixty by twenty-five feet, and one and a half story in height, where resided the Director of the fur trade of the Fond du Lac department of the Northwest Company. In the centre was a small store, twelve and a half feet square, and near the main gate was flagstaff fifty feet in height, from which used to float the flag of Great Britain.

William Morrison was, in 1802, the trader at Leech Lake, and in 1804 he was at Elk Lake, the source of the Mississippi, thirty-two years afterwards named by Schoolcraft, Lake Itasca.

The entire force of the Northwest Company, west of Lake Superior, in 1805, consisted of three accountants, nineteen clerks, two interpreters, eighty-five canoe men, and with them were twenty-nine Indian or half-breed women, and about fifty children.

On the seventh of May, 1800, the Northwest Territory, which included all of the western country east of the Mississippi, was divided. The portion not designated as Ohio, was organized as the Territory of Indiana.

On the twentieth of December, 1803, the province of Louisiana, of which that portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi was a part, was officially delivered up by the French, who had just obtained it from the Spaniards, according to treaty stipulations.

To the transfer of Louisiana by France, after twenty days' possession, Spain at first objected; but in 1804 withdrew all opposition.

President Jefferson now deemed it an object of paramount importance for the United States to explore the country so recently acquired, and make the acquaintance of the tribes residing therein; and steps were taken for an expedition to the upper Mississippi.

Early in March, 1804, Captain Stoddard, of the United States army, arrived at St. Louis, the agent of the French Republic, to receive from

the Spanish authorities the possession of the country, which he immediately transferred to the United States.

As the old settlers, on the tenth of March, saw the ancient flag of Spain displaced by that of the United States, the tears coursed down their cheeks.

On the twentieth of the same month, the territory of Upper Louisiana was constituted, comprising the present states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and a large portion of Minnesota.

On the eleventh of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was organized.

The first American officer who visited Minnesota, on business of a public nature, was one who was an ornament to his profession, and in energy and endurance a true representative of the citizens of the United States. We refer to the gallant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a native of New Jersey, who afterwards fell in battle at York, Upper Canada, and whose loss was justly mourned by the whole nation.

When a young lieutenant, he was ordered by General Wilkinson to visit the region now known as Minnesota, and expel the British traders who were found violating the laws of the United States, and form alliances with the Indians. With only a few common soldiers, he was obliged to do the work of several men. At times he would precede his party for miles to reconnoitre, and then he would do the duty of hunter.

During the day he would perform the part of surveyor, geologist, and astronomer, and at night, though hungry and fatigued, his lofty enthusiasm kept him awake until he copied the notes, and plotted the courses of the day.

On the 4th day of September, 1805, Pike arrived at Prairie du Chien, from St. Louis, and was politely treated by three traders, all born under the flag of the United States. One was named Wood, another Frazer, a native of Vermont, who, when a young man became a clerk of one Blakely, of Montreal, and thus became a fur trader. The third was Henry Fisher, a captain of the Militia, and Justice of the Peace, whose wife was a daughter of Goutier de Verville. Fisher was said to have been a nephew of President Monroe, and later in life traded at the sources of the Minnesota. One of his daughters was the mother of Joseph Rolette, Jr., a mem-

ber of the early Minnesota Legislative assemblies. On the eighth of the month Lieutenant Pike left Prairie du Chien, in two batteaux, with Sergeant Henry Kennerman, Corporals William E. Mack and Samuel Bradley, and ten privates.

At La Crosse, Frazer, of Prairie du Chien, overtook him, and at Sandy point of Lake Pepin he found a trader, a Scotchman by the name of Murdoch Cameron, with his son, and a young man named John Rudsell. On the twenty-first he breakfasted with the Kaposia band of Sioux, who then dwelt at the marsh below Dayton's Bluff, a few miles below St. Paul. The same day he passed three miles from Mendota the encampment of J. B. Faribault, a trader and native of Lower Canada, then about thirty years of age, in which vicinity he continued for more than fifty years. He married Pelagie the daughter of Francis Kinnie by an Indian woman, and his eldest son, Alexander, born soon after Pike's visit, was the founder of the town of Faribault.

Arriving at the confluence of the Minnesota and the Mississippi Rivers, Pike and his soldiers encamped on the Northeast point of the island which still bears his name. The next day was Sunday, and he visited Cameron, at his trading post on the Minnesota River, a short distance above Mendota.

On Monday, the 23d of September, at noon, he held a Council with the Sioux, under a covering made by suspending sails, and gave an admirable talk, a portion of which was as follows: "Brothers, I am happy to meet you here, at this council fire which your father has sent me to kindle, and to take you by the hands, as our children. We having but lately acquired from the Spanish, the extensive territory of Louisiana, our general has thought proper to send out a number of his warriors to visit all his red children; to tell them his will, and to hear what request they may have to make of their father. I am happy the choice fell on me to come this road, as I find my brothers, the Sioux, ready to listen to my words.

"Brothers, it is the wish of our government to establish military posts on the Upper Mississippi, at such places as might be thought expedient. I have, therefore, examined the country, and have pitched on the mouth of the river St. Croix, this

place, and the Falls of St. Anthony; I therefore wish you to grant to the United States, nine miles square, at St. Croix, and at this place, from a league below the confluence of the St. Peter's and Mississippi, to a league above St. Anthony, extending three leagues on each side of the river; and as we are a people who are accustomed to have all our acts written down, in order to have them handed to our children, I have drawn up a form of an agreement, which we will both sign, in the presence of the traders now present. After we know the terms, we will fill it up, and have it read and interpreted to you.

"Brothers, those posts are intended as a benefit to you. The old chiefs now present must see that their situation improves by a communication with the whites. It is the intention of the United States to establish at those posts factories, in which the Indians may procure all their things at a cheaper and better rate than they do now, or than your traders can afford to sell them to you, as they are single men, who come from far in small boats; but your fathers are many and strong, and will come with a strong arm, in large boats. There will also be chiefs here, who can attend to the wants of their brothers, without their sending or going all the way to St. Louis, and will see the traders that go up your rivers, and know that they are good men. * * * *

"Brothers, I now present you with some of your father's tobacco, and some other trifling things, as a memorandum of my good will, and before my departure I will give you some liquor to clear your throats."

The traders, Cameron and Frazer, sat with Pike. His interpreter was Pierre Rosseau. Among the Chiefs present were Le Petit Corbeau (Little Crow), and Way-ago Enagee, and L'Original Leve or Rising Moose. It was with difficulty that the chiefs signed the following agreement; not that they objected to the language, but because they thought their word should be taken, without any mark; but Pike overcame their objection, by saying that he wished them to sign it on his account.

"Whereas, at a conference held between the United States of America and the Sioux nation of Indians, Lieutenant Z. M. Pike, of the army of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of said tribe, have agreed to the follow-

ing articles, which, when ratified and approved of by the proper authority, shall be binding on both parties:

ART. 1. That the Sioux nation grant unto the United States, for the purpose of establishment of military posts, nine miles square, at the mouth of the St. Croix, also from below the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peter's, up the Mississippi to include the Falls of St. Anthony, extending nine miles on each side of the river; that the Sioux Nation grants to the United States the full sovereignty and power over said district forever.

ART. 2. That in consideration of the above grants, the United States shall pay [filled up by the Senate with 2,000 dollars].

ART. 3. The United States promise, on their part, to permit the Sioux to pass and repass, hunt, or make other use of the said districts, as they have formerly done, without any other exception than those specified in article first.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at the mouth of the river St. Peter's, on the 23d day of September, 1805.

Z. M. PIKE, [L. S.]

1st Lieutenant and agent at the above conference.

his

LE PETIT CORBEAU, ✕ [L. S.]

mark

his

WAY-AGO ENAGEE, ✕ [L. S.]

mark "

The following entries from Pike's Journal, descriptive of the region around the city of Minneapolis, seventy-five years ago, are worthy of preservation:

"SEPT. 26th, *Thursday*.—Embarked at the usual hour, and after much labor in passing through the rapids, arrived at the foot of the Falls about three or four o'clock; unloaded my boat, and had the principal part of her cargo carried over the portage. With the other boat, however, full loaded, they were not able to get over the last shoot, and encamped about six yards below. I pitched my tent and encamped above the shoot. The rapids mentioned in this day's march, might properly be called a continuation of the Falls of St. Anthony, for they are equally entitled to this appellation, with the Falls of the Delaware and

Susquehanna. Killed one deer. Distance nine miles.

SEPT. 27th, *Friday*. Brought over the residue of my loading this morning. Two men arrived from Mr. Frazer, on St. Peters, for my dispatches. This business, closing and sealing, appeared like a last adieu to the civilized world. Sent a large packet to the General, and a letter to Mrs. Pike, with a short note to Mr. Frazer. Two young Indians brought my flag across by land, who arrived yesterday, just as we came in sight of the Fall. I made them a present for their punctuality and expedition, and the danger they were exposed to from the journey. Carried our boats out of the river, as far as the bottom of the hill.

SEPT. 28th, *Saturday*.—Brought my barge over, and put her in the river above the Falls. While we were engaged with her three-fourths miles from camp, seven Indians painted black, appeared on the heights. We had left our guns at the camp and were entirely defenceless. It occurred to me that they were the small party of Sioux who were obstinate, and would go to war, when the other part of the bands came in; these they proved to be; they were better armed than any I had ever seen; having guns, bows, arrows, clubs, spears, and some of them even a case of pistols. I was at that time giving my men a dram; and giving the cup of liquor to the first, he drank it off; but I was more cautious with the remainder. I sent my interpreter to camp with them, to wait my coming; wishing to purchase one of their war clubs, it being made of elk horn, and decorated with inlaid work. This and a set of bows and arrows I wished to get as a curiosity. But the liquor I had given him began to operate, he came back for me, but refusing to go till I brought my boat, he returned, and (I suppose being offended) borrowed a canoe and crossed the river. In the afternoon got the other boat near the top of the hill, when the props gave way, and she slid all the way down to the bottom, but fortunately without injuring any person. It raining very hard, we left her. Killed one goose and a racoon.

SEPT. 29th, *Sunday*.—I killed a remarkably large racoon. Got our large boat over the portage, and put her in the river, at the upper landing; this night the men gave sufficient proof of their fatigue, by all throwing themselves down to sleep, preferring rest to supper. This day I had

but fifteen men out of twenty-two; the others were sick. This voyage could have been performed with great convenience, if we had taken our departure in June. But the proper time would be to leave the Illinois as soon as the ice would permit, when the river would be of a good height.

SEPT. 30th, *Monday*.—Loaded my boat, moved over and encamped on the Island. The large boats loading likewise, we went over and put on board. In the mean time, I took a survey of the Falls, Portage, etc. If it be possible to pass the Falls in high water, of which I am doubtful, it must be on the East side, about thirty yards from shore; as there are three layers of rocks, one below the other. The pitch off of either, is not more than five feet; but of this I can say more on my return.

On the tenth of October, the expedition reached some large island below Sauk Rapids, where in 1797, Porlier and Joseph Renville had wintered. Six days after this, he reached the Rapids in Morrison county, which still bears his name, and he writes: "When we arose in the morning, found that snow had fallen during the night, the ground was covered and it continued to snow. This, indeed, was but poor encouragement for attacking the Rapids, in which we were certain to wade to our necks. I was determined, however, if possible to make la riviere de Corbeau, [Crow Wing River], the highest point was made by traders in their bark canoes. We embarked, and after four hours work, became so benumbed with cold that our limbs were perfectly useless. We put to shore on the opposite side of the river, about two-thirds of the way up the rapids. Built a large fire; and then discovered that our boats were nearly half full of water; both having sprung large leaks so as to oblige me to keep three hands bailing. My sergeant (Kernerman) one of the stoutest men I ever knew, broke a blood-vessel and vomited nearly two quarts of blood. One of my corporals (Bradley) also evacuated nearly a pint of blood, when he attempted to void his urine. These unhappy circumstances, in addition to the inability of four other men whom we were obliged to leave on shore, convinced me, that if I had no regard for my own health and constitution, I should have some for those poor fellows, who were kill-

ing themselves to obey my orders. After we had breakfast and refreshed ourselves, we went down to our boats on the rocks, where I was obliged to leave them. I then informed my men that we would return to the camp and there leave some of the party and our large boats. This information was pleasing, and the attempt to reach the camp soon accomplished. My reasons for this step have partly been already stated. The necessity of unloading and refitting my boats, the beauty and convenience of the spot for building huts, the fine pine trees for perouques, and the quantity of game, were additional inducements. We immediately unloaded our boats and secured their cargoes. In the evening I went out upon a small, but beautiful creek, which emptied into the Falls, for the purpose of selecting pine trees to make canoes. Saw five deer, and killed one buck weighing one hundred and thirty-seven pounds. By my leaving men at this place, and from the great quantities of game in its vicinity, I was ensured plenty of provision for my return voyage. In the party left behind was one hunter, to be continually employed, who would keep our stock of salt provisions good. Distance two hundred and thirty-three and a half miles above the Falls of St. Anthony.

Having left his large boats and some soldiers at this point, he proceeded to the vicinity of Swan River where he erected a block house, and on the thirty-first of October he writes: "Enclosed my little work completely with pickets. Hauled up my two boats and turned them over on each side of the gateways; by which means a defence was made to the river, and had it not been for various political reasons, I would have laughed at the attack of eight hundred or a thousand savages, if all my party were within. For, except accidents, it would only have afforded amusement, the Indians having no idea of taking a place by storm. Found myself powerfully attacked with the fantastics of the brain, called ennui, at the mention of which I had hitherto scoffed; but my books being packed up, I was like a person entranced, and could easily conceive why so many persons who have been confined to remote places, acquire the habit of drinking to excess, and many other vicious practices, which have been adopted merely to pass time.

During the next month he hunted the buffalo which were then in that vicinity. On the third of December he received a visit from Robert Dickson, afterwards noted in the history of the country, who was then trading about sixty miles below, on the Mississippi.

On the tenth of December with some sleds he continued his journey northward, and on the last day of the year passed Pine River. On the third of January, 1806, he reached the trading post at Red Cedar, now Cass Lake, and was quite indignant at finding the British flag floating from the staff. The night after this his tent caught on fire, and he lost some valuable and necessary clothing. On the evening of the eighth he reached Sandy Lake and was hospitably received by Grant, the trader in charge. He writes.

"JAN. 9th, *Thursday*.—Marched the corporal early, in order that our men should receive assurance of our safety and success. He carried with him a small keg of spirits, a present from Mr. Grant. The establishment of this place was formed twelve years since, by the North-west Company, and was formerly under the charge of a Mr. Charles Brusky. It has attained at present such regularity, as to permit the superintendent to live tolerably comfortable. They have horses they procured from Red River, of the Indians; raise plenty of Irish potatoes, catch pike, suckers, pickerel, and white fish in abundance. They have also beaver, deer, and moose; but the provision they chiefly depend upon is wild oats, of which they purchase great quantities from the savages, giving at the rate of about one dollar and a half per bushel. But flour, pork, and salt, are almost interdicted to persons not principals in the trade. Flour sells at half a dollar; salt a dollar; pork eighty cents; sugar half a dollar; and tea four dollars and fifty cents per pound. The sugar is obtained from the Indians, and is made from the maple tree."

He remained at Sandy Lake ten days, and on the last day two men of the Northwest Company arrived with letters from Fon du Lac Superior, one of which was from Athapuscow, and had been since May on the route.

On the twentieth of January began his journey to Leech Lake, which he reached on the first of February, and was hospitably received by Hugh

McGillis, the head of the Northwest Company at this post.

A Mr. Anderson, in the employ of Robert Dickson, was residing at the west end of the lake. While here he hoisted the American flag in the fort. The English yacht still flying at the top of the flagstaff, he directed the Indians and his soldiers to shoot at it. They soon broke the iron pin to which it was fastened, and it fell to the ground. He was informed by a venerable old Ojibway chief, called Sweet, that the Sioux dwelt there when he was a youth. On the tenth of February, at ten o'clock, he left Leech Lake with Corporal Bradley, the trader McGillis and two of his men, and at sunset arrived at Red Cedar, now Cass Lake. At this place, in 1798, Thompson, employed by the Northwest Company for three years, in topographical surveys, made some observations. He believed that a line from the Lake of the Woods would touch the sources of the Mississippi. Pike, at this point, was very kindly treated by a Canadian named Roy, and his Ojibway squaw. On his return home, he reached Clear River on the seventh of April, where he found his canoe and men, and at night was at Grand Rapids, Dickson's trading post. He talked until four o'clock the next morning with this person and another trader named Porlier. He forbade while there, the traders Greignor [Grignon] and La Jenness, to sell any more liquor to Indians, who had become very drunken and unruly. On the tenth he again reached the Falls of Saint Anthony. He writes in his journal as follows:

APRIL 11th, *Friday*.—Although it snowed very hard we brought over both boats, and descended the river to the island at the entrance of the St. Peter's. I sent to the chiefs and informed them I had something to communicate to them. The Fils de Pincho immediately waited on me, and informed me that he would provide a place for the purpose. About sundown I was sent for and introduced into the council-house, where I found a great many chiefs of the Sussitongs, Gens de Feuilles, and the Gens du Lac. The Yanctongs had not yet come down. They were all awaiting for my arrival. There were about one hundred lodges, or six hundred people; we were saluted on our crossing the river with ball as usual. The council-house was two large lodges, capable of

containing three hundred men. In the upper were forty chiefs, and as many pipes set against the poles, alongside of which I had the Santeur's pipes arranged. I then informed them in short detail, of my transactions with the Santeurs; but my interpreters were not capable of making themselves understood. I was therefore obliged to omit mentioning every particular relative to the rascal who fired on my sentinel, and of the scoundrel who broke the Fols Avoins' canoes, and threatened my life; the interpreters, however, informed them that I wanted some of their principal chiefs to go to St. Louis; and that those who thought proper might descend to the prairie, where we would give them more explicit information. They all smoked out of the Santeur's pipe, excepting three, who were painted black, and were some of those who lost their relations last winter. I invited the Fils de Pinchow, and the son of the Killeur Rouge, to come over and sup with me; when Mr. Dickson and myself endeavored to explain what I intended to have said to them, could I have made myself understood; that at the prairie we would have all things explained; that I was desirous of making a better report of them than Captain Lewis could do from their treatment of him. The former of those savages was the person who remained around my post all last winter, and treated my men so well; they endeavored to excuse their people.

"APRIL 12th, *Saturday*.—Embarked early. Although my interpreter had been frequently up the river, he could not tell me where the cave (spoken of by Carver) could be found: we carefully sought for it, but in vain. At the Indian village, a few miles below St. Peter's, we were about to pass a few lodges, but on receiving a very particular invitation to come on shore, we landed, and were received in a lodge kindly; they presented us sugar. I gave the proprietor a dram, and was about to depart when he demanded a kettle of liquor; on being refused, and after I had left the shore, he told me he did not like the arrangements, and that he would go to war this summer. I directed the interpreter to tell him that if I returned to St. Peter's with the troops, I would settle that affair with him. On our arrival at the St. Croix, I found the Pettit Corbeau with his people, and Messrs. Frazer and Wood. We had a conference, when the Pettit Corbeau made

many apologies for the misconduct of his people; he represented to us the different manners in which the young warriors had been inducing him to go to war: that he had been much blamed for dismissing his party last fall; but that he was determined to adhere as far as lay in his power to our instructions; that he thought it most prudent to remain here and restrain the warriors. He then presented me with a beaver robe and pipe, and his message to the general. That he was determined to preserve peace, and make the road clear; also a remembrance of his promised medal. I made a reply, calculated to confirm him in his good intentions, and assured him that he should not be the less remembered by his father, although not present. I was informed that, notwithstanding the instruction of his license, and my particular request, Murdoch Cameron had taken liquor and sold it to the Indians on the river St. Peter's, and that his partner below had been

equally imprudent. I pledged myself to prosecute them according to law; for they have been the occasion of great confusion, and of much injury to the other traders. This day met a canoe of Mr. Dickson's loaded with provisions, under the charge of Mr. Anderson, brother of the Mr. Anderson at Leech Lake. He politely offered me any provision he had on board (for which Mr. Dickson had given me an order), but not now being in want, I did not accept of any. This day, for the first time, I observed the trees beginning to bud, and indeed the climate seemed to have changed very materially since we passed the Falls of St. Anthony."

The strife of political parties growing out of the French Revolution, and the declaration of war against Great Britain in the year 1812, postponed the military occupation of the Upper Mississippi by the United States of America, for several years.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE VALLEY OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI DURING SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Dickson and other traders hostile—American stockade at Prairie du Chien—Fort Shelby surrenders to Lt. Col. William McKay—Loyal traders Provencelle and Faribault—Rising Moose or Unseyed Sioux—Capt. Bulger evacuates Fort McKay—Intelligence of Peace.

Notwithstanding the professions of friendship made to Pike, in the second war with Great Britain, Dickson and others were found bearing arms against the Republic.

A year after Pike left Prairie du Chien, it was evident, that under some secret influence, the Indian tribes were combining against the United States. In the year 1809, Nicholas Jarrot declared that the British traders were furnishing the savages with guns for hostile purposes. On the first of May, 1812, two Indians were apprehended at Chicago, who were on their way to meet Dickson at Green Bay. They had taken the precaution to hide letters in their moccasins, and bury them in the ground, and were allowed to proceed after a brief detention. Frazer, of Prairie du Chien, who had been with Pike at the Council at the mouth of the Minnesota River, was at the portage of the Wisconsin when the Indians delivered these letters, which stated that the British flag would soon be flying again at Mackinaw. At Green Bay, the celebrated warrior, Black Hawk, was placed in charge of the Indians who were to aid the British. The American troops at Mackinaw were obliged, on the seventeenth of July, 1812, to capitulate without firing a single gun. One who was made prisoner, writes from Detroit to the Secretary of War:

"The persons who commanded the Indians are Robert Dickson, Indian trader, and John Askin, Jr., Indian agent, and his son. The latter two were painted and dressed after the manner of the Indians. Those who commanded the Canadians are John Johnson, Crawford, Pothier, Armitinger, La Croix, Rolette, Franks, Livingston, and other traders, some of whom were lately concerned in smuggling British goods into the

Indian country, and, in conjunction with others, have been using their utmost efforts, several months before the declaration of war, to excite the Indians to take up arms. The least resistance from the fort would have been attended with the destruction of all the persons who fell into the hands of the British, as I have been assured by some of the British traders."

On the first of May, 1814, Governor Clark, with two hundred men, left St. Louis, to build a fort at the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi. Twenty days before he arrived at Prairie du Chien, Dickson had started for Mackinaw with a band of Dahkotahs and Winnebagoes. The place was left in command of Captain Deace and the Mackinaw Fencibles. The Dahkotahs refusing to co-operate, when the Americans made their appearance they fled. The Americans took possession of the old Mackinaw house, in which they found nine or ten trunks of papers belonging to Dickson. From one they took the following extract:

"Arrived, from below, a few Winnebagoes with scalps. Gave them tobacco, six pounds powder and six pounds ball."

A fort was immediately commenced on the site of the old residence of the late H. L. Dousman, which was composed of two block-houses in the angles, and another on the bank of the river, with a subterranean communication. In honor of the governor of Kentucky it was named "Shelby."

The fort was in charge of Lieutenant Perkins, and sixty rank and file, and two gunboats, each of which carried a six-pounder; and several howitzers were commanded by Captains Yeiser, Sullivan, and Aid-de-camp Kennerly.

The traders at Mackinaw, learning that the Americans had built a fort at the Prairie, and knowing that as long as they held possession they would be cut off from the trade with the

Dahkotahs, immediately raised an expedition to capture the garrison.

The captain was an old trader by the name of McKay, and under him was a sergeant of artillery, with a brass six-pounder, and three or four volunteer companies of Canadian voyageurs, officered by Captains Grignon, Rolette and Anderson, with Lieutenants Brisbois and Duncan Graham, all dressed in red coats, with a number of Indians.

The Americans had scarcely completed their rude fortification, before the British force, guided by Joseph Rolette, Sr., descended in canoes to a point on the Wisconsin, several miles from the Prairie, to which they marched in battle array. McKay sent a flag to the Fort demanding a surrender. Lieutenant Perkins replied that he would defend it to the last.

A fierce encounter took place, in which the Americans were worsted. The officer was wounded, several men were killed and one of their boats captured, so that it became necessary to retreat to St. Louis. Fort Shelby after its capture, was called Fort McKay.

Among the traders a few remained loyal, especially Provencalle and J. B. Faribault, traders among the Sioux. Faribault was a prisoner among the British at the time Lieut. Col. Wm. McKay was preparing to attack Fort Shelby, and he refused to perform any service, Faribault's wife, who was at Prairie du Chien, not knowing that her husband was a prisoner in the hands of the advancing foe, fled with others to the Sioux village, where is now the city of Winona. Faribault was at length released on parole and returned to his trading post.

Pike writes of his flag, that "being in doubt whether it had been stolen by the Indians, or had fallen overboard and floated away, I sent for my friend the Original Leve." He also calls the Chief, Rising Moose, and gives his Sioux name Tahamie. He was one of those, who in 1805, signed the agreement, to surrender land at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers to the United States. He had but one eye, having lost the other when a boy, belonged to the Wapasha band of the Sioux, and proved true to the flag which had waved on the day he sat in council with Pike.

In the fall of 1814, with another of the same

nation, he ascended the Missouri under the protection of the distinguished trader, Manual Lisa, as far as the Au Jacques or James River, and from thence struck across the country, enlisting the Sioux in favour of the United States, and at length arrived at Prairie du Chien. On his arrival, Dickson accosted him, and inquired from whence he came, and what was his business; at the same time rudely snatching his bundle from his shoulder, and searching for letters, The "one-eyed warrior" told him that he was from St. Louis, and that he had promised the white chiefs there that he would go to Prairie du Chien, and that he had kept his promise.

Dickson then placed him in confinement in Fort McKay, as the garrison was called by the British, and ordered him to divulge what information he possessed, or he would put him to death. But the faithful fellow said he would impart nothing, and that he was ready for death if he wished to kill him. Finding that confinement had no effect, Dickson at last liberated him. He then left, and visited the bands of Sioux on the Upper Mississippi, with which he passed the winter. When he returned in the spring, Dickson had gone to Mackinaw, and Capt. A. Bulger, of the Royal New Foundland Regiment, was in command of the fort.

On the twenty-third of May, 1815, Capt. Bulger, wrote from Fort McKay to Gov. Clark at St. Louis: "Official intelligence of peace reached me yesterday. I propose evacuating the fort, taking with me the guns captured in the fort. * * * I have not the smallest hesitation in declaring my decided opinion, that the presence of a detachment of British and United States troops at the same time, would be the means of embroiling one party or the other in a fresh rupture with the Indians, which I presume it is the wish of both governments to avoid."

The next month the "One-Eyed Sioux," with three other Indians and a squaw, visited St. Louis, and he informed Gov. Clark, that the British commander left the cannons in the fort when he evacuated, but in a day or two came back, took the cannons, and fired the fort with the American flag flying, but that he rushed in and saved it from being burned. From this time, the British flag ceased to float in the Valley of the Mississippi.

CHAPTER XIV.

LONG'S EXPEDITION, A. D. 1817, IN A SIX-OARED SKIFF, TO THE FALLS OF SAINT ANTHONY.

Carver's Grandsons — Roque, Sioux Interpreter — Wapashaw's Village and its Vicinity — A Suet Pipe — Indian Village Below Dayton's Bluff — Carver's Cave — Fountain Cave. — Falls of St. Anthony Described — Site of a Fort.

Major Stephen H. Long, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, learning that there was little or no danger to be apprehended from the Indians, determined to ascend to the Falls of Saint Anthony, in a six-oared skiff presented to him by Governor Clark, of Saint Louis. His party consisted of a Mr. Hempstead, a native of New London, Connecticut, who had been living at Prairie du Chien, seven soldiers, and a half-breed interpreter, named Roque. A bark canoe accompanied them, containing Messrs. Gun and King, grandsons of the celebrated traveler, Jonathan Carver.

On the ninth of July, 1817, the expedition left Prairie du Chien, and on the twelfth arrived at "Trempe a l'eau." He writes:

"When we stopped for breakfast, Mr. Hempstead and myself ascended a high peak to take a view of the country. It is known by the name of the Kettle Hill, having obtained this appellation from the circumstance of its having numerous piles of stone on its top, most of them fragments of the rocky stratifications which constitute the principal part of the hill, but some of them small piles made by the Indians. These at a distance have some similitude of kettles arranged along upon the ridge and sides of the hill. From this, or almost any other eminence in its neighborhood, the beauty and grandeur of the prospect would baffle the skill of the most ingenious pencil to depict, and that of the most accomplished pen to describe. Hills marshaled into a variety of agreeable shapes, some of them towering into lofty peaks, while others present broad summits embellished with contours and slopes in the most pleasing manner; champaigns and waving valleys; forests, lawns, and parks alternating with each other; the humble Missis-

sippi meandering far below, and occasionally losing itself in numberless islands, give variety and beauty to the picture, while rugged cliffs and stupendous precipices here and there present themselves as if to add boldness and majesty to the scene. In the midst of this beautiful scenery is situated a village of the Sioux Indians, on an extensive lawn called the Aux Aisle Prairie; at which we lay by for a short time. On our arrival the Indians hoisted two American flags, and we returned the compliment by discharging our blunderbuss and pistols. They then fired several guns ahead of us by way of a salute, after which we landed and were received with much friendship. The name of their chief is Wauppaushaw, or the Leaf, commonly called by a name of the same import in French, La Feuille, or La Fye, as it is pronounced in English. He is considered one of the most honest and honorable of any of the Indians, and endeavors to inculcate into the minds of his people the sentiments and principles adopted by himself. He was not at home at the time I called, and I had no opportunity of seeing him. The Indians, as I suppose, with the expectation that I had something to communicate to them, assembled themselves at the place where I landed and seated themselves upon the grass. I inquired if their chief was at home, and was answered in the negative. I then told them I should be very glad to see him, but as he was absent I would call on him again in a few days when I should return. I further told them that our father, the new President, wished to obtain some more information relative to his red children, and that I was on a tour to acquire any intelligence he might stand in need of. With this they appeared well satisfied, and permitted Mr. Hempstead and myself to go through their village. While I was in the wigwam, one of the subordinate chiefs, whose name was Wazzecoota or Shooter from the Pine Tree, volunteered to

accompany me up the river. I accepted of his services, and he was ready to attend me on the tour in a very short time. When we have in sight the Indians were engaged in a ceremony called the *Bear Dance*; a ceremony which they are in the habit of performing when any young man is desirous of bringing himself into particular notice, and is considered a kind of initiation into the state of manhood. I went on to the ground where they had their performances, which were ended sooner than usual on account of our arrival. There was a kind of flag made of fawn skin dressed with the hair on, suspended on a pole. Upon the flesh side of it were drawn certain rude figures indicative of the dream which it is necessary the young man should have dreamed, before he can be considered a proper candidate for this kind of initiation; with this a pipe was suspended by way of sacrifice. Two arrows were stuck up at the foot of the pole, and fragments of painted feathers, etc., were strewed about the ground near to it. These pertained to the religious rites attending the ceremony, which consists in bewailing and self-mortification, that the Good Spirit may be induced to pity them and succor their undertaking.

"At the distance of two or three hundred yards from the flag, is an excavation which they call the bear's hole, prepared for the occasion. It is about two feet deep, and has two ditches, about one foot deep, leading across it at right angles. The young hero of the farce places himself in this hole, to be hunted by the rest of the young men, all of whom on this occasion are dressed in their best attire and painted in their neatest style. The hunters approach the hole in the direction of one of the ditches, and discharge their guns, which were previously loaded for the purpose with blank cartridges, at the one who acts the part of the bear; whereupon he leaps from his den, having a hoop in each hand, and a wooden lance; the hoops serving as forefeet to aid him in characterizing his part, and his lance to defend him from his assailants. Thus accoutred he dances round the place, exhibiting various feats of activity, while the other Indians pursue him and endeavor to trap him as he attempts to return to his den, to effect which he is privileged to use any violence he pleases with impunity against

his assailants, and even to taking the life of any of them.

"This part of the ceremony is performed three times, that the bear may escape from his den and return to it again through three of the avenues communicating with it. On being hunted from the fourth or last avenue, the bear must make his escape through all his pursuers, if possible, and flee to the woods, where he is to remain through the day. This, however, is seldom or never accomplished, as all the young men exert themselves to the utmost in order to trap him. When caught, he must retire to a lodge erected for his reception in the field, where he is to be secluded from all society through the day, except one of his particular friends whom he is allowed to take with him as an attendant. Here he smokes and performs various other rites which superstition has led the Indians to believe are sacred. After this ceremony is ended, the young Indian is considered qualified to act any part as an efficient member of their community. The Indian who has the good fortune to catch the bear and overcome him when endeavoring to make his escape to the woods, is considered a candidate for preferment, and is on the first suitable occasion appointed the leader of a small war party, in order that he may further have an opportunity to test his prowess and perform more essential service in behalf of his nation. It is accordingly expected that he will kill some of their enemies and return with their scalps. I regretted very much that I had missed the opportunity of witnessing this ceremony, which is never performed except when prompted by the particular dreams of one or other of the young men, who is never complimented twice in the same manner on account of his dreams."

On the sixteenth he approached the vicinity of where is now the capital of Minnesota, and writes: "Set sail at half past four this morning with a favorable breeze. Passed an Indian burying ground on our left, the first that I have seen surrounded by a fence. In the centre a pole is erected, at the foot of which religious rites are performed at the burial of an Indian, by the particular friends and relatives of the deceased. Upon the pole a flag is suspended when any person of extraordinary merit, or one who is very much beloved, is buried. In the enclosure were

two scaffolds erected also, about six feet high and six feet square. Upon one of them were two coffins containing dead bodies. Passed a Sioux village on our right containing fourteen cabins. The name of the chief is the *Petit Corbeau*, or *Little Raven*. The Indians were all absent on a hunting party up the River St. Croix, which is but a little distance across the country from the village. Of this we were very glad, as this band are said to be the most notorious beggars of all the Sioux on the Mississippi. One of their cabins is furnished with loop holes, and is situated so near the water that the opposite side of the river is within musket-shot range from the building. By this means the *Petit Corbeau* is enabled to exercise a command over the passage of the river and has in some instances compelled traders to land with their goods, and induced them, probably through fear of offending him, to bestow presents to a considerable amount, before he would suffer them to pass. The cabins are a kind of stockade buildings, and of a better appearance than any Indian dwellings I have before met with.

"Two miles above the village, on the same side of the river, is *Carver's Cave*, at which we stopped to breakfast. However interesting it may have been, it does not possess that character in a very high degree at present. We descended it with lighted candles to its lower extremity. The entrance is very low and about eight feet broad, so that a man in order to enter it must be completely prostrate. The angle of descent within the cave is about 25 deg. The flooring is an inclined plane of quicksand, formed of the rock in which the cavern is formed. The distance from its entrance to its inner extremity is twenty-four paces, and the width in the broadest part about nine, and its greatest height about seven feet. In shape it resembles a bakers's oven. The cavern was once probably much more extensive. My interpreter informed me that, since his remembrance, the entrance was not less than ten feet high and its length far greater than at present. The rock in which it is formed is a very white sandstone, so friable that the fragments of it will almost crumble to sand when taken into the hand. A few yards below the mouth of the cavern is a very copious spring of fine water issuing from the bottom of the cliff.

"Five miles above this is the *Fountain Cave*, on the same side of the river, formed in the same kind of sandstone but of a more pure and fine quality. It is far more curious and interesting than the former. The entrance of the cave is a large winding hall about one hundred and fifty feet in length, fifteen feet in width, and from eight to sixteen feet in height, finely arched overhead, and nearly perpendicular. Next succeeds a narrow passage and difficult of entrance, which opens into a most beautiful circular room, finely arched above, and about forty feet in diameter. The cavern then continues a meandering course, expanding occasionally into small rooms of a circular form. We penetrated about one hundred and fifty yards, till our candles began to fail us, when we returned. To beautify and embellish the scene, a fine crystal stream flows through the cavern, and cheers the lonesome dark retreat with its enlivening murmurs. The temperature of the water in the cave was 46 deg., and that of the air 60 deg. Entering this cold retreat from an atmosphere of 89 deg., I thought it not prudent to remain in it long enough to take its several dimensions and meander its courses; particularly as we had to wade in water to our knees in many places in order to penetrate as far as we went. The fountain supplies an abundance of water as fine as I ever drank. This cavern I was informed by my interpreter, has been discovered but a few years. That the Indians formerly living in its neighborhood knew nothing of it till within six years past. That it is not the same as that described by Carver is evident, not only from this circumstance, but also from the circumstance that instead of a stagnant pool, and only one accessible room of a very different form, this cavern has a brook running through it, and at least four rooms in succession, one after the other. *Carver's Cave* is fast filling up with sand, so that no water is now found in it, whereas this, from the very nature of the place, must be enlarging, as the fountain will carry along with its current all the sand that falls into it from the roof and sides of the cavern."

On the night of the sixteenth, he arrived at the Falls of Saint Anthony and encamped on the east shore just below the cataract. He writes in his journal:

"The place where we encamped last night needed no embellishment to render it romantic in the highest degree. The banks on both sides of the river are about one hundred feet high, decorated with trees and shrubbery of various kinds. The post oak, hickory, walnut, linden, sugar tree, white birch, and the American box; also various evergreens, such as the pine, cedar, juniper, etc., added their embellishments to the scene. Amongst the shrubbery were the prickly ash, plum, and cherry tree, the gooseberry, the black and red raspberry, the chokeberry, grape vine, etc. There were also various kinds of herbage and flowers, among which were the wild parsley, rue, spikenard, etc., red and white roses, morning glory and various other handsome flowers. A few yards below us was a beautiful cascade of fine spring water, pouring down from a projecting precipice about one hundred feet high. On our left was the Mississippi hurrying through its channel with great velocity, and about three quarters of a mile above us, in plain view, was the majestic cataract of the Falls of St. Anthony. The murmuring of the cascade, the roaring of the river, and the thunder of the cataract, all contributed to render the scene the most interesting and magnificent of any I ever before witnessed."

"The perpendicular fall of the water at the cataract, was stated by Pike in his journal, as sixteen and a half feet, which I found to be true by actual measurement. To this height, however, four or five feet may be added for the rapid descent which immediately succeeds to the perpendicular fall within a few yards below. Immediately at the cataract the river is divided into two parts by an island which extends considerably above and below the cataract, and is about five hundred yards long. The channel on the right side of the Island is about three times the width of that on the left. The quantity of water passes through them is not, however, in the same proportion, as about one-third part of the whole passes through the left channel. In the broadest channel, just below the cataract, is a small island also, about fifty yards in length and thirty in breadth. Both of these islands contain the same kind of rocky formation as the banks of the river, and are nearly as high. Besides these, there are immediately at the foot of the cataract, two islands of very inconsiderable size, situated in

the right channel also. The rapids commence several hundred yards above the cataract and continue about eight miles below. The fall of the water, beginning at the head of the rapids, and extending two hundred and sixty rods down the river to where the portage road commences, below the cataract is, according to Pike, fifty-eight feet. If this estimate be correct the whole fall from the head to the foot of the rapids, is not probably much less than one hundred feet. But as I had no instrument sufficiently accurate to level, where the view must necessarily be pretty extensive, I took no pains to ascertain the extent of the fall. The mode I adopted to ascertain the height of a cataract, was to suspend a line and plummet from the table rock on the south side of the river, which at the same time had very little water passing over it as the river was unusually low. The rocky formations at this place were arranged in the following order, from the surface downward. A coarse kind of limestone in thin strata containing considerable silex; a kind of soft friable stone of a greenish color and slaty fracture, probably containing lime, aluminum and silex; a very beautiful stratification of shell limestone, in thin plates, extremely regular in its formation and containing a vast number of shells, all apparently of the same kind. This formation constitutes the Table Rock of the cataract. The next in order is a white or yellowish sandstone, so easily crumbled that it deserves the name of a sandbank rather than that of a rock. It is of various depths, from ten to fifty or seventy-five feet, and is of the same character with that found at the caves before described. The next in order is a soft friable sandstone, of a greenish color, similar to that resting upon the shell limestone. These stratifications occupied the whole space from the low water mark nearly to the top of the bluffs. On the east, or rather north side of the river, at the Falls, are high grounds, at the distance of half a mile from the river, considerably more elevated than the bluffs, and of a hilly aspect.

Speaking of the bluff at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota, he writes: "A military work of considerable magnitude might be constructed on the point, and might be rendered sufficiently secure by occupying the commanding height in the rear in a suitable manner, as the

latter would control not only the point, but all the neighboring heights, to the full extent of a twelve pounder's range. The work on the point would be necessary to control the navigation of the two rivers. But without the commanding work in the rear, would be liable to be greatly annoyed from a height situated directly opposite

on the other side of the Mississippi, which is here no more than about two hundred and fifty yards wide. This latter height, however, would not be eligible for a permanent post, on account of the numerous ridges and ravines situated immediately in its rear."

CHAPTER XV.

THOMAS DOUGLAS, EARL OF SELKIRK, AND THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

Early travelers to Lake Winnipeg—Earliest Map by the Indian Otchaga—Bellin's allusion to it—Verendrye's Map—De la Jemeraye's Map—Fort La Reine—Fort on Red River abandoned—Origin of name Red Lake—Earl of Selkirk—Ossiniboia described—Scotch immigrants at Pembina—Strife of trading companies—Earl of Selkirk visits America—Governor Semple Killed—Romantic life of John Tanner, and his son James—Letter relative to Selkirk's tour through Minnesota.

The valley of the Red River of the North is not only an important portion of Minnesota, but has a most interesting history.

While there is no evidence that Groselliars, the first white man who explored Minnesota, ever visited Lake Winnipeg and the Red River, yet he met the Assineboines at the head of Lake Superior and at Lake Nepigon, while on his way by a northeasterly trail to Hudson's Bay, and learned something of this region from them.

The first person, of whom we have an account, who visited the region, was an Englishman, who came in 1692, by way of York River, to Winnipeg.

Ochagachs, or Otchaga, an intelligent Indian, in 1728, assured Pierre Gualtier de Varenne, known in history as the Sieur Verendrye, while he was stationed at Lake Nepigon, that there was a communication, largely by water, west of Lake Superior, to the Great Sea or Pacific Ocean. The rude map, drawn by this Indian, was sent to France, and is still preserved. Upon it is marked Kamanistigouia, the fort first established by Du Luth. Pigeon River is called Mantohavagane. Lac Sasakanaga is marked, and Rainy Lake is named Tecamemiouen. The river St. Louis, of Minnesota, is R. fond du L. Superior. The French geographer, Bellin, in his "Remarks upon the map of North America," published in 1755, at Paris, alludes to this sketch of Ochagachs, and says it is the earliest drawing of the region west of Lake Superior, in the Depot de la Marine.

After this Verendrye, in 1737, drew a map, which remains unpublished, which shows Red Lake in Northern Minnesota, and the point of the Big Woods in the Red River Valley. There

is another sketch in the archives of France, drawn by De la Jemeraye. He was a nephew of Verendrye, and, under his uncle's orders, he was in 1731, the first to advance from the Grand Portage of Lake Superior, by way of the Nalao-uagan or Groselliars, now Pigeon River, to Rainy Lake. On this appears Fort Rouge, on the south bank of the Assineboine at its junction with the Red River, and on the Assineboine, a post established on October 3, 1738, and called Fort La Reine. Bellin describes the fort on Red River, but asserts that it was abandoned because of its vicinity to Fort La Reine, on the north side of the Assiniboine, and only about nine miles by a portage, from Swan Lake. Red Lake and Red River were so called by the early French explorers, on account of the reddish tint of the waters after a storm.

Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, a wealthy, kind-hearted but visionary Scotch nobleman, at the commencement of the present century formed the design of planting a colony of agriculturists west of Lake Superior. In the year 1811 he obtained a grant of land from the Hudson Bay Company called Ossiniboia, which it seems strange has been given up by the people of Manitoba. In the autumn of 1812 a few Scotchmen with their families arrived at Pembina, in the Red River Valley, by way of Hudson Bay, where they passed the winter. In the winter of 1813-14 they were again at Fort Daer or Pembina. The colonists of Red River were rendered very unhappy by the strife of rival trading companies.

In the spring of 1815, McKenzie and Morrison, traders of the Northwest company, at Sandy Lake, told the Ojibway chief there, that they would give him and his band all the goods and rum at Leech or Sandy Lakes, if they would annoy the Red River settlers.

The Earl of Selkirk hearing of the distressed condition of his colony, sailed for America, and

in the fall of 1815, arrived at New York City. Proceeding to Montreal he found a messenger who had traveled on foot in mid-winter from the Red River by way of Red Lake and Fon du Lac, of Lake Superior. He sent back by this man, kind messages to the dispirited settlers, but one night he was way-laid near Fon du Lac, and robbed of his canoe and dispatches. An Ojibway chief at Sandy Lake, afterwards testified that a trader named Grant offered him rum and tobacco, to send persons to intercept a bearer of dispatches to Red River, and soon the messenger was brought in by a negro and some Indians.

Failing to obtain military aid from the British authorities in Canada, Selkirk made an engagement with four officers and eighty privates, of the discharged Meuron regiment, twenty of the De Watteville, and a few of the Glengary Fencibles, which had served in the late war with the United States, to accompany him to Red River. They were to receive monthly wages for navigating the boats to Red River, to have lands assigned them, and a free passage if they wished to return.

When he reached Sault St. Marie, he received the intelligence that the colony had again been destroyed, and that Semple, a mild, amiable, but not altogether judicious man, the chief governor of the factories and territories of the Hudson Bay company, residing at Red River, had been killed.

Schoolcraft, in 1832, says he saw at Leech Lake, Majegabowi, the man who had killed Gov. Semple, after he fell wounded from his horse.

Before he heard of the death of Semple, the Earl of Selkirk had made arrangements to visit his colony by way of Fon du Lac, on the St. Louis River, and Red Lake of Minnesota, but he now changed his mind, and proceeded with his force to Fort William, the chief trading post of the Northwest Company on Lake Superior; and apprehending the principal partners, warrants of commitment were issued, and they were forwarded to the Attorney-General of Upper Canada.

While Selkirk was engaged at Fort William, a party of emigrants in charge of Miles McDonnell, Governor, and Captain D'Orsomen, went forward to reinforce the colony. At Rainy Lake they obtained the guidance of a man who had all the characteristics of an Indian, and yet

had a bearing which suggested a different origin. By his efficiency and temperate habits, he had secured the respect of his employers, and on the Earl of Selkirk's arrival at Red River, his attention was called to him, and in his welfare he became deeply interested. By repeated conversations with him, memories of a different kind of existence were aroused, and the light of other days began to brighten. Though he had forgotten his father's name, he furnished sufficient data for Selkirk to proceed with a search for his relatives. Visiting the United States in 1817, he published a circular in the papers of the Western States, which led to the identification of the man.

It appeared from his own statement, and those of his friends, that his name was John Tanner, the son of a minister of the gospel, who, about the year 1790, lived on the Ohio river, near the Miami. Shortly after his location there, a band of roving Indians passed near the house, and found John Tanner, then a little boy, filling his hat with walnuts from under a tree. They seized him and fled. The party was led by an Ottawa whose wife had lost a son. To compensate for his death, the mother begged that a boy of the same age might be captured.

Adopted by the band, Tanner grew up an Indian in his tastes and habits, and was noted for bravery. Selkirk was successful in finding his relatives. After twenty-eight years of separation, John Tanner in 1818, met his brother Edward near Detroit, and went with him to his home in Missouri. He soon left his brother, and went back to the Indians. For a time he was interpreter for Henry R. Schoolcraft, but became lazy and ill-natured, and in 1836, skulking behind some bushes, he shot and killed Schoolcraft's brother, and fled to the wilderness, where, in 1847, he died. His son, James, was kindly treated by the missionaries to the Ojibways of Minnesota; but he walked in the footsteps of his father. In the year 1851, he attempted to impose upon the Presbyterian minister in Saint Paul, and, when detected, called upon the Baptist minister, who, believing him a penitent, cut a hole in the ice, and received him into the church by immersion. In time, the Baptists found him out, when he became an Unitarian missionary, and, at last, it is said, met a death by violence.

Lord Selkirk was in the Red River Valley

during the summer of 1817, and on the eighteenth of July concluded a treaty with the Crees and Saukteaux, for a tract of land beginning at the mouth of the Red River, and extending along the same as far as the Great Forks (now Grand Forks) at the mouth of Red Lake River, and along the Assiniboine River as far as Musk Rat River, and extending to the distance of six miles from Fort Douglas on every side, and likewise from Fort Daer (Pembina) and also from the Great Forks, and in other parts extending to the distance of two miles from the banks of the said rivers.

Having restored order and confidence, attended by three or four persons he crossed the plains to the Minnesota River, and from thence proceeded to St. Louis. The Indian agent at Prairie du Chien was not pleased with Selkirk's trip through Minnesota; and on the sixth of February, 1818, wrote the Governor of Illinois under excitement, some groundless suspicions:

"What do you suppose, sir, has been the result of the passage through my agency of this British nobleman? Two entire bands, and part of a third, all Sioux, have deserted us and joined Dickson, who has distributed to them large quantities of Indian presents, together with flags, medals, etc. Knowing this, what must have been my feelings on hearing that his lordship had met with a favourable reception at St. Louis. The newspapers announcing *his arrival, and general Scottish* appearance, all tend to discompose me; believing as I do, that he is plotting with his friend Dickson our destruction—sharpening the savage scalping knife, and colonizing a tract of country, so remote as that of the Red River, for the purpose, no doubt, of monopolizing the fur and peltry trade of this river, the Missouri and their waters; a trade of the first importance to our Western States and Territories. A courier who had arrived a few days since, confirms the belief that Dickson is endeavouring to undo what I have done, and secure to the British government the affections of the Sioux, and subject the Northwest Company to his lordship. * * *

Dickson, as I have before observed, is situated near the head of the St. Peter's, to which place he transports his goods from Selkirk's Red River establishment, in carts made for the purpose. The trip is performed in five days, sometimes less. He is directed to build a fort on the highest land between Lac du Traverse and Red River, which he supposes will be the established lines. This fort will be defended by twenty men, with two small pieces of artillery."

In the year 1820, at Berne, Switzerland, a circular was issued, signed, R. May D'Uzistorf, Captain, in his Britannic Majesty's service, and agent Plenipotentiary to Lord Selkirk. Like many documents to induce emigration, it was so highly colored as to prove a delusion and a snare. The climate was represented as "mild and healthy." "Wood either for building or fuel in the greatest plenty," and the country supplying "in profusion, whatever can be required for the convenience, pleasure or comfort of life." Remarkable statements considering that every green thing had been devoured the year before by grasshoppers.

Under the influence of these statements, a number were induced to embark. In the spring of 1821, about two hundred persons assembled on the banks of the Rhine to proceed to the region west of Lake Superior. Having descended the Rhine to the vicinity of Rotterdam, they went aboard the ship "Lord Wellington," and after a voyage across the Atlantic, and amid the ice-floes of Hudson's Bay, they reached York Fort. Here they debarked, and entering batteaux, ascended Nelson River for twenty days, when they came to Lake Winnipeg, and coasting along the west shore they reached the Red River of the North, to feel that they had been deluded, and to long for a milder clime. If they did not sing the Switzer's Song of Home, they appreciated its sentiments, and gradually these immigrants removed to the banks of the Mississippi River. Some settled in Minnesota, and were the first to raise cattle, and till the soil.

CHAPTER XVI.

FORT SNELLING DURING ITS OCCUPANCY BY COMPANIES OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY.
A. D. 1819, TO A. D. 1827.

Orders for military occupation of Upper Mississippi—Leavenworth and Forsyth at Prairie du Chien—Bartholomew Camp—Troops arrive at Mendota—Cantonment Established—Wheat carried to Pembina—Notice of Devotion, Prescott, and Major Tisdell—Camp Cold Water Established—Col. Snelling takes command—Impressive Scene—Officers in 1820—Construction of the Fort in 1824—Saint Anthony Mill—Alexis Bailly takes cattle to Pembina—Notice of Beltrami—Arrival of first Steamboat—Nathan Long's Expedition to Northern Boundary—Beltrami Visits the northern sources of the Mississippi—First flour mill—First Sunday School—Great flood in 1826—Algonquian slaves at the Fort—Steamboat Arrivals—Duels—Notice of William D. Smith Snelling—The conflict at the Fort—Attack upon keel boats—General Gaines' report—Removal of Fifth Regiment—Death of Colonel Snelling.

The rumor that Lord Selkirk was founding a colony on the borders of the United States, and that the British trading companies within the boundaries of what became the territory of Minnesota, convinced the authorities at Washington of the importance of a military occupation of the valley of the Upper Mississippi.

By direction of Major General Brown, the following order, on the tenth of February, 1819, was issued:

"Major General Macomb, commander of the Fifth Military department, will without delay, concentrate at Detroit the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, excepting the recruits otherwise directed by the general order herewith transmitted. As soon as the navigation of the lakes will admit, he will cause the regiment to be transported to Fort Howard; from thence, by the way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, to Prairie du Chien, and, after detaching a sufficient number of companies to garrison Forts Crawford and Armstrong, the remainder will proceed to the mouth of the River St. Peter's, where they will establish a post, at which the headquarters of the regiment will be located. The regiment, previous to its departure, will receive the necessary supplies of clothing, provisions, arms, and ammunition. Immediate application will be made to Brigadier General Jesup, Quartermaster General, for funds necessary to execute the movements required by this order."

On the thirteenth of April, this additional order was issued, at Detroit:

"The season having now arrived when the lakes may be navigated with safety, a detachment of the Fifth Regiment, to consist of Major Marston's and Captain Fowle's companies, under the command of Major Muhlenburg, will proceed to Green Bay. Surgeon's Mate, R. M. Byrne, of the Fifth Regiment, will accompany the detachment. The Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General will furnish the necessary transport, and will send by the same opportunity two hundred barrels of provisions, which he will draw from the contractor at this post. The provisions must be examined and inspected, and properly put up for transportation. Colonel Leavenworth will, without delay, prepare his regiment to move to the post on the Mississippi, agreeable to the Division order of the tenth of February. The Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General will furnish the necessary transportation, to be ready by the first of May next. The Colonel will make requisition for such stores, ammunition, tools and implements as may be required, and he be able to take with him on the expedition. Particular instructions will be given to the Colonel, explaining the objects of his expedition."

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1819.

On Wednesday, the last day of June, Col. Leavenworth and troops arrived from Green Bay, at Prairie du Chien. Scarcely had they reached this point when Charlotte Seymour, the wife of Lt. Nathan Clark, a native of Hartford, Ct., gave birth to a daughter, whose first baptismal name was Charlotte, after her mother, and the second Ouisconsin, given by the officers in view of the fact that she was born at the junction of that stream with the Mississippi.

In time Charlotte Ouisconsin married a young Lieutenant, a native of Princeton, New Jersey, and a graduate of West Point, and still resides with her husband, General H. P. Van Cleave, in

the city of Minneapolis, living to do good as she has opportunity.

In June, under instructions from the War Department, Major Thomas Forsyth, connected with the office of Indian affairs, left St. Louis with two thousand dollars worth of goods to be distributed among the Sioux Indians, in accordance with the agreement of 1805, already referred to, by the late General Pike.

About nine o'clock of the morning of the fifth of July, he joined Leavenworth and his command at Prairie du Chien. Some time was occupied by Leavenworth awaiting the arrival of ordnance, provisions and recruits, but on Sunday morning, the eighth of August, about eight o'clock, the expedition set out for the point now known as Mendota. The flotilla was quite imposing; there were the Colonel's barge, fourteen batteaux with ninety-eight soldiers and officers, two large canal or Mackinaw boats, filled with various stores, and Forsyth's keel boat, containing goods and presents for the Indians. On the twenty-third of August, Forsyth reached the mouth of the Minnesota with his boat, and the next morning Col. Leavenworth arrived, and selecting a place at Mendota, near the present railroad bridge, he ordered the soldiers to cut down trees and make a clearing. On the next Saturday Col. Leavenworth, Major Vose, Surgeon Purcell, Lieutenant Clark and the wife of Captain Gooding invited the Falls of Saint Anthony with Forsyth, in his keel boat.

Early in September two more boats and a batteaux, with officers and one hundred and twenty recruits, arrived.

During the winter of 1820, Laidlow and others, in behalf of Lord Selkirk's Scotch settlers at Pembina, whose crops had been destroyed by grasshoppers, passed the Cantonment, on their way to Prairie du Chien, to purchase wheat. Upon the fifteenth of April they began their return with their Mackinaw boats, each loaded with two hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred of oats, and thirty of peas, and reached the mouth of the Minnesota early in May. Ascending this stream to Big Stone Lake, the boats were drawn on rollers a mile and a half to Lake Traverse, and on the third of June arrived at Pembina and cheered the desponding and needy settlers of the Selkirk colony.

The first sutler of the post was a Mr. Devotion. He brought with him a young man named Philander Prescott, who was born in 1801, at Phelps-town, Ontario county, New York. At first they stopped at Mud Hen Island, in the Mississippi below the mouth of the St. Croix River. Coming up late in the year 1819, at the site of the present town of Hastings they found a keel-boat loaded with supplies for the cantonment, in charge of Lieut. Oliver, detained by the ice.

Amid all the changes of the troops, Mr. Prescott remained nearly all his life in the vicinity of the post, to which he came when a mere lad, and was at length killed in the Sioux Massacre.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1820

In the spring of 1820, Jean Baptiste Faribault brought up Leavenworth's horses from Prairie du Chien.

The first Indian Agent at the post was a former army officer, Lawrence Taliaferro, pronounced Toliver. As he had the confidence of the Government for twenty-one successive years, he is deserving of notice.

His family was of Italian origin, and among the early settlers of Virginia. He was born in 1794, in King William county in that State, and when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, with four brothers, he entered the army, and was commissioned as Lieutenant of the Thirty-fifth Infantry. He behaved gallantly at Fort Erie and Sackett's Harbor, and after peace was declared, he was retained as a First Lieutenant of the Third Infantry. In 1816 he was stationed at Fort Dearborn, now the site of Chicago. While on a furlough, he called one day upon President Monroe, who told him that a fort would be built near the Falls of Saint Anthony, and an Indian Agency established, to which he offered to appoint him. His commission was dated March 27th, 1819, and he proceeded in due time to his post.

On the fifth day of May, 1820, Leavenworth left his winter quarters at Mendota, crossed the stream and made a summer camp near the present military grave yard, which in consequence of a fine spring has been called "Camp Cold Water." The Indian agency, under Taliaferro, remained for a time at the old cantonment.

The commanding officer established a fine

garden in the bottom lands of the Minnesota, and on the fifteenth of June the earliest garden peas were eaten. The first distinguished visitors at the new encampment were Governor Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and Henry Schoolcraft, who arrived in July, by way of Lake Superior and Sandy Lake.

The relations between Col. Leavenworth and Indian Agent Taliaferro were not entirely harmonious, growing out of a disagreement of views relative to the treatment of the Indians, and on the day of the arrival of Governor Cass, Taliaferro writes to Leavenworth :

"As it is now understood that I am agent for Indian affairs in this country, and you are about to leave the upper Mississippi, in all probability in the course of a month or two, I beg leave to suggest, for the sake of a general understanding with the Indian tribes in this country, that any medals, you may possess, would by being turned over to me, cease to be a topic of remark among the different Indian tribes under my direction. I will pass to you any voucher that may be required, and I beg leave to observe that any progress in influence is much impeded in consequence of this frequent intercourse with the garrison."

In a few days, the disastrous effect of Indians mingling with the soldiers was exhibited. On the third of August, the agent wrote to Leavenworth:

"His Excellency Governor Cass during his visit to this post remarked to me that the Indians in this quarter were spoiled, and at the same time said they should not be permitted to enter the camp. An unpleasant affair has lately taken place; I mean the stabbing of the old chief Mahgossau by his comrade. This was caused, doubtless, by an anxiety to obtain the chief's whiskey. I beg, therefore, that no whiskey whatever be given to any Indians, unless it be through their proper agent. While an overplus of whiskey thwarts the beneficent and humane policy of the government, it entails misery upon the Indians, and endangers their lives."

A few days after this note was written Josiah Snelling, who had been recently promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment, arrived with his family, relieved Leavenworth, and infused new life and energy. A little while before his

arrival, the daughter of Captain Gooding was married to Lieutenant Green, the Adjutant of the regiment, the first marriage of white persons in Minnesota. Mrs. Snelling, a few days after her arrival, gave birth to a daughter, the first white child born in Minnesota, and after a brief existence of thirteen months, she died and was the first interred in the military grave yard, and for years the stone which marked its resting place, was visible.

The earliest manuscript in Minnesota, written at the Cantonment, is dated October 4, 1820, and is in the handwriting of Colonel Snelling. It reads: "In justice to Lawrence Taliaferro, Esq., Indian Agent at this post, we, the undersigned, officers of the Fifth Regiment here stationed, have presented him this paper, as a token, not only of our individual respect and esteem, but as an entire approval of his conduct and deportment as a public agent in this quarter. Given at St. Peter, this 4th day of October, 1820.

J. SNELLING,	N. CLARK,
Col. 5th Inf.	Lieutenant.
S. BURBANK,	Jos. HARE,
Br. Major.	Lieutenant.
DAVID PERRY,	ED. PURCELL,
Captain.	Surgeon,
D. GOODING,	P. R. GREEN,
Brevet Captain.	Lieut. and Adjt.
J. PLYMPTON,	W. G. CAMP,
Lieutenant.	Lt. and Q. M.
R. A. MCCABE,	H. WILKINS,
Lieutenant.	Lieutenant."

During the summer of 1820, a party of the Sisseton Sioux killed on the Missouri, Isadore Poupon, a half-breed, and Joseph Andrews, a Canadian engaged in the fur trade. The Indian Agent, through Colin Campbell, as interpreter, notified the Sissetons that trade would cease with them, until the murderers were delivered. At a council held at Big Stone Lake, one of the murderers, and the aged father of another, agreed to surrender themselves to the commanding officer.

On the twelfth of November, accompanied by their friends, they approached the encampment in solemn procession, and marched to the centre of the parade. First appeared a Sisseton bearing a British flag; then the murderer and the devoted father of another, their arms pinioned, and

large wooden splinters thrust through the flesh above the elbows indicating their contempt for pain and death; in the rear followed friends and relatives, with them chanting the death dirge. Having arrived in front of the guard, fire was kindled, and the British flag burned; then the murderer delivered up his medal, and both prisoners were surrounded. Col. Snelling detained the old chief, while the murderer was sent to St. Louis for trial.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1821.

Col. Snelling built the fort in the shape of a lozenge, in view of the projection between the two rivers. The first row of barracks was of hewn logs, obtained from the pine forests of Rum River, but the other buildings were of stone. Mrs. Van Cleve, the daughter of Lieutenant, afterwards Captain Clark, writes:

"In 1821 the fort, although not complete, was fit for occupancy. My father had assigned to him the quarters next beyond the steps leading to the Commissary's stores, and during the year my little sister Juliet was born there. At a later period my father and Major Garland obtained permission to build more commodious quarters outside the walls, and the result was the two stone houses afterwards occupied by the Indian Agent and interpreter, lately destroyed."

Early in August, a young and intelligent mixed blood, Alexis Bailly, in after years a member of the legislature of Minnesota, left the cantonment with the first drove of cattle for the Selkirk Settlement, and the next winter returned with Col. Robert Dickson and Messrs. Laidlow and Mackenzie.

The next month, a party of Sissetons visited the Indian Agent, and told him that they had started with another of the murderers, to which reference has been made, but that on the way he had, through fear of being hung, killed himself.

This fall, a mill was constructed for the use of the garrison, on the west side of St. Anthony Falls, under the supervision of Lieutenant McCabe. During the fall, George Gooding, Captain by brevet, resigned, and became Sutler at Prairie du Chien. He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the army as ensign in 1808. In 1810 he became a Second Lieutenant, and the next year was wounded at Tippecanoe.

In the middle of October, there embarked on the keel-boat "Saucy Jack," for Prairie du Chien, Col. Snelling, Lieut. Baxley, Major Taliaferro, and Mrs. Gooding,

EVENTS OF 1822 AND 1823.

Early in January, 1822, there came to the Fort from the Red River of the North, Col. Robert Dickson, Laidlow, a Scotch farmer, the superintendent of Lord Selkirk's experimental farm, and one Mackenzie, on their way to Prairie du Chien. Dickson returned with a drove of cattle, but owing to the hostility of the Sioux his cattle were scattered, and never reached Pembina.

During the winter of 1823, Agent Taliaferro was in Washington. While returning in March, he was at a hotel in Pittsburg, when he received a note signed G. C. Beltrami, who was an Italian exile, asking permission to accompany him to the Indian territory. He was tall and commanding in appearance, and gentlemanly in bearing, and Taliaferro was so forcibly impressed as to accede to the request. After reaching St. Louis they embarked on the first steamboat for the Upper Mississippi.

It was named the Virginia, and was built in Pittsburg, twenty-two feet in width, and one hundred and eighteen feet in length, in charge of a Captain Crawford. It reached the Fort on the tenth of May, and was saluted by the discharge of cannon. Among the passengers, besides the Agent and the Italian, were Major Biddle, Lieut. Russell, and others.

The arrival of the Virginia is an era in the history of the Dahkotch nation, and will probably be transmitted to their posterity as long as they exist as a people. They say their sacred men, the night before, dreamed of seeing some monster of the waters, which frightened them very much.

As the boat neared the shore, men, women, and children beheld with silent astonishment, supposing that it was some enormous water-spirit, coughing, puffing out hot breath, and splashing water in every direction. When it touched the landing their fears prevailed, and they retreated some distance; but when the blowing off of steam commenced they were completely unnerved: mothers forgetting their children, with streaming hair, sought hiding-places; chiefs, re-

nouncing their stoicism, scampered away like affrighted animals.

The peace agreement between the Ojibways and Dahkotahs, made through the influence of Governor Cass, was of brief duration, the latter being the first to violate the provisions.

On the fourth of June, Taliaferro, the Indian agent among the Dahkotahs, took advantage of the presence of a large number of Ojibways to renew the agreement for the cessation of hostilities. The council hall of the agent was a large room of logs, in which waved conspicuously the flag of the United States, surrounded by British colors and medals that had been delivered up from time to time by Indian chiefs.

Among the Dahkotah chiefs present were Wapashaw, Little Crow, and Penneshaw; of the Ojibways there were Kendouswa, Moshomene, and Pasheskonoepe. After mutual accusations and excuses concerning the infraction of the previous treaty, the Dahkotahs lighted the calumet, they having been the first to infringe upon the agreement of 1820. After smoking and passing the pipe of peace to the Ojibways, who passed through the same formalities, they all shook hands as a pledge of renewed amity.

The morning after the council, Flat Mouth, the distinguished Ojibway chief, arrived, who had left his lodge vowing that he would never be at peace with the Dahkotahs. As he stepped from his canoe, Penneshaw held out his hand, but was repulsed with scorn. The Dahkotah warrior immediately gave the alarm, and in a moment runners were on their way to the neighboring villages to raise a war party.

On the sixth of June, the Dahkotahs had assembled, stripped for a fight, and surrounded the Ojibways. The latter, fearing the worst, concealed their women and children behind the old barracks which had been used by the troops while the fort was being erected. At the solicitation of the agent and commander of the fort, the Dahkotahs desisted from an attack and retired.

On the seventh, the Ojibways left for their homes; but, in a few hours, while they were making a portage at Falls of St. Anthony, they were again approached by the Dahkotahs, who would have attacked them, if a detachment of troops had not arrived from the fort.

A rumor reaching Penneshaw's village that he

had been killed at the falls, his mother seized an Ojibway maiden, who had been a captive from infancy, and, with a tomahawk, cut her in two. Upon the return of the son in safety he was much gratified at what he considered the prowess of his parent.

On the third of July, 1823, Major Long, of the engineers, arrived at the fort in command of an expedition to explore the Minnesota River, and the region along the northern boundary line of the United States. Beltrami, at the request of Col. Snelling, was permitted to be of the party, and Major Taliaferro kindly gave him a horse and equipments.

The relations of the Italian to Major Long were not pleasant, and at Pembina Beltrami left the expedition, and with a "bois brule", and two Ojibways proceeded and discovered the northern sources of the Mississippi, and suggested where the western sources would be found; which was verified by Schoolcraft nine years later. About the second week in September Beltrami returned to the fort by way of the Mississippi, escorted by forty or fifty Ojibways, and on the 25th departed for New Orleans, where he published his discoveries in the French language.

The mill which was constructed in 1821, for sawing lumber, at the Falls of St. Anthony, stood upon the site of the Holmes and Sidle Mill, in Minneapolis, and in 1823 was fitted up for grinding flour. The following extracts from correspondence addressed to Lieut. Clark, Commissary at Fort Snelling, will be read with interest.

Under the date of August 5th, 1823, General Gibson writes: "From a letter addressed by Col. Snelling to the Quartermaster General, dated the 2d of April, I learn that a large quantity of wheat would be raised this summer. The assistant Commissary of Subsistence at St. Louis has been instructed to forward sickles and a pair of millstones to St. Peters. If any flour is manufactured from the wheat raised, be pleased to let me know as early as practicable, that I may deduct the quantity manufactured at the post from the quantity advertised to be contracted for."

In another letter, General Gibson writes: "Below you will find the amount charged on the books against the garrison at Ft. St. Anthony, for certain articles, and forwarded for the use of the troops at that post, which you will deduct

from the payments to be made for flour raised and turned over to you for issue :

One pair buhr millstones.....	\$250 11
337 pounds plaster of Paris.....	20 22
Two dozen sickles.....	18 00

Total.....\$288 33

Upon the 19th of January, 1824, the General writes: "The mode suggested by Col. Snelling, of fixing the price to be paid to the troops for the flour furnished by them is deemed equitable and just. You will accordingly pay for the flour \$3.33 per barrel."

Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, now the oldest person living who was connected with the cantonment in 1819, in a paper read before the Department of American History of the Minnesota Historical Society in January, 1880, wrote :

"In 1823, Mrs. Snelling and my mother established the first Sunday School in the Northwest. It was held in the basement of the commanding officer's quarters, and was productive of much good. Many of the soldiers, with their families, attended. Joe. Brown, since so well known in this country, then a drummer boy, was one of the pupils. A Bible class, for the officers and their wives, was formed, and all became so interested in the history of the patriarchs, that it furnished topics of conversation for the week. One day after the Sunday School lesson on the death of Moses, a member of the class meeting my mother on the parade, after exchanging the usual greetings, said, in saddened tones, 'But don't you feel sorry that Moses is dead?'

Early in the spring of 1824, the Tully boys were rescued from the Sioux and brought to the fort. They were children of one of the settlers of Lord Selkirk's colony, and with their parents and others, were on their way from Red River Valley to settle near Fort Snelling.

The party was attacked by Indians, and the parents of these children murdered, and the boys captured. Through the influence of Col. Snelling the children were ransomed and brought to the fort. Col. Snelling took John and my father Andrew, the younger of the two. Everyone became interested in the orphans, and we loved Andrew as if he had been our own little brother. John died some two years after his arrival at the fort, and Mrs. Snelling asked me

when I last saw her if a tomb stone had been placed at his grave, she as requested, during a visit to the old home some years ago. She said she received a promise that it should be done, and seemed quite disappointed when I told her it had not been attended to."

Andrew Tully, after being educated at an Orphan Asylum in New York City, became a carriage maker, and died a few years ago in that vicinity.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR A. D. 1824.

In the year 1824 the Fort was visited by Gen. Scott, on a tour of inspection, and at his suggestion, its name was changed from Fort St. Anthony to Fort Snelling. The following is an extract from his report to the War Department :

"This work, of which the War Department is in possession of a plan, reflects the highest credit on Col. Snelling, his officers and men. The defenses, and for the most part, the public storehouses, shops and quarters being constructed of stone, the whole is likely to endure as long as the post shall remain a frontier one. The cost of erection to the government has been the amount paid for tools and iron, and the per diem paid to soldiers employed as mechanics. I wish to suggest to the General in Chief, and through him to the War Department, the propriety of calling this work Fort Snelling, as a just compliment to the meritorious officer under whom it has been erected. The present name, (Fort St. Anthony), is foreign to all our associations, and is, besides, geographically incorrect, as the work stands at the junction of the Mississippi and St. Peter's [Minnesota] Rivers, eight miles below the great falls of the Mississippi, called after St. Anthony."

In 1824, Major Taliaferro proceeded to Washington with a delegation of Chippeways and Dakotahs, headed by Little Crow, the grand father of the chief of the same name, who was engaged in the late horrible massacre of defenceless women and children. The object of the visit, was to secure a convocation of all the tribes of the Upper Mississippi, at Prairie du Chein, to define their boundary lines and establish friendly relations. When they reached Prairie du Chein, Wahnatah, a Yankton chief, and also Wapashaw, by the whisperings of mean traders, became dis-

affected, and wished to turn back. Little Crow, perceiving this, stopped all hesitancy by the following speech: "My friends, you can do as you please. I am no coward, nor can my ears be pulled about by evil counsels. We are here and should go on, and do some good for our nation. I have taken our Father here (Taliaferro) by the coat tail, and will follow him until I take by the hand, our great American Father."

While on board of a steamer on the Ohio River, Marcepee or the Cloud, in consequence of a bad dream, jumped from the stern of the boat, and was supposed to be drowned, but he swam ashore and made his way to St. Charles, Mo., there to be murdered by some Sacs. The remainder safely arrived in Washington and accomplished the object of the visit. The Dahkotahs returned by way of New York, and while there were anxious to pay a visit to certain parties with Wm. Dickson, a half-breed son of Col. Robert Dickson, the trader, who in the war of 1812-15 led the Indians of the Northwest against the United States.

After this visit Little Crow carried a new double-barreled gun, and said that a medicine man by the name of Peters gave it to him for signing a certain paper, and that he also promised he would send a keel-boat full of goods to them. The medicine man referred to was the Rev. Samuel Peters, an Episcopal clergyman, who had made himself obnoxious during the Revolution by his tory sentiments, and was subsequently nominated as Bishop of Vermont.

Peters asserted that in 1806 he had purchased of the heirs of Jonathan Carver the right to a tract of land on the upper Mississippi, embracing St. Paul, alleged to have been given to Carver by the Dahkotahs, in 1767.

The next year there arrived, in one of the keel-boats from Prairie du Chien, at Fort Snelling a box marked Col. Robert Dickson. On opening, it was found to contain a few presents from Peters to Dickson's Indian wife, a long letter, and a copy of Carver's alleged grant, written on parchment.

EVENTS OF THE YEARS 1825 AND 1826.

On the 30th of October, 1825, seven Indian women in canoes, were drawn into the rapids above the Falls of St. Anthony. All were saved

but a lame girl, who was dashed over the cataract, and a month later her body was found at Pike's Island in front of the fort.

Forty years ago, the means of communication between Fort Snelling and the civilized world were very limited. The mail in winter was usually carried by soldiers to Prairie du Chien. On the 26th of January, 1826, there was great joy in the fort, caused by the return from furlough of Lieutenants Baxley and Russell, who brought with them the first mail received for five months. About this period there was also another excitement, cause by the seizure of liquors in the trading house of Alexis Bailey, at New Hope, now Mendota.

During the months of February and March, in this year, snow fell to the depth of two or three feet, and there was great suffering among the Indians. On one occasion, thirty lodges of Sisseton and other Sioux were overtaken by a snow storm on a large prairie. The storm continued for three days, and provisions grew scarce, for the party were seventy in number. At last, the stronger men, with the few pairs of snow-shoes in their possession, started for a trading post one hundred miles distant. They reached their destination half alive, and the traders sympathizing sent four Canadians with supplies for those left behind. After great toil they reached the scene of distress, and found many dead, and, what was more horrible, the living feeding on the corpses of their relatives. A mother had eaten her dead child and a portion of her own father's arms. The shock to her nervous system was so great that she lost her reason. Her name was Pashumota, and she was both young and good looking. One day in September, while at Fort Snelling, she asked Captain Jouett if he knew which was the best portion of a man to eat, at the same time taking him by the collar of his coat. He replied with great astonishment, "No!" and she then said, "The arms." She then asked for a piece of his servant to eat, as she was nice and fat. A few days after this she dashed herself from the bluffs near Fort Snelling, into the river. Her body was found just above the mouth of the Minnesota, and decently interred by the agent.

The spring of 1826 was very backward. On the 20th of March snow fell to the depth of one or one and a half feet on a level, and drifted in

heaps from six to fifteen feet in height. On the 5th of April, early in the day, there was a violent storm, and the ice was still thick in the river. During the storm flashes of lightning were seen and thunder heard. On the 10th, the thermometer was four degrees above zero. On the 14th there was rain, and on the next day the St. Peter river broke up, but the ice on the Mississippi remained firm. On the 21st, at noon, the ice began to move, and carried away Mr. Faribault's houses on the east side of the river. For several days the river was twenty feet above low water mark, and all the houses on low lands were swept off. On the second of May, the steamboat *Lawrence*, Captain Reeder, arrived.

Major Taliaferro had inherited several slaves, which he used to hire to officers of the garrison. On the 31st of March, his negro boy, William, was employed by Col. Snelling, the latter agreeing to clothe him. About this time, William attempted to shoot a hawk, but instead shot a small boy, named Henry Cullum, and nearly killed him. In May, Captain Plympton, of the Fifth Infantry, wished to purchase his negro woman, Eliza, but he refused, as it was his intention, ultimately, to free his slaves. Another of his negro girls, Harriet, was married at the fort, the Major performing the ceremony, to the now historic Dred Scott, who was then a slave of Surgeon Emerson. The only person that ever purchased a slave, to retain in slavery, was Alexis Bailly, who bought a man of Major Garland. The Sioux, at first, had no prejudices against negroes. They called them "Black Frenchmen," and placing their hands on their woolly heads would laugh heartily.

The following is a list of the steamboats that had arrived at Fort Snelling, up to May 26, 1826 :

1 *Virginia*, May 10, 1823; 2 *Neville*; 3 *Putnam*, April 2, 1825; 3 *Mandan*; 5 *Indiana*; 6 *Lawrence*, May 2, 1826; 7 *Sciota*; 8 *Eclipse*; 9 *Josephine*; 10 *Fulton*; 11 *Red Rover*; 12 *Black Rover*; 13 *Warrior*; 14 *Enterprise*; 15 *Volant*.

Life within the walls of a fort is sometimes the exact contrast of a paradise. In the year 1826 a Pandora box was opened, among the officers, and dissensions began to prevail. One young officer, a graduate of West Point, whose father had been a professor in Princeton College, fought a duel with, and slightly wounded, William Joseph, the talented son of Colonel Snelling, who was then

twenty-two years of age, and had been three years at West Point. At a Court Martial convened to try the officer for violating the Articles of War, the accused objected to the testimony of Lieut. William Alexander, a Tennessean, not a graduate of the Military Academy, on the ground that he was an infidel. Alexander, hurt by this allusion, challenged the objector, and another duel was fought, resulting only in slight injuries to the clothing of the combatants. Inspector General E. P. Gaines, after this, visited the fort, and in his report of the inspection he wrote: "A defect in the discipline of this regiment has appeared in the character of certain personal controversies, between the Colonel and several of his young officers, the particulars of which I forbear to enter into, assured as I am that they will be developed in the proceedings of a general court martial ordered for the trial of Lieutenant Hunter and other officers at Jefferson Barracks.

"From a conversation with the Colonel I can have no doubt that he has erred in the course pursued by him in reference to some of the controversies, inasmuch as he has intimated to his officers his willingness to sanction in certain cases, and even to participate in personal conflicts, contrary to the twenty-fifth, Article of War."

The Colonel's son, William Joseph, after this passed several years among traders and Indians, and became distinguished as a poet and brilliant author.

His "Tales of the Northwest," published in Boston in 1820, by Hilliard, Gray, Little & Wilkins, is a work of great literary ability, and Catlin thought the book was the most faithful picture of Indian life he had read. Some of his poems were also of a high order. One of his pieces, deficient in dignity, was a caustic satire upon modern American poets, and was published under the title of "Truth, a Gift for Scribblers."

Nathaniel P. Willis, who had winced under the last, wrote the following lampoon :

"Oh, smelling Joseph ! Thou art like a cur.

I'm told thou once did live by hunting fur :

Of bigger dogs thou smellest, and, in sooth,

Of one extreme, perhaps, can tell the truth.

'Tis a wise shift, and shows thou know'st thy powers,

To leave the 'North West tales,' and take to smelling ours."

In 1832 a second edition of "Truth" appeared with additions and emendations. In this appeared the following pasquinade upon Willis:

"I live by hunting fur, thou say'st, so let it be,
But tell me, Natty! Had I hunted thee,
Had not my time been thrown away, young sir,
And eke my powder? Puppies have no fur.

Our tails? Thou ownest thee to a tail,
I've scanned thee o'er and o'er
But, though I guessed the species right,
I was not sure before.

Our savages, authentic travelers say,
To natural fools, religious homage pay,
Hadst thou been born in wigwam's smoke, and
died in,
Nat! thine apotheosis had been certain."

Snelling died at Chelsea, Mass., December sixteenth, 1848, a victim to the appetite which enslaved Robert Burns.

In the year 1826, a small party of Ojibways (Chippeways) came to see the Indian Agent, and three of them ventured to visit the Columbia Fur Company's trading house, two miles from the Fort. While there, they became aware of their danger, and desired two of the white men attached to the establishment to accompany them back, thinking that their presence might be some protection. They were in error. As they passed a little copse, three Dahkotahs sprang from behind a log with the speed of light, fired their pieces into the face of the foremost, and then fled. The guns must have been double loaded, for the man's head was literally blown from his shoulders, and his white companions were spattered with brains and blood. The survivors gained the Fort without further molestation. Their comrade was buried on the spot where he fell. A staff was set up on his grave, which became a landmark, and received the name of The Murder Pole. The murderers boasted of their achievement and with impunity. They and their tribe thought that they had struck a fair blow on their ancient enemies, in a becoming manner. It was only said, that Toopunkah Zeze of the village of the *Batture aux Perres*, and two others, had each acquired a right to wear skunk skins on their heels and war-eagles' feathers on their heads.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1827.

On the twenty-eighth of May, 1827, the Ojibway chief at Sandy Lake, Kee-wee-zais-hish called by the English, Flat Mouth with seven warriors and some women and children, in all amounting to twenty-four, arrived about sunrise at Fort Snelling. Walking to the gates of the garrison, they asked the protection of Colonel Snelling and Taliaferro, the Indian agent. They were told, that as long as they remained under the United States flag, they were secure, and were ordered to encamp within musket shot of the high stone walls of the fort.

During the afternoon, a Dahkotah, Toopunkah Zeze, from a village near the first rapids of the Minnesota, visited the Ojibway camp. They were cordially received, and a feast of meat and corn and sugar, was soon made ready. The wooden plates emptied of their contents, they engaged in conversation, and whiffed the peace pipe.

That night, some officers and their friends were spending a pleasant evening at the head-quarters of Captain Clark, which was in one of the stone houses which used to stand outside of the walls of the fort. As Captain Cruger was walking on the porch, a bullet whizzed by, and rapid firing was heard.

As the Dahkotahs, or Sioux, left the Ojibway camp, notwithstanding their friendly talk, they turned and discharged their guns with deadly aim upon their entertainers, and ran off with a shout of satisfaction. The report was heard by the sentinel of the fort, and he cried, repeatedly, "Corporal of the guard!" and soon at the gates, were the Ojibways, with their women and the wounded, telling their tale of woe in wild and incoherent language. Two had been killed and six wounded. Among others, was a little girl about seven years old, who was pierced through both thighs with a bullet. Surgeon McMahon made every effort to save her life, but without avail.

Flat Mouth, the chief, reminded Colonel Snelling that he had been attacked while under the protection of the United States flag, and early the next morning, Captain Clark, with one hundred soldiers, proceeded towards Land's End, a trading-post of the Columbia Fur Company, on the Minnesota, a mile above the former residence of

Franklin Steele, where the Dahkotahs were supposed to be. The soldiers had just left the large gate of the fort, when a party of Dahkotahs, in battle array, appeared on one of the prairie hills. After some parleying they turned their backs, and being pursued, thirty-two were captured near the trading-post.

Colonel Snelling ordered the prisoners to be brought before the Ojibways, and two being pointed out as participants in the slaughter of the preceding night, they were delivered to the aggrieved party to deal with in accordance with their customs. They were led out to the plain in front of the gate of the fort, and when placed nearly without the range of the Ojibway guns, they were told to run for their lives. With the rapidity of deer they bounded away, but the Ojibway bullet flew faster, and after a few steps, they fell gasping on the ground, and were soon lifeless. Then the savage nature displayed itself in all its hideousness. Women and children danced for joy, and placing their fingers in the bullet holes, from which the blood oozed, they licked them with delight. The men tore the scalps from the dead, and seemed to luxuriate in the privilege of plunging their knives through the corpses. After the execution, the Ojibways returned to the fort, and were met by the Colonel. He had prevented all over whom his authority extended from witnessing the scene, and had done his best to confine the excitement to the Indians. The same day a deputation of Dahkotah warriors received audience, regretting the violence that had been done by their young men, and agreeing to deliver up the ringleaders.

At the time appointed, a son of Flat Mouth, with those of the Ojibwa party that were not wounded, escorted by United States troops, marched forth to meet the Dahkotah deputation, on the prairie just beyond the old residence of the Indian agent. With much solemnity two more of the guilty were handed over to the assaulted. One was fearless, and with firmness stripped himself of his clothing and ornaments, and distributed them. The other could not face death with composure. He was noted for a hideous hare-lip, and had a bad reputation among his fellows. In the spirit of a coward he prayed for life, to the mortification of his tribe. The same opportunity was presented to them as to the

first, of running for their lives. At the first fire the coward fell a corpse; but his brave companion, though wounded, ran on, and had nearly reached the goal of safety, when a second bullet killed him. The body of the coward now became a common object of loathing for both Dahkotahs and Ojibways.

Colonel Snelling told the Ojibways that the bodies must be removed, and then they took the scalped Dahkotahs, and dragging them by the heels, threw them off the bluff into the river, a hundred and fifty feet beneath. The dreadful scene was now over; and a detachment of troops was sent with the old chief Flat Mouth, to escort him out of the reach of Dahkotah vengeance.

An eyewitness wrote: "After this catastrophe, all the Dahkotahs quitted the vicinity of Fort Snelling, and did not return to it for some months. It was said that they formed a conspiracy to demand a council, and kill the Indian Agent and the commanding officer. If this was a fact, they had no opportunity, or wanted the spirit, to execute their purpose.

"The Flat Mouth's band lingered in the fort till their wounded comrade died. He was sensible of his condition, and bore his pains with great fortitude. When he felt his end approach, he desired that his horse might be gaily caparisoned, and brought to the hospital window, so that he might touch the animal. He then took from his medicine bag a large cake of maple sugar, and held it forth. It may seem strange, but it is true, that the beast ate it from his hand. His features were radiant with delight as he fell back on the pillow exhausted. His horse had eaten the sugar, he said, and he was sure of a favorable reception and comfortable quarters in the other world. Half an hour after, he breathed his last. We tried to discover the details of his superstition, but could not succeed. It is a subject on which Indians unwillingly discourse."

In the fall of 1826, all the troops at Prairie du Chien had been removed to Fort Snelling, the commander taking with him two Winnebagoes that had been confined in Fort Crawford. After the soldiers left the Prairie, the Indians in the vicinity were quite insolent.

In June, 1827, two keel-boats passed Prairie du Chien on the way to Fort Snelling with provisions. When they reached Wapashaw village, on

the site of the present town of Winona, the crew were ordered to come ashore by the Dahkotahs. Complying, they found themselves surrounded by Indians with hostile intentions. The boatmen had no fire-arms, but assuming a bold mien and a defiant voice, the captain of the keel-boats ordered the savages to leave the decks; which was successful. The boats pushed on, and at Red Wing and Kaposia the Indians showed that they were not friendly, though they did not molest the boats. Before they started on their return from Fort Snelling, the men on board, amounting to thirty-two, were all provided with muskets and a barrel of ball cartridges.

When the descending keel-boats passed Wapashaw, the Dahkotahs were engaged in the war dance, and menaced them, but made no attack. Below this point one of the boats moved in advance of the other, and when near the mouth of the Bad Axe, the half-breeds on board descried hostile Indians on the banks. As the channel neared the shore, the sixteen men on the first boat were greeted with the war whoop and a volley of rifle balls from the excited Winnebagoes, killing two of the crew. Rushing into their canoes, the Indians made the attempt to board the boat, and two were successful. One of these stationed himself at the bow of the boat, and fired with killing effect on the men below deck. An old soldier of the last war with Great Britain, called Saucy Jack, at last despatched him, and began to rally the fainting spirits on board. During the fight the boat had stuck on a sand-bar. With four companions, amid a shower of balls from the savages, he plunged into the water and pushed off the boat, and thus moved out of reach of the galling shots of the Winnebagoes. As they floated down the river during the night, they heard a wail in a canoe behind them, the voice of a father mourning the death of the son who had scaled the deck, and was now a corpse in possession of the white men. The rear boat passed the Bad Axe river late in the night, and escaped an attack.

The first keel-boat arrived at Prairie du Chein, with two of their crew dead, four wounded, and the Indian that had been killed on the boat. The two dead men had been residents of the Prairie, and now the panic was increased. On the morning of the twenty-eighth of June the second

keel-boat appeared, and among her passengers was Joseph Snelling, the talented son of the colonel, who wrote a story of deep interest, based on the facts narrated.

At a meeting of the citizens it was resolved to repair old Fort Crawford, and Thomas McNair was appointed captain. Dirt was thrown around the bottem logs of the fortification to prevent its being fired, and young Snelling was put in command of one of the block-houses. On the next day a voyageur named Loyer, and the well-known trader Duncan Graham, started through the interior, west of the Mississippi, with intelligence of the murders, to Fort Snelling. Intelligence of this attack was received at the fort, on the evening of the ninth of July, and Col. Snelling started in keel boats with four companies to Fort Crawford, and on the seventeenth four more companies left under Major Fowle. After an absence of six weeks, the soldiers, without firing a gun at the enemy, returned.

A few weeks after the attack upon the keel boats General Gaines inspected the Fort, and, subsequently in a communication to the War Department wrote as follows;

"The main points of defence against an enemy appear to have been in some respects sacrificed, in the effort to secure the comfort and convenience of troops in peace. These are important considerations, but on an exposed frontier the primary object ought to be security against the attack of an enemy.

"The buildings are too large, too numerous, and extending over a space entirely too great, enclosing a large parade, five times greater than is at all desirable in that climate. The buildings for the most part seem well constructed, of good stone and other materials, and they contain every desirable convenience, comfort and security as barracks and store houses.

"The work may be rendered very strong and adapted to a garrison of two hundred men by removing one-half the buildings, and with the materials of which they are constructed, building a tower sufficiently high to command the hill between the Mississippi and St. Peter's [Minnesota], and by a block house on the extreme point, or brow of the cliff, near the commandant's quarters, to secure most effectually the banks of the river, and the boats at the landing.

"Much credit is due to Colonel Snelling, his officers and men, for their immense labors and excellent workmanship exhibited in the construction of these barracks and store houses, but this has been effected too much at the expense of the discipline of the regiment."

From reports made from 1823 to 1826, the health of the troops was good. In the year ending September thirty, 1823, there were but two deaths; in 1824 only six, and in 1825 but seven.

In 1823 there were three desertions, in 1824 twenty-two, and in 1825 twenty-nine. Most of the deserters were fresh recruits and natives of America, Ten of the deserters were foreigners, and five of these were born in Ireland. In 1826 there were eight companies numbering two hun-

dred and fourteen soldiers quartered in the Fort.

During the fall of 1827 the Fifth Regiment was relieved by a part of the First, and the next year Colonel Snelling proceeded to Washington on business, where he died with inflammation of the brain. Major General Macomb announcing his death in an order, wrote :

"Colonel Snelling joined the army in early youth. In the battle of Tippecanoe, he was distinguished for gallantry and good conduct. Subsequently and during the whole late war with Great Britain, from the battle of Brownstown to the termination of the contest, he was actively employed in the field, with credit to himself, and honor to his country."

CHAPTER XVII.

OCCURRENCES IN THE VICINITY OF FORT SNELLING, CONTINUED.

Arrival of J. N. Nicollet. Marriage of James Wells. Nicollet's letter from Falls of St. Anthony. Perils of Martin McLeod. Chippeway treachery. Sioux Revenge—Red River and St. Lawrence battles. Good shops near the Fort.

On the second of July 1836, the steamboat Saint Peter landed supplies, and among its passengers was the distinguished French astronomer, Jean N. Nicollet (Nicolay). Major Taliaferro on the twelfth of July, wrote; "Mr. Nicollet, on a visit to the post for scientific research, and at present in my family, has shown me the late work of Henry R. Schoolcraft on the discovery of the source of the Mississippi; which claim is ridiculous in the extreme." On the twenty-seventh, Nicollet ascended the Mississippi on a tour of observation.

James Wells, a trader, who afterwards was a member of the legislature, at the house of Oliver Cratte, near the fort, was married on the twelfth of September, by Agent Taliaferro, to Jane, a daughter of Duncan Graham. Wells was killed in 1862, by the Sioux, at the time of the massacre in the Minnesota Valley.

Nicollet in September returned from his trip to Leech Lake, and on the twenty-seventh wrote the following to Major Taliaferro the Indian Agent at the fort, which is supposed to be the earliest letter extant written from the site of the city of Minneapolis. As the principal hotel and one of the finest avenues of that city bears his name it is worthy of preservation. He spelled his name sometimes Nicoley, and the pronunciation in English, would be Nicolay, the same as if written Nicollet in French. The letter shows that he had not mastered the English language: "ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS, 27th September, 1836.

DEAR FRIEND:—I arrived last evening about dark; all well, nothing lost, nothing broken, happy and a very successful journey. But I done exhausted, and nothing can relieve me, but the pleasure of meeting you again under your hospitable roof, and to see all the friends of the garrison who have been so kind to me.

"This letter is more particularly to give you a very extraordinary tide. Flat Mouth, the chief of Leech Lake and suite, ten in number are with me. The day before yesterday I met them again at Swan river where they detained me one day. I had to bear a new harangue and gave answer. All terminated by their own resolution that they ought to give you the hand, as well as to the Guinas of the Fort (Colonel Davenport.) I thought it my duty to acquaint you with it beforehand. Peace or war are at stake of the visit they pay you. Please give them a good welcome until I have reported to you and Colonel Davenport all that has taken place during my stay among the Pillagers. But be assured I have not trespassed and that I have behaved as would have done a good citizen of the U. S. As to Schoolcraft's statement alluding to you, you will have full and complete satisfaction from Flat Mouth himself. In haste, your friend, J. N. NICOLEY."

EVENTS OF A. D. 1837.

On the seventeenth of March, 1837, there arrived Martin McLeod, who became a prominent citizen of Minnesota, and the legislature has given his name to a county.

He left the Red River country on snow shoes, with two companions, one a Polander and the other an Irishman named Hays, and Pierre Bottineau as interpreter. Being lost in a violent snow storm the Pole and Irishman perished. He and his guide, Bottineau, lived for a time on the flesh of one of their dogs. After being twenty-six days without seeing any one, the survivors reached the trading post of Joseph R. Brown, at Lake Traverse, and from thence they came to the fort.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1838.

In the month of April, eleven Sioux were slain in a dastardly manner, by a party of Ojibways,

under the noted and elder Hole-in-the-Day. The Chippeways feigned the warmest friendship, and at dark lay down in the tents by the side of the Sioux, and in the night silently arose and killed them. The occurrence took place at the Chippeway River, about thirty miles from Lac qui Parle, and the next day the Rev. G. H. Pond, the Indian missionary, accompanied by a Sioux, went out and buried the mutilated and scalpsless bodies.

On the second of August old Hole-in-the-Day, and some Ojibways, came to the fort. They stopped first at the cabin of Peter Quinn, whose wife was a half-breed Chippeway, about a mile from the fort.

The missionary, Samuel W. Pond, told the agent that the Sioux, of Lake Calhoun were aroused, and on their way to attack the Chippeways. The agent quieted them for a time, but two of the relatives of those slain at Lac qui Parle in April, hid themselves near Quinn's house, and as Hole-in-the-Day and his associates were passing, they fired and killed one Chippeway and wounded another. Obequette, a Chippeway from Red Lake, succeeded, however, in shooting a Sioux while he was in the act of scalping his comrade. The Chippeways were brought within the fort as soon as possible, and at nine o'clock a Sioux was confined in the guard-house as a hostage.

Notwithstanding the murdered Chippeway had been buried in the graveyard of the fort for safety, an attempt was made on the part of some of the Sioux, to dig it up. On the evening of the sixth, Major Plympton sent the Chippeways across the river to the east side, and ordered them to go home as soon as possible.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1839.

On the twentieth day of June the elder Hole-in-the-Day arrived from the Upper Mississippi with several hundred Chippeways. Upon their return homeward the Mississippi and Mille Lacs band encamped the first night at the Falls of Saint Anthony, and some of the Sioux visited them and smoked the pipe of peace.

On the second of July, about sunrise, a son-in-law of the chief of the Sioux band, at Lake Calhoun, named Meekaw or Badger, was killed and scalped by two Chippeways of the Pillager band, relatives of him who lost his life near Patrick

Quinn's the year before. The excitement was intense among the Sioux, and immediately war parties started in pursuit. Hole-in-the-Day's band was not sought, but the Mille Lacs and Saint Croix Chippeways. The Lake Calhoun Sioux, with those from the villages on the Minnesota, assembled at the Falls of Saint Anthony, and on the morning of the fourth of July, came up with the Mille Lacs Chippeways on Rum River, before sunrise. Not long after the war whoop was raised and the Sioux attacked, killing and wounding ninety.

The Kaposia band of Sioux pursued the Saint Croix Chippeways, and on the third of July found them in the Penitentiary ravine at Stillwater, under the influence of whisky. Aitkin, the old trader, was with them. The sight of the Sioux tended to make them sober, but in the fight twenty-one were killed and twenty-nine were wounded.

Whisky, during the year 1839, was freely introduced, in the face of the law prohibiting it. The first boat of the season, the Ariel, came to the fort on the fourteenth of April, and brought twenty barrels of whisky for Joseph R. Brown, and on the twenty-first of May, the Glaucus brought six barrels of liquor for David Faribault. On the thirtieth of June, some soldiers went to Joseph R. Brown's groggery on the opposite side of the Mississippi, and that night forty-seven were in the guard-house for drunkenness. The demoralization then existing, led to a letter by Surgeon Emerson on duty at the fort, to the Surgeon General of the United States army, in which he writes:

"The whisky is brought here by citizens who are pouring in upon us and settling themselves on the opposite shore of the Mississippi river, in defiance of our worthy commanding officer, Major J. Plympton, whose authority they set at naught. At this moment there is a citizen named Brown, once a soldier in the Fifth Infantry, who was discharged at this post, while Colonel Snelling commanded, and who has been since employed by the American Fur Company, actually building on the land marked out by the land officers as the reserve, and within gunshot distance of the fort, a very expensive whisky shop."

CHAPTER XVIII.

INDIAN TRIBES IN MINNESOTA AT THE TIME OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

Sioux or Dahkotch people. Meaning of words Sioux and Dahkotch.—Early villages.—Re-union of Sioux in 1849.—The Winnelagoes.—The Ojibways or Chippeways.

The three Indian nations who dwelt in this region after the organization of Minnesota, were the Sioux or Dahkotahs; the Ojibways or Chippeways; and the Ho-tchun-graws or Winnebagoes.

SIOUX OR DAHKOTAHS.

They are an entirely different group from the Algonquin and Iroquois, who were found by the early settlers of the Atlantic States, on the banks of the Connecticut, Mohawk, and Susquehanna Rivers.

When the Dahkotahs were first noticed by the European adventurers, large numbers were occupying the Mille Lacs region of country, and appropriately called by the voyageur, "People of the Lake," "Gens du Lac." And tradition asserts that here was the ancient centre of this tribe. Though we have traces of their warring and hunting on the shores of Lake Superior, there is no satisfactory evidence of their residence, east of the Mille Lacs region, as they have no name for Lake Superior.

The word Dahkotah, by which they love to be designated, signifies allied or joined together in friendly compact, and is equivalent to "E pluribus unum," the motto on the seal of the United States.

In the history of the mission at La Pointe, Wisconsin, published nearly two centuries ago, a writer, referring to the Dahkotahs, remarks:

"For sixty leagues from the extremity of the Upper Lake, toward sunset; and, as it were in the centre of the western nations, they have all united their force by a general league."

The Dahkotahs in the earliest documents, and even until the present day, are called Sioux, Scioux, or Soos. The name originated with the early voyageurs. For centuries the Ojibways of Lake Superior waged war against the Dahkotahs; and,

whenever they spoke of them, called them Nado-waysioux, which signifies enemies.

The French traders, to avoid exciting the attention of Indians, while conversing in their presence, were accustomed to designate them by names, which would not be recognized.

The Dahkotahs were nicknamed Sioux, a word composed of the two last syllables of the Ojibway word for foes

Under the influence of the French traders, the eastern Sioux began to wander from the Mille Lacs region. A trading post at O-ton-we-kpadan, or Rice Creek, above the Falls of Saint Anthony, induced some to erect their summer dwellings and plant corn there, which took the place of wild rice. Those who dwelt here were called Wa-kpa-a-ton-we-dan. Those who dwell on the creek. Another division was known as the Ma-tan-ton-wan.

Less than a hundred years ago, it is said that the eastern Sioux, pressed by the Chippeways, and influenced by traders, moved seven miles above Fort Snelling on the Minnesota River.

MED-DAY-WAH-KAWN-TWAWNS.

In 1849 there were seven villages of Med-day-wah-kawn-twawn Sioux. (1) Below Lake Pepin, where the city of Winona is, was the village of Wapashaw. This band was called Kee-yu-ksa, because with them blood relations intermarried. Bounding or Whipping Wind was the chief. (2) At the head of Lake Pepin, under a lofty bluff, was the Red Wing village, called Ghay-mni-chan Hill, wood and water. Shooter was the name of the chief. (3) Opposite, and a little below the Pig's Eye Marsh, was the Kaposia band. The word, Kapoja means light, given because these people are quick travelers. His Scarlet People, better known as Little Crow, was the chief, and is notorious as the leader in the massacre of 1862.

On the Minnesota River, on the south side,

a few miles above Fort Snelling, was Black Dog village. The inhabitants were called, Ma-ga-yu-tay-shnee. People who do not a geese, because they found it profitable to sell game at Fort Snelling. Grey Iron was the chief, also known as Pa-ma-ya-yaw, My head aches.

At Oak Grove, on the north side of the river, eight miles above the fort, was (5) Hay-ya-ta-oton-wan, or Inland Village, so called because they formerly lived at Lake Calkoun. Contiguous was (6) O-ya-tay-shee-ka, or Bad People, Known as Good Roads Band and (7) the largest village was Tin-ta-ton-wan, Prairie Village; Shokpay, or Six, was the chief, and is now the site of the town of Shakopee.

West of this division of the Sioux were—

WAR-PAY-KU-TAY.

The War-pay-ku-tay, or leaf shooters, who occupied the country south of the Minnesota around the sources of the Cannon and Blue Earth Rivers.

WAR-PAY-TWAWNS.

North and west of the last were the War-pay-twawns, or People of the Leaf, and their principal village was Lac qui Parle. They numbered about fifteen hundred.

SE-SEE-TWAWNS.

To the west and southwest of these bands of Sioux were the Se-see-twawns (Sissetoans), or Swamp Dwellers. This band claimed the land west of the Blue Earth to the James River, and the guardianship of the Sacred Red Pipestone Quarry. Their principal village was at Traverse, and the number of the band was estimated at thirty-eight hundred.

HO-TCHUN-GRAWS, OR WINNEBAGOES.

The Ho-tchun-graws, or Winnebagoes, belong to the Dahkotah family of aborigines. Champlain, although he never visited them, mentions them. Nicollet, who had been in his employ, visited Green Bay about the year 1635, and an early Relation mentions that he saw the Ouinipegous, a people called so, because they came from a distant sea, which some French erroneously called Puants. Another writer speak-

ing of these people says: "This people are called 'Les Puants' not because of any bad odor peculiar to them, but because they claim to have come from the shores of a far distant lake, towards the north, whose waters are salt. They call themselves the people 'de l'eau puants,' of the putrid or bad water."

By the treaty of 1837 they were removed to Iowa, and by another treaty in October, 1846, they came to Minnesota in the spring of 1848, to the country between the Long Prairie, and Crow Wing Rivers. The agency was located on Long Prairie River, forty miles from the Mississippi, and in 1849 the tribe numbered about twenty-five hundred souls.

In February 1855, another treaty was made with them, and that spring they removed to lands on the Blue Earth River. Owing to the panic caused by the outbreak of the Sioux in 1862, Congress, by a special act, without consulting them, in 1863, removed them from their fields in Minnesota to the Missouri River, and in the words of a missionary, "they were, like the Sioux, dumped in the desert, one hundred miles above Fort Randall"

OJIBWAY OR CHIPPEWAY NATION.

The Ojibways or Leapers, when the French came to Lake Superior, had their chief settlement at Sault St. Marie, and were called by the French Saulteurs, and by the Sioux, Hah-ha-tonwan, Dwellers at the Falls or Leaping Waters.

When Du Luth erected his trading post at the western extremity of Lake Superior, they had not obtained any foothold in Minnesota, and were constantly at war with their hereditary enemies, the Nadouaysioux. By the middle of the eighteenth century, they had pushed in and occupied Sandy, Leech, Mille Lacs and other points between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, which had been dwelling places of the Sioux. In 1820 the principal villages of Ojibways in Minnesota were at Fond du Lac, Leech Lake and Sandy Lake. In 1837 they ceded most of their lands. Since then, other treaties have been made, until in the year 1881, they are confined to a few reservations, in northern Minnesota and vicinity.

CHAPTER XIX.

EARLY MISSIONS AMONG THE OJIBWAYS AND DAHKOTAHS OF MINNESOTA.

Just of Missions not permanent. Presbyterian Mission at Mackinaw. Visit of Rev. A. Coe and J. D. Stevens to Fort Snelling. Notice of Ayer, Hall, and Boutwell. Arrival of the West Indians. The Brothers Pond. Arrival of Dr. Williamson. Presbyterian Church at Fort Snelling. Mission at Lake Harriet. Mourning for the Dead. Church at Lacquiport. Father Rayoux. Mission at Lake Keweenaw. Attack by the Sioux. Chippeway attack at Pig's Eye. Death of Rev. Sherman Hall. Methodist Missions. Rev. S. W. Pond prepares a Sioux Grammar and Dictionary. Swiss Presbyterian Mission.

Bancroft the distinguished historian, catching the enthusiasm of the narratives of the early Jesuits, depicts, in language which glows, their missions to the Northwest; yet it is erroneous to suppose that the Jesuits exercised any permanent influence on the Aborigines.

Shea, a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church, in his History of American Catholic Missions writes: "In 1680 Father Engalran was apparently alone at Green Bay, and Pierson at Mackinaw. Of the other missions neither LeClerq nor Hennepin, the Recollect writers of the West at this time, make any mention, or in any way allude to their existence." He also says that "Father Menard had projected a Sioux mission; Marquette, Allouez, Druilletes, all entertained hopes of realizing it, and had some intercourse with that nation, but none of them ever succeeded in establishing a mission."

Father Hennepin wrote: "Can it be possible, that, that pretended prodigious amount of savage converts could escape the sight of a multitude of French Canadians who travel every year? * * * * How comes it to pass that these churches so devout and so numerous, should be invisible, when I passed through so many countries and nations?"

After the American Fur Company was formed, the island of Mackinaw became the residence of the principal agent for the Northwest, Robert Stuart a Scotchman, and devoted Presbyterian.

In the month of June, 1820, the Rev. Dr. Morse, father of the distinguished inventor of the telegraph, visited and preached at Mackinaw, and in consequence of statements published by

him, upon his return, a Presbyterian Missionary Society in the state of New York sent a graduate of Union College, the Rev. W. M. Ferry, father of the present United States Senator from Michigan, to explore the field. In 1823 he had established a large boarding school composed of children of various tribes, and here some were educated who became wives of men of intelligence and influence at the capital of Minnesota. After a few years, it was determined by the Mission Board to modify its plans, and in the place of a great central station, to send missionaries among the several tribes to teach and to preach.

In pursuance of this policy, the Rev. Alvan Coe, and J. D. Stevens, then a licentiate who had been engaged in the Mackinaw Mission, made a tour of exploration, and arrived on September 1, 1829, at Fort Snelling. In the journal of Major Lawrence Taliaferro, which is in possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, is the following entry: "The Rev. Mr. Coe and Stevens reported to be on their way to this post, members of the Presbyterian church looking out for suitable places to make missionary establishment for the Sioux and Chippeways, found schools, and instruct in the arts and agriculture."

The agent, although not at that time a communicant of the Church, welcomed these visitors, and afforded them every facility in visiting the Indians. On Sunday, the 6th of September, the Rev. Mr. Coe preached twice in the fort, and the next night held a prayer meeting at the quarters of the commanding officer. On the next Sunday he preached again, and on the 14th, with Mr. Stevens and a hired guide, returned to Mackinaw by way of the St. Croix river. During this visit the agent offered for a Presbyterian mission the mill which then stood on the site of Minneapolis, and had been erected by the government, as well as

the farm at Lake Calhoun, which was begun to teach the Sioux agriculture.

CHIPPEWAY MISSIONS.

In 1830, F. Ayer, one of the teachers at Mackinaw, made an exploration as far as La Pointe, and returned.

Upon the 30th day of August, 1831, a Mackinaw boat about forty feet long arrived at La Pointe, bringing from Mackinaw the principal trader, Mr. Warren, Rev. Sherman Hall and wife, and Mr. Frederick Ayer, a catechist and teacher.

Mrs. Hall attracted great attention, as she was the first white woman who had visited that region. Sherman Hall was born on April 30, 1801, at Wethersfield, Vermont, and in 1828 graduated at Dartmouth College, and completed his theological studies at Andover, Massachusetts, a few weeks before he journeyed to the Indian country.

His classmate at Dartmouth and Andover, the Rev W. T. Boutwell still living near Stillwater, became his yoke-fellow, but remained for a time at Mackinaw, which they reached about the middle of July. In June, 1832, Henry R. Schoolcraft, the head of an exploring expedition, invited Mr. Boutwell to accompany him to the sources of the Mississippi.

When the expedition reached Lac la Biche or Elk Lake, on July 13, 1832, Mr. Schoolcraft, who was not a Latin scholar, asked the Latin word for truth, and was told "veritas." He then wanted the word which signified head, and was told "caput." To the astonishment of many, Schoolcraft struck off the first syllable, of the word ver-i-tas and the last syllable of ca-put, and thus coined the word Itasca, which he gave to the lake, and which some modern writers, with all gravity, tell us was the name of a maiden who once dwelt on its banks. Upon Mr. Boutwell's return from this expedition he was at first associated with Mr. Hall in the mission at La Pointe.

In 1833 the mission band which had centered at La Pointe diffused their influence. In October Rev. Mr. Boutwell went to Leech Lake, Mr. Ayer opened a school at Yellow Lake, Wisconsin, and Mr. E. F. Ely, now in California, became a teacher at Aitkin's trading post at Sandy Lake.

SIoux MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Boutwell, of Leech Lake Station, on the

sixth of May, 1834, happened to be on a visit to Fort Snelling. While there a steamboat arrived, and among the passengers were two young men, brothers, natives of Washington, Connecticut, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, who had come, constrained by the love of Christ, and without conferring with flesh and blood, to try to improve the Sioux.

Samuel, the older brother, the year before, had talked with a liquor seller in Galena, Illinois, who had come from the Red River country, and the desire was awakened to help the Sioux; and he wrote to his brother to go with him.

The Rev. Samuel W. Pond still lives at Shakopee, in the old mission house, the first building of sawed lumber erected in the valley of the Minnesota, above Fort Snelling.

MISSIONS AMONG THE SIOUX A. D. 1835.

About this period, a native of South Carolina, a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, the Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D., who previous to his ordination had been a respectable physician in Ohio, was appointed by the American Board of Foreign Missions to visit the Dakotahs with the view of ascertaining what could be done to introduce Christian instruction. Having made inquiries at Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling, he reported the field was favorable.

The Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, through their joint Missionary Society, appointed the following persons to labor in Minnesota: Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., missionary and physician; Rev. J. D. Stevens, missionary; Alexander Huggins, farmer; and their wives; Miss Sarah Poage, and Lucy Stevens, teachers; who were prevented during the year 1834, by the state of navigation, from entering upon their work.

During the winter of 1834-35, a pious officer of the army exercised a good influence on his fellow officers and soldiers under his command. In the absence of a chaplain of ordained minister, he, like General Havelock, of the British army in India, was accustomed not only to drill the soldiers, but to meet them in his own quarters, and reason with them "of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come."

In the month of May, 1835, Dr. Williamson and mission band arrived at Fort Snelling, and

were hospitably received by the officers of the garrison, the Indian Agent, and Mr. Sibley, Agent of the Company at Mendota, who had been in the country a few months.

On the twenty-seventh of this month the Rev. Dr. Williamson united in marriage at the Fort Lieutenant Edward A. Ogden to Eliza Edna, the daughter of Captain G. A. Loomis, the first marriage service in which a clergyman officiated in the present State of Minnesota.

On the eleventh of June a meeting was held at the Fort to organize a Presbyterian Church, sixteen persons who had been communicants, and six who made a profession of faith, one of whom was Lieutenant Ogden, were enrolled as members.

Four elders were elected, among whom were Capt. Gustavus Loomis and Samuel W. Pond. The next day a lecture preparatory to administering the communion, was delivered, and on Sunday, the 14th, the first organized church in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi assembled for the first time in one of the Company rooms of the Fort. The services in the morning were conducted by Dr. Williamson. The afternoon service commenced at 2 o'clock. The sermon of Mr. Stevens was upon a most appropriate text, 1st Peter, ii:25; "For ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls." After the discourse, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered.

At a meeting of the Session on the thirty-first of July, Rev. J. D. Stevens, missionary, was invited to preach to the church, "so long as the duties of his mission will permit, and also to preside at all the meetings of the Session." Captain Gustavus Loomis was elected Stated Clerk of the Session, and they resolved to observe the monthly concert of prayer on the first Monday of each month, for the conversion of the world.

Two points were selected by the missionaries as proper spheres of labor. Mr. Stevens and family proceeded to Lake Harriet, and Dr. Williamson and family, in June, proceeded to Lac qui Parle.

As there had never been a chaplain at Fort Snelling, the Rev. J. D. Stevens, the missionary at Lake Harriet, preached on Sundays to the Presbyterian church, there, recently organized.

Writing on January twenty-seventh, 1836, he says, in relation to his field of labor:

"Yesterday a portion of this band of Indians, who had been some time absent from this village, returned. One of the number (a woman) was informed that a brother of hers had died during her absence. He was not at this village, but with another band, and the information had just reached here. In the evening they set up a most piteous crying, or rather wailing, which continued, with some little cessations, during the night. The sister of the deceased brother would repeat, times without number, words which may be thus translated into English: 'Come, my brother, I shall see you no more for ever.' The night was extremely cold, the thermometer standing from ten to twenty below zero. About sunrise, next morning, preparation was made for performing the ceremony of cutting their flesh, in order to give relief to their grief of mind. The snow was removed from the frozen ground over about as large a space as would be required to place a small Indian lodge or wigwam. In the centre a very small fire was kindled up, not to give warmth, apparently, but to cause a smoke. The sister of the deceased, who was the chief mourner, came out of her lodge followed by three other women, who repaired to the place prepared. They were all barefooted, and nearly naked. Here they set up a most bitter lamentation and crying, mingling their wailings with the words before mentioned. The principal mourner commenced gashing or cutting her ankles and legs up to the knees with a sharp stone, until her legs were covered with gore and flowing blood; then in like manner her arms, shoulders, and breast. The others cut themselves in the same way, but not so severely. On this poor infatuated woman I presume there were more than a hundred long deep gashes in the flesh. I saw the operation, and the blood instantly followed the instrument, and flowed down upon the flesh. She appeared frantic with grief. Through the pain of her wounds, the loss of blood, exhaustion of strength by fasting, loud and long-continued and bitter groans, or the extreme cold upon her almost naked and lacerated body, she soon sunk upon the frozen ground, shaking as with a violent fit of the ague, and writhing in apparent agony. 'Surely,' I exclaimed, as I beheld the bloody

scene, 'the tender mercies of the heathen are cruelty!'

"The little church at the fort begins to manifest something of a missionary spirit. Their contributions are considerable for so small a number. I hope they will not only be willing to contribute liberally of their substance, but will give themselves, at least some of them, to the missionary work.

"The surgeon of the military post, Dr. Jarvis, has been very assiduous in his attentions to us in our sickness, and has very generously made a donation to our board of twenty-five dollars, being the amount of his medical services in our family.

"On the nineteenth instant we commenced a school with six full Indian children, at least so in all their habits, dress, etc.; not one could speak a word of any language but Sioux. The school has since increased to the number of twenty-five. I am now collecting and arranging words for a dictionary. Mr. Pond is assiduously employed in preparing a small spelling-book, which we may forward next mail for printing.

On the fifteenth of September, 1836, a Presbyterian church was organized at Lac-qui-Parle, a branch of that in and near Fort Snelling, and Joseph Renville, a mixed blood of great influence, became a communicant. He had been trained in Canada by a Roman Catholic priest, but claimed the right of private judgment. Mr. Renville's wife was the first pure Dahkotchah of whom we have any record that ever joined the Church of Christ. This church has never become extinct, although its members have been necessarily nomadic. After the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, it was removed to Hazlewood. Driven from thence by the outbreak of 1862, it has become the parent of other churches, in the valley of the upper Missouri, over one of which John Renville, a descendant of the elder at Lac-qui-Parle, is the pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION ATTEMPTED.

Father Ravoux, recently from France, a sincere and earnest priest of the Church of Rome, came to Mendota in the autumn of 1841, and after a brief sojourn with the Rev. L. Galtier, who had erected Saint Paul's chapel, which has given the name of Saint Paul to the capital of Minnesota, he ascended the Minnesota River, and visited Lac-qui-Parle.

Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, wrote the next year of his visit as follows: "Our young missionary, M. Ravoux, passed the winter on the banks of Lac-qui-Parle, without any other support than Providence, without any other means of conversion than a burning zeal, he has wrought in the space of six months, a happy revolution among the Sioux. From the time of his arrival he has been occupied night and day in the study of their language. * * * * * When he instructs the savages, he speaks to them with so much fire whilst showing them a large copper crucifix which he carries on his breast, that he makes the strongest impression upon them."

The impression, however was evanescent, and he soon retired from the field, and no more efforts were made in this direction by the Church of Rome. This young Mr. Ravoux is now the highly respected vicar of the Roman Catholic diocese of Minnesota, and justly esteemed for his simplicity and unobtrusiveness.

CHIPPEWAY MISSIONS AT POKEGUMA.

Pokeguma is one of the "Mille Lacs," or thousand beautiful lakes for which Minnesota is remarkable. It is about four or five miles in extent, and a mile or more in width.

This lake is situated on Snake River, about twenty miles above the junction of that stream with the St. Croix.

In the year 1836, missionaries came to reside among the Ojibways and Pokeguma, to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare. Their mission house was built on the east side of the lake; but the Indian village was on an island not far from the shore.

In a letter written in 1837, we find the following: "The young women and girls now make, mend, wash, and iron after our manner. The men have learned to build log houses, drive team, plough, hoe, and handle an American axe with some skill in cutting large trees, the size of which, two years ago, would have afforded them a sufficient reason why they should not meddle with them."

In May, 1841, Jeremiah Russell, who was Indian farmer, sent two Chippeways, accompanied by Elam Greeley, of Stillwater, to the Falls of Saint Croix for supplies. On Saturday, the fifteenth of the month they arrived there, and

the next day a steamboat came up with the goods. The captain said a war party of Sioux, headed by Little Crow, was advancing, and the two Chippeways prepared to go back and were their friends.

They had hardly left the Falls, on their return, before they saw a party of Dahkotahs. The sentinel of the enemy had not noticed the approach of the young men. In the twinkling of an eye, these two young Ojibways raised their guns, fired, and killed two of Little Crow's sons. The discharge of the guns revealed to a sentinel, that an enemy was near, and as the Ojibways were retreating, he fired, and mortally wounded one of the two.

According to custom, the corpses of the chief's sons were dressed, and then set up with their faces towards the country of their ancient enemies. The wounded Ojibway was horribly mangled by the infuriated party, and his limbs strewn about in every direction. His scalped head was placed in a kettle, and suspended in front of the two Dahkotah corpses.

Little Crow, disheartened by the loss of his two boys, returned with his party to Kaposia. But other parties were in the field.

It was not till Friday, the twenty-first of May, that the death of one of the young Ojibways sent by Mr. Russell, to the Falls of Saint Croix, was known at Pokegama.

Mr. Russell on the next Sunday, accompanied by Captain William Holcomb and a half-breed, went to the mission station to attend a religious service, and while crossing the lake in returning, the half-breed said that it was rumored that the Sioux were approaching. On Monday, the twenty-fourth, three young men left in a canoe to go to the west shore of the lake, and from thence to Mille Lacs, to give intelligence to the Ojibways there, of the skirmish that had already occurred. They took with them two Indian girls, about twelve years of age, who were pupils of the mission school, for the purpose of bringing the canoe back to the island. Just as the three were landing, twenty or thirty Dahkotah warriors, with a war whoop emerged from their concealment behind the trees, and fired into the canoe. The young men instantly sprang into the water, which

was shallow, returned the fire, and ran into the woods, escaping without material injury.

The little girls, in their fright, waded into the lake; but were pursued. Their parents upon the island, heard the death cries of their children. Some of the Indians around the mission-house jumped into their canoes and gained the island. Others went into some fortified log huts. The attack upon the canoe, it was afterwards learned, was premature. The party upon that side of the lake were ordered not to fire, until the party stationed in the woods near the mission began.

There were in all one hundred and eleven Dahkotah warriors, and all the fight was in the vicinity of the mission-house, and the Ojibways mostly engaged in it were those who had been under religious instruction. The rest were upon the island.

The fathers of the murdered girls, burning for revenge, left the island in a canoe, and drawing it up on the shore, hid behind it, and fired upon the Dahkotahs and killed one. The Dahkotahs advancing upon them, they were obliged to escape. The canoe was now launched. One lay on his back in the bottom; the other plunged into the water, and, holding the canoe with one hand, and swimming with the other, he towed his friend out of danger. The Dahkotahs, infuriated at their escape, fired volley after volley at the swimmer, but he escaped the balls by putting his head under water whenever he saw them take aim, and waiting till he heard the discharge, he would then look up and breathe.

After a fight of two hours, the Dahkotahs retreated, with a loss of two men. At the request of the parents, Mr. E. F. Ely, from whose notes the writer has obtained these facts, being at that time a teacher at the mission, went across the lake, with two of his friends, to gather the remains of his murdered pupils. He found the corpses on the shore. The heads cut off and scalped, with a tomahawk buried in the brains of each, were set up in the sand near the bodies. The bodies were pierced in the breast, and the right arm of one was taken away. Removing the tomahawks, the bodies were brought back to the island, and in the afternoon were buried in accordance with the simple but solemn rites of the Church of Christ, by members of the mission.

The sequel to this story is soon told. The Indians of Pokegama, after the fight, deserted their village, and went to reside with their countrymen near Lake Superior.

In July of the following year, 1842, a war party was formed at Fond du Lac, about forty in number, and proceeded towards the Dahkotch country. Sneaking, as none but Indians can, they arrived unnoticed at the little settlement below Saint Paul, commonly called "Pig's Eye," which is opposite to what was Kaposia, or Little Crow's village. Finding an Indian woman at work in the garden of her husband, a Canadian, by the name of Gamelle, they killed her; also another woman, with her infant, whose head was cut off. The Dahkotahs, on the opposite side, were mostly intoxicated; and, flying across in their canoes but half prepared, they were worsted in the encounter. They lost thirteen warriors, and one of their number, known as the Dancer, the Ojibways are said to have skinned.

Soon after this the Chippeway missions of the St. Croix Valley were abandoned.

In a little while Rev. Mr. Boutwell removed to the vicinity of Stillwater, and the missionaries, Ayer and Spencer, went to Red Lake and other points in Minnesota.

In 1853 the Rev. Sherman Hall left the Indians and became pastor of a Congregational church at Sauk Rapids, where he recently died.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

In 1837 the Rev. A. Brunson commenced a Methodist mission at Kaposia, about four miles below, and opposite Saint Paul. It was afterwards removed across the river to Red Rock. He was assisted by the Rev. Thomas W. Pope, and the latter was succeeded by the Rev. J. Holton.

The Rev. Mr. Spates and others also labored for a brief period among the Ojibways.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS CONTINUED.

At the stations the Dahkotch language was diligently studied. Rev. S. W. Pond had prepared a dictionary of three thousand words, and also a small grammar. The Rev. S. R. Riggs, who joined the mission in 1837, in a letter dated February 24, 1841, writes: "Last summer, after returning from Fort Snelling, I spent five weeks in copying again the Sioux vocabulary which we had collected and arranged at this sta-

tion. It contained then about 5500 words, not including the various forms of the verbs. Since that time, the words collected by Dr. Williamson and myself, have, I presume, increased the number to six thousand. * * * * * In this connection, I may mention that during the winter of 1839-40, Mrs. Riggs, with some assistance, wrote an English and Sioux vocabulary containing about three thousand words. One of Mr. Renville's sons and three of his daughters are engaged in copying. In committing the grammatical principles of the language to writing, we have done something at this station, but more has been done by Mr. S. W. Pond."

Steadily the number of Indian missionaries increased, and in 1851, before the lands of the Dahkotahs west of the Mississippi were ceded to the whites, they were disposed as follows by the Dahkotch Presbytery.

Lac-qui-parle, Rev. S. R. Riggs, Rev. M. N. Adams, *Missionaries*, Jonas Pettijohn, Mrs. Fanny Pettijohn, Mrs. Mary Ann Riggs, Mrs. Mary A. M. Adams, Miss Sarah Rankin, *Assistants*.

Traverse des Sioux, Rev. Robert Hopkins, *Missionary*; Mrs. Agnes Hopkins, Alexander G. Huggins, Mrs. Lydia P. Huggins, *Assistants*.

Shakpay, or *Shokpay*, Rev. Samuel W. Pond, *Missionary*; Mrs. Sarah P. Pond, *Assistant*.

Oak Grove, Rev. Gideon H. Pond and wife.

Kaposia, Rev. Thomas Williamson, M. D., *Missionary and Physician*; Mrs. Margaret P. Williamson, Miss Jane S. Williamson, *Assistants*.

Red Wing, Rev. John F. Aiton, Rev. Joseph W. Hancock, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Nancy H. Aiton, Mrs. Hancock, *Assistants*.

The Rev. Daniel Gavin, the Swiss Presbyterian Missionary, spent the winter of 1839 in Lac-qui-Parle and was afterwards married to a niece of the Rev. J. D. Stevens, of the Lake Harriet Mission. Mr. Stevens became the farmer and teacher of the Wapashaw band, and the first white man who lived where the city of Winona has been built. Another missionary from Switzerland, the Rev. Mr. Denton, married a Miss Skinner, formerly of the Mackinaw mission. During a portion of the year 1839 these Swiss missionaries lived with the American missionaries at camp Cold Water near Fort Snelling, but their chief field of labor was at Red Wing.

CHAPTER XX.

TREAD OF PIONEERS IN THE SAINT CROIX VALLEY AND ELSEWHERE.

Origin of the name Saint Croix—Du Luth, first Explorer—French Post on the St. Croix—Falls, an early pioneer—Early settlers at Saint Croix Falls—First women there—Marine Settlement—Joseph R. Brown's town site—Saint Croix County organized—Projectors of Stillwater—A dead Negro woman—Pig's Eye, origin of name—Jamez of Saint Paul—Dr. Williamson secures first school teacher for Saint Paul—Description of first school room—Saint Croix County re-organized—Rev. W. T. Boutwell, pioneer clergyman.

The Saint Croix river, according to Le Sueur, named after a Frenchman who was drowned at its mouth, was one of the earliest throughfares from Lake Superior to the Mississippi. The first white man who directed canoes upon its waters was Du Luth, who had in 1679 explored Minnesota. He thus describes his tour in a letter, first published by Harris: "In June, 1680, not being satisfied, with having made my discovery by land, I took two canoes, with an Indian who was my interpreter, and four Frenchmen, to seek means to make it by water. With this view I entered a river which empties eight leagues from the extremity of Lake Superior, on the south side, where, after having cut some trees and broken about a hundred beaver dams, I reached the upper waters of the said river, and then I made a portage of half a league to reach a lake, the outlet of which fell into a very fine river, which took me down into the Mississippi. There I learned from eight cabins of Nadoucioux that the Rev. Father Louis Hennepin, Recollect, now at the convent of Saint Germain, with two other Frenchmen had been robbed, and carried off as slaves for more than three hundred leagues by the Nadoucioux themselves."

He then relates how he left two Frenchmen with his goods, and went with his interpreter and two Frenchmen in a canoe down the Mississippi, and after two days and two nights, found Hennepin, Accault and Augelle. He told Hennepin that he must return with him through the country of the Fox tribe, and writes: "I preferred to retrace my steps, manifesting to them [the Sioux] the just indignation I felt against them, rather than to remain after the violence they had done

to the Rev. Father and the other two Frenchmen with him, whom I put in my canoes and brought them to Michilimackinack."

After this, the Saint Croix river became a channel for commerce, and Bellin writes, that before 1755, the French had erected a fort forty leagues from its mouth and twenty from Lake Superior.

The pine forests between the Saint Croix and Minnesota had been for several years a temptation to energetic men. As early as November, 1836, a Mr. Pitt went with a boat and a party of men to the Falls of Saint Croix to cut pine timber, with the consent of the Chippeways but the dissent of the United States authorities.

In 1837 while the treaty was being made by Commissioners Dodge and Smith at Fort Snelling, on one Sunday Franklin Steele, Dr. Fitch, Jeremiah Russell, and a Mr. Maginnis left Fort Snelling for the Falls of Saint Croix in a birch bark canoe paddled by eight men, and reached that point about noon on Monday and commenced a log cabin. Steele and Maginnis remained here, while the others, dividing into two parties, one under Fitch, and the other under Russell, searched for pine land. The first stopped at Sun Rise, while Russel went on to the Snake River. About the same time Robbinet and Jesse B. Taylor came to the Falls in the interest of B. F. Baker who had a stone trading house near Fort Snelling, since destroyed by fire. On the fifteenth of July, 1838, the Palmyra, Capt. Holland, arrived at the Fort, with the official notice of the ratification of the treaties ceding the lands between the Saint Croix and Mississippi.

She had on board C. A. Tuttle, L. W. Stratton and others, with the machinery for the projected mills of the Northwest Lumber Company at the Falls of Saint Croix, and reached that point on the seventeenth, the first steamboat to disturb the waters above Lake Saint Croix. The steamer Gypsy came to the fort on the twenty-first of

October, with goods for the Chippeways, and was chartered for four hundred and fifty dollars, to carry them up to the Falls of Saint Croix. In passing through the lake, the boat grounded near a projected town called Stambaughville, after S. C. Stambaugh, the sutler at the fort. On the afternoon of the 26th, the goods were landed, as stipulated.

The agent of the Improvement Company at the falls was Washington Libbey, who left in the fall of 1838, and was succeeded by Jeremiah Russell, Stratton acting as millwright in place of Calvin Tuttle. On the twelfth of December, Russell and Stratton walked down the river, cut the first tree and built a cabin at Marine, and sold their claim.

The first women at the Falls of Saint Croix were a Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Sackett, and the daughter of a Mr. Young. During the winter of 1838-9, Jeremiah Russell married a daughter of a respectable and gentlemanly trader, Charles H. Oakes.

Among the first preachers were the Rev. W. T. Boutwell and Mr. Seymour, of the Chippeway Mission at Pokegama. The Rev. A. Brunson, of Prairie du Chien, who visited this region in 1838, wrote that at the mouth of Snake River he found Franklin Steele, with twenty-five or thirty men, cutting timber for a mill, and when he offered to preach Mr. Steele gave a cordial assent.

On the sixteenth of August, Mr. Steele, Livingston, and others, left the Falls of Saint Croix in a barge, and went around to Fort Snelling.

The steamboat Fayette about the middle of May, 1839, landed sutlers' stores at Fort Snelling and then proceeded with several persons of intelligence to the Saint Croix river, who settled at Marine.

The place was called after Marine in Madison county, Illinois, where the company, consisting of Judd, Hone and others, was formed to build a saw mill in the Saint Croix Valley. The mill at Marine commenced to saw lumber, on August 24, 1839, the first in Minnesota.

Joseph R. Brown, who since 1838, had lived at Chan Wakan, on the west side of Grey Cloud Island, this year made a claim near the upper end of the city of Stillwater, which he called Dahkotah, and was the first to raft lumber down the Saint Croix, as well as the first to represent the citizens of the valley in the legislature of Wisconsin.

Until the year 1841, the jurisdiction of Crawford county, Wisconsin, extended over the delta of country between the Saint Croix and Mississippi. Joseph R. Brown having been elected as representative of the county, in the territorial legislature of Wisconsin, succeeded in obtaining the passage of an act on November twentieth, 1841, organizing the county of Saint Croix, with Dahkotah designated as the county seat.

At the time prescribed for holding a court in the new county, it is said that the judge of the district arrived, and to his surprise, found a claim cabin occupied by a Frenchman. Speedily retreating, he never came again, and judicial proceedings for Saint Croix county ended for several years. Phineas Lawrence was the first sheriff of this county.

On the tenth of October, 1843, was commenced a settlement which has become the town of Stillwater. The names of the proprietors were John McKusick from Maine, Calvin Leach from Vermont, Elam Greeley from Maine, and Elias McKean from Pennsylvania. They immediately commenced the erection of a sawmill.

John H. Fonda, elected on the twenty-second of September, as coroner of Crawford county, Wisconsin, asserts that he was once notified that a dead body was lying in the water opposite Pig's Eye slough, and immediately proceeded to the spot, and on taking it out, recognized it as the body of a negro woman belonging to a certain captain of the United States army then at Fort Crawford. The body was cruelly cut and bruised, but no one appearing to recognise it, a verdict of "Found dead," was rendered, and the corpse was buried. Soon after, it came to light that the woman was whipped to death, and thrown into the river during the night.

The year that the Dahkotahs ceded their lands east of the Mississippi, a Canadian Frenchman by the name of Parrant, the ideal of an Indian whisky seller, erected a shanty in what is now the city of Saint Paul. Ignorant and overbearing he loved money more than his own soul. Destitute of one eye, and the other resembling that of a pig, he was a good representative of Caliban. Some one writing from his groggery designated it as "Pig's Eye." The reply to the letter was directed in good faith to "Pig's Eye"

Some years ago the editor of the Saint Paul Press described the occasion in these words:

"Edmund Brisette, a clerkly Frenchman for those days, who lives, or did live a little while ago, on Lake Harriet, was one day seated at a table in Parrant's cabin, with pen and paper about to write a letter for Parrant (for Parrant, like Charlemagne, could not write) to a friend of the latter in Canada. The question of geography puzzled Brisette at the outset of the epistle; where should he date a letter from a place without a name? He looked up inquiringly to Parrant, and met the dead, cold glare of the Pig's Eye fixed upon him, with an irresistible suggestiveness that was inspiration to Brisette."

In 1842, the late Henry Jackson, of Mahkahto, settled at the same spot, and erected the first store on the height just above the lower landing. Roberts and Simpson followed, and opened small Indian trading shops. In 1846, the site of Saint Paul was chiefly occupied by a few shanties owned by "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort," who sold rum to the soldier and Indian. It was despised by all decent white men, and known to the Dahkotahs by an expression in their tongue which means, the place where they sell minne-wakan [supernatural water].

The chief of the Kaposia band in 1846, was shot by his own brother in a drunken revel, but surviving the wound, and apparently alarmed at the deterioration under the influence of the modern harpies at Saint Paul, went to Mr. Bruce, Indian Agent, at Fort Snelling, and requested a missionary. The Indian Agent in his report to government, says:

"The chief of the Little Crow's band, who resides below this place (Fort Snelling) about nine miles, in the immediate neighbourhood of the whiskey dealers, has requested to have a school established at his village. He says they are determined to reform, and for the future, will try to do better. I wrote to Doctor Williamson soon after the request was made, desiring him to take charge of the school. He has had charge of the mission school at Lac qui Parle for some years; is well qualified, and is an excellent physician."

In November, 1846, Dr. Williamson came from Lac qui Parle, as requested, and became a resident of Kaposia. While disapproving of their

practices, he felt a kindly interest in the whites of Pig's Eye, which place was now beginning to be called, after a little log chapel which had been erected at the suggestion of Rev. L. Galtier, and called Saint Paul's. Though a missionary among the Dahkotahs, he was the first to take steps to promote the education of the whites and half-breeds of Minnesota. In the year 1847, he wrote to ex-Governor Slade, President of the National Popular Education Society, in relation to the condition of what has subsequently become the capital of the state.

In accordance with his request, Miss H. E. Bishop came to his mission-house at Kaposia, and, after a short time, was introduced by him to the citizens of Saint Paul. The first school-house in Minnesota besides those connected with the Indian missions, stood near the site of the old Brick Presbyterian church, corner of Saint Peter and Third street, and is thus described by the teacher:

"The school was commenced in a little log hovel, covered with bark, and chinked with mud, previously used as a blacksmith shop. On three sides of the interior of this humble log cabin, pegs were driven into the logs, upon which boards were laid for seats. Another seat was made by placing one end of a plank between the cracks of the logs, and the other upon a chair. This was for visitors. A rickety cross-legged table in the centre, and a hen's nest in one corner, completed the furniture."

Saint Croix county, in the year 1847, was detached from Crawford county, Wisconsin, and reorganized for judicial purposes, and Stillwater made the county seat. In the month of June the United States District Court held its session in the store-room of Mr. John McKusick; Judge Charles Dunn presiding. A large number of lumbermen had been attracted by the pineries in the upper portion of the valley of Saint Croix, and Stillwater was looked upon as the center of the lumbering interest.

The Rev. Mr. Boutwell, feeling that he could be more useful, left the Ojibways, and took up his residence near Stillwater, preaching to the lumbermen at the Falls of Saint Croix, Marine Mills, Stillwater, and Cottage Grove. In a letter speaking of Stillwater, he says, "Here is a little village sprung up like a gourd, but whether it is to perish as soon, God only knows."

CHAPTER XXI.

EVENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINNESOTA TERRITORY

Wisconsin State Boundaries—First Bill for the Organization of Minnesota Territory, A. D. 1846—Change of Wisconsin Boundary—Memorial of Saint Croix Valley citizens—Various names proposed for the New Territory—Convention at Stillwater—H. H. Sibley elected Delegate to Congress.—Derivation of word Minnesota.

Three years elapsed from the time that the territory of Minnesota was proposed in Congress, to the final passage of the organic act. On the sixth of August, 1846, an act was passed by Congress authorizing the citizens of Wisconsin Territory to frame a constitution and form a state government. The act fixed the Saint Louis river to the rapids, from thence south to the Saint Croix, and thence down that river to its junction with the Mississippi, as the western boundary.

On the twenty-third of December, 1846, the delegate from Wisconsin, Morgan L. Martin, introduced a bill in Congress for the organization of a territory of Minnesota. This bill made its western boundary the Sioux and Red River of the North. On the third of March, 1847, permission was granted to Wisconsin to change her boundary, so that the western limit would proceed due south from the first rapids of the Saint Louis river, and fifteen miles east of the most easterly point of Lake Saint Croix, thence to the Mississippi.

A number in the constitutional convention of Wisconsin, were anxious that Rum river should be a part of her western boundary, while citizens of the valley of the Saint Croix were desirous that the Chippeway river should be the limit of Wisconsin. The citizens of Wisconsin Territory, in the valley of the Saint Croix, and about Fort Snelling, wished to be included in the projected new territory, and on the twenty-eighth of March, 1848, a memorial signed by H. H. Sibley, Henry M. Rice, Franklin Steele, William R. Marshall, and others, was presented to Congress, remonstrating against the proposition before the convention to make Rum river a part of the boundary line of the contemplated state of Wisconsin.

On the twenty-ninth of May, 1848, the act to admit Wisconsin changed the boundary line to the present, and as first defined in the enabling act of 1846. After the bill of Mr. Martin was introduced into the House of Representatives in 1846 it was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which Mr. Douglas was chairman. On the twentieth of January, 1847, he reported in favor of the proposed territory with the name of Itasca. On the seventeenth of February, before the bill passed the House, a discussion arose in relation to the proposed name. Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts proposed Chippewa as a substitute, alleging that this tribe was the principal in the proposed territory, which was not correct. Mr. J. Thompson of Mississippi disliked all Indian names, and hoped the territory would be called Jackson. Mr. Houston of Delaware thought that there ought to be one territory named after the "Father of his country," and proposed Washington. All of the names proposed were rejected, and the name in the original bill inserted. On the last day of the session, March third, the bill was called up in the Senate and laid on the table.

When Wisconsin became a state the query arose whether the old territorial government did not continue in force west of the Saint Croix river. The first meeting on the subject of claiming territorial privileges was held in the building at Saint Paul, known as Jackson's store, near the corner of Bench and Jackson streets, on the bluff. This meeting was held in July, and a convention was proposed to consider their position. The first public meeting was held at Stillwater on August fourth, and Messrs. Steele and Sibley were the only persons present from the west side of the Mississippi. This meeting issued a call for a general convention to take steps to secure an early territorial organization, to assemble on the twenty-sixth of the month at

the same place. Sixty-two delegates answered the call, and among those present, were W. D. Phillips, J. W. Bass, A. Larpenteur, J. M. Boal, and others from Saint Paul. To the convention a letter was presented from Mr. Catlin, who claimed to be acting governor, giving his opinion that the Wisconsin territorial organization was still in force. The meeting also appointed Mr. Sibley to visit Washington and represent their views; but the Hon. John H. Tweedy having resigned his office of delegate to Congress on September eighteenth, 1848, Mr. Catlin, who had made Stillwater a temporary residence, on the ninth of October issued a proclamation ordering a special election at Stillwater on the thirtieth, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation. At this election Henry H. Sibley was elected as delegate of the citizens of the remaining portion of Wisconsin Territory. His credentials were presented to the House of Representatives, and the committee to whom the matter was referred presented a majority and minority report; but the resolution introduced by the majority passed and Mr. Sibley took his seat as a delegate from Wisconsin Territory on the fifteenth of January, 1849.

Mr. H. M. Rice, and other gentlemen, visited Washington during the winter, and, uniting with Mr. Sibley, used all their energies to obtain the organization of a new territory.

Mr. Sibley, in an interesting communication to the Minnesota Historical Society, writes: "When my credentials as Delegate, were presented by Hon. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, to the

House of Representatives, there was some curiosity manifested among the members, to see what kind of a person had been elected to represent the distant and wild territory claiming representation in Congress. I was told by a New England member with whom I became subsequently quite intimate, that there was some disappointment when I made my appearance, for it was expected that the delegate from this remote region would make his debut, if not in full Indian costume, at least, with some peculiarities of dress and manners, characteristic of the rude and semi-civilized people who had sent him to the Capitol."

The territory of Minnesota was named after the largest tributary of the Mississippi within its limits. The Sioux call the Missouri Minneshoshay, muddy water, but the stream after which this region is named, Minne-sota. Some say that Sota means clear; others, turbid; Schoolcraft, bluish green. Nicollet wrote, "The adjective Sotah is of difficult translation. The Canadians translated it by a pretty equivalent word, brouille, perhaps more properly rendered into English by blear. I have entered upon this explanation because the word really means neither clear nor turbid, as some authors have asserted, its true meaning being found in the Sioux expression Ishtah-sotah, blear-eyed." From the fact that the word signifies neither blue nor white, but the peculiar appearance of the sky at certain times, by some, Minnesota has been defined to mean the sky tinted water, which is certainly poetic, and the late Rev. Gideon H. Pond thought quite correct.

CHAPTER XXII.

MINNESOTA FROM ITS ORGANIZATION AS A TERRITORY, A. D. 1849, TO A. D. 1854.

Appearance of the Country, A. D. 1849 — Arrival of first Editor — Governor Ramsey arrives — Guest of H. H. Sibley — Proclamation issued — Governor Ramsey and H. M. Rice move to Saint Paul — Fourth of July Celebration — First election — Early newspapers — First Courts — First Legislature — Pioneer News Carrier's Address — Wedding at Fort Snelling — Territorial Seal — Scalp Dance at Stillwater — First Steamboat at Falls of Saint Anthony — Presbyterian Chapel burned — Indian council at Fort Snelling — First Steamboat above Saint Anthony — First boat at the Blue Earth River — Congressional election — Visit of Fredrika Bremer — Indian newspaper — Other newspapers — Second Legislature — University of Minnesota — Teamster killed by Indians — Sioux Treaties — Third Legislature — Land Sale at Stillwater — Death of first Editor — Fourth Legislature — Baldwin School, now Macalester College — Indian fight in Saint Paul.

On the third of March, 1849, the bill was passed by Congress for organizing the territory of Minnesota, whose boundary on the west, extended to the Missouri River. At this time, the region was little more than a wilderness. The west bank of the Mississippi, from the Iowa line to Lake Itasca, was unceded by the Indians.

At Wapashaw, was a trading post in charge of Alexis Bailly, and here also resided the ancient voyageur, of fourscore years, A. Rocque.

At the foot of Lake Pepin was a store house kept by Mr. F. S. Richards. On the west shore of the lake lived the eccentric Wells, whose wife was a bois brule, a daughter of the deceased trader, Duncan Graham.

The two unfinished buildings of stone, on the beautiful bank opposite the renowned Maiden's Rock, and the surrounding skin lodges of his wife's relatives and friends, presented a rude but picturesque scene. Above the lake was a cluster of bark wigwams, the Dahkotah village of Raymneecha, now Red Wing, at which was a Presbyterian mission house.

The next settlement was Kaposia, also an Indian village, and the residence of a Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D. On the east side of the Mississippi, the first settlement, at the mouth of the St. Croix, was Point Douglas, then as now, a small hamlet.

At Red Rock, the site of a former Methodist mission station, there were a few farmers. Saint Paul was just emerging from a collection of Indian whisky shops and birch roofed cabins of

half-breed voyageurs. Here and there a frame tenement was erected, and, under the auspices of the Hon. H. M. Rice, who had obtained an interest in the town, some warehouses were constructed, and the foundations of the American House, a frame hotel, which stood at Third and Exchange street, were laid. In 1849, the population had increased to two hundred and fifty or three hundred inhabitants, for rumors had gone abroad that it might be mentioned in the act, creating the territory, as the capital of Minnesota. More than a month after the adjournment of Congress, just at eve, on the ninth of April, amid terrific peals of thunder and torrents of rain, the weekly steam packet, the first to force its way through the icy barrier of Lake Pepin, rounded the rocky point whistling loud and long, as if the bearer of glad tidings. Before she was safely moored to the landing, the shouts of the excited villagers were heard announcing that there was a territory of Minnesota, and that Saint Paul was the seat of government.

Every successive steamboat arrival poured out on the landing men big with hope, and anxious to do something to mould the future of the new state.

Nine days after the news of the existence of the territory of Minnesota was received, there arrived James M. Goodhue with press, type, and printing apparatus. A graduate of Amherst college, and a lawyer by profession, he wielded a sharp pen, and wrote editorials, which, more than anything else, perhaps, induced immigration. Though a man of some faults, one of the counties properly bears his name. On the twenty-eighth of April, he issued from his press the first number of the Pioneer.

On the twenty-seventh of May, Alexander Ramsey, the Governor, and family, arrived at Saint Paul, but owing to the crowded state of pub-

lic houses, immediately proceeded in the steamer to the establishment of the Fur Company, known as Mendota, at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi, and became the guest of the Hon. H. H. Sibley.

On the first of June, Governor Ramsey, by proclamation, declared the territory duly organized, with the following officers: Alexander Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, Governor; C. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary; A. Goodrich, of Tennessee, Chief Justice; D. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and B. B. Meeker, of Kentucky, Associate Judges; Joshua L. Taylor, Marshal; H. L. Moss, attorney of the United States.

On the eleventh of June, a second proclamation was issued, dividing the territory into three temporary judicial districts. The first comprised the county of St. Croix; the county of La Pointe and the region north and west of the Mississippi, and north of the Minnesota and of a line running due west from the headwaters of the Minnesota to the Missouri river, constituted the second; and the country west of the Mississippi and south of the Minnesota, formed the third district. Judge Goodrich was assigned to the first, Meeker to the second, and Cooper to the third. A court was ordered to be held at Stillwater on the second Monday, at the Falls of St. Anthony on the third, and at Mendota on the fourth Monday of August.

Until the twenty-sixth of June, Governor Ramsey and family had been guests of Hon. H. H. Sibley, at Mendota. On the afternoon of that day they arrived at St. Paul, in a birch-bark canoe, and became permanent residents at the capital. The house first occupied as a gubernatorial mansion, was a small frame building that stood on Third, between Robert and Jackson streets, formerly known as the New England House.

A few days after, the Hon. H. M. Rice and family moved from Mendota to St. Paul, and occupied the house he had erected on St. Anthony street, near the corner of Market.

On the first of July, a land office was established at Stillwater, and A. Van Vorhes, after a few weeks, became the register.

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in a becoming manner at the capital. The place selected for the address, was a grove that stood on the sites of the City Hall and

the Baldwin School building, and the late Franklin Steele was the marshal of the day.

On the seventh of July, a proclamation was issued, dividing the territory into seven council districts, and ordering an election to be held on the first day of August, for one delegate to represent the people in the House of Representatives of the United States, for nine councillors and eighteen representatives, to constitute the Legislative Assembly of Minnesota.

In this month, the Hon. H. M. Rice despatched a boat laden with Indian goods from the the Falls of St. Anthony to Crow Wing, which was towed by horses after the manner of a canal boat.

The election on the first of August, passed off with little excitement, Hon. H. H. Sibley being elected delegate to Congress without opposition. David Lambert, on what might, perhaps, be termed the old settlers' ticket, was defeated in St. Paul, by James M. Boal. The latter, on the night of the election, was honored with a ride through town on the axle and fore-wheels of an old wagon, which was drawn by his admiring but somewhat undisciplined friends.

J. L. Taylor having declined the office of United States Marshal; A. M. Mitchell, of Ohio, a graduate of West Point, and colonel of a regiment of Ohio volunteers in the Mexican war, was appointed and arrived at the capital early in August.

There were three papers published in the territory soon after its organization. The first was the Pioneer, issued on April twenty-eighth, 1849, under most discouraging circumstances. It was at first the intention of the witty and reckless editor to have called his paper "The Epistle of St. Paul." About the same time there was issued in Cincinnati, under the auspices of the late Dr. A. Randall, of California, the first number of the Register. The second number of the paper was printed at St. Paul, in July, and the office was on St. Anthony, between Washington and Market Streets. About the first of June, James Hughes, afterward of Hudson, Wisconsin, arrived with a press and materials, and established the Minnesota Chronicle. After an existence of a few weeks two papers were discontinued; and, in their place, was issued the "Chronicle and

Register," edited by Nathaniel McLean and John P. Owens.

The first courts, pursuant to proclamation of the governor, were held in the month of August. At Stillwater, the court was organized on the thirteenth of the month, Judge Goodrich presiding, and Judge Cooper by courtesy, sitting on the bench. On the twentieth, the second judicial district held a court. The room used was the old government mill at Minneapolis. The presiding judge was B. B. Meeker; the foreman of the grand jury, Franklin Steele. On the last Monday of the month, the court for the third judicial district was organized in the large stone warehouse of the fur company at Mendota. The presiding judge was David Cooper. Governor Ramsey sat on the right, and Judge Goodrich on the left. Hon. H. H. Sibley was the foreman of the grand jury. As some of the jurors could not speak the English language, W. H. Forbes acted as interpreter. The charge of Judge Cooper was lucid, scholarly, and dignified. At the request of the grand jury it was afterwards published.

On Monday, the third of September, the first Legislative Assembly convened in the "Central House," in Saint Paul, a building at the corner of Minnesota and Bench streets, facing the Mississippi river which answered the double purpose of capitol and hotel. On the first floor of the main building was the Secretary's office and Representative chamber, and in the second story was the library and Council chamber. As the flag was run up the staff in front of the house, a number of Indians sat on a rocky bluff in the vicinity, and gazed at what to them was a novel and perhaps saddening scene; for if the tide of immigration sweeps in from the Pacific as it has from the Atlantic coast, they must soon dwindle.

The legislature having organized, elected the following permanent officers: David Olmsted, President of Council; Joseph R. Brown, Secretary; H. A. Lambert, Assistant. In the House of Representatives, Joseph W. Furber was elected Speaker; W. D. Phillips, Clerk; L. B. Wait, Assistant.

On Tuesday afternoon, both houses assembled in the dining hall of the hotel, and after prayer was offered by Rev. E. D. Neill, Governor Ramsey delivered his message. The message was ably

written, and its perusal afforded satisfaction at home and abroad.

The first session of the legislature adjourned on the first of November. Among other proceedings of interest, was the creation of the following counties: Itasca, Wapashaw, Dahkotoh, Wah-nahtah, Mahkahto, Pembina, Washington, Ramsey and Benton. The three latter counties comprised the country that up to that time had been ceded by the Indians on the east side of the Mississippi. Stillwater was declared the county seat of Washington, Saint Paul, of Ramsey, and "the seat of justice of the county of Benton was to be within one-quarter of a mile of a point on the east side of the Mississippi, directly opposite the mouth of Sauk river."

EVENTS OF A. D. 1850.

By the active exertions of the secretary of the territory, C. K. Smith, Esq., the Historical Society of Minnesota was incorporated at the first session of the legislature. The opening annual address was delivered in the then Methodist (now Swedenborgian) church at Saint Paul, on the first of January, 1850.

The following account of the proceedings is from the Chronicle and Register. "The first public exercises of the Minnesota Historical Society, took place at the Methodist church, Saint Paul, on the first inst., and passed off highly creditable to all concerned. The day was pleasant and the attendance large. At the appointed hour, the President and both Vice-Presidents of the society being absent; on motion of Hon. C. K. Smith, Hon. Chief Justice Goodrich was called to the chair. The same gentleman then moved that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Parsons K. Johnson, John A. Wakefield, and B. W. Brunson, be appointed to wait upon the Orator of the day, Rev. Mr. Neill, and inform him that the audience was waiting to hear his address.

"Mr. Neill was shortly conducted to the pulpit; and after an eloquent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, and music by the band, he proceeded to deliver his discourse upon the early French missionaries and Voyageurs into Minnesota. We hope the society will provide for its publication at an early day.

"After some brief remarks by Rev. Mr.

Hobart, upon the objects and ends of history, the ceremonies were concluded with a prayer by that gentleman. The audience dispersed highly delighted with all that occurred.

At this early period the Minnesota Pioneer issued a Carrier's New Year's Address, which was amusing doggerel. The reference to the future greatness and ignoble origin of the capital of Minnesota was as follows:—

The cities on this river must be three,
Two that *are* built and one that is to be.
One, is the mart of all the tropics yield,
The cane, the orange, and the cotton-field,
And sends her ships abroad and boasts
Her trade extended to a thousand coasts;
The *other*, central for the temperate zone,
Garners the stores that on the plains are grown.
A place where steamboats from all quarters
range,

To meet and speculate, as 'twere on 'change.
The *third will be*, where rivers confluent flow
From the wide spreading north through plains
of snow;

The mart of all that boundless forests give
To make mankind more comfortably live,
The land of manufacturing industry,
The workshop of the nation it shall be.
Propelled by *this* wide stream, you'll see
A thousand factories at Saint Anthony:
And the Saint Croix a hundred mills shall drive,
And all its smiling villages shall thrive;
But then *my* town—remember that high bench
With cabins scattered over it, of French?
A man named Henry Jackson's living there,
Also a man—why every one knows L. Robair,
Below Fort Snelling, seven miles or so,
And three above the village of Old Crow?
Pig's Eye? Yes; Pig's Eye! That's the spot!
A very funny name; is't not?
Pig's Eye's the spot, to plant my city on,
To be remembered by, when I am gone.
Pig's Eye converted thou shalt be, like Saul:
Thy name henceforth *shall* be Saint Paul.

On the evening of New Year's day, at Fort Snelling, there was an assemblage which is only seen on the outposts of civilization. In one of the stone edifices, outside of the wall, belonging to the United States, there resided a gentleman who had dwelt in Minnesota since the year 1819,

and for many years had been in the employ of the government, as Indian interpreter. In youth he had been a member of the Columbia Fur Company, and conforming to the habits of traders, had purchased a Dahkotchah wife who was wholly ignorant of the English language. As a family of children gathered around him he recognised the relation of husband and father, and conscientiously discharged his duties as a parent. His daughter at a proper age was sent to a boarding school of some celebrity, and on the night referred to was married to an intelligent young American farmer. Among the guests present were the officers of the garrison in full uniform, with their wives, the United States Agent for the Dahkotchahs, and family, the *bois brules* of the neighborhood, and the Indian relatives of the mother. The mother did not make her appearance, but, as the minister proceeded with the ceremony, the Dahkotchah relatives, wrapped in their blankets, gathered in the hall and looked in through the door.

The marriage feast was worthy of the occasion. In consequence of the numbers, the officers and those of European extraction partook first; then the *bois brules* of Ojibway and Dahkotchah descent; and, finally, the native Americans, who did ample justice to the plentiful supply spread before them.

Governor Ramsey, Hon. H. H. Sibley, and the delegate to Congress devised at Washington, this winter, the territorial seal. The design was Falls of St. Anthony in the distance. An immigrant ploughing the land on the borders of the Indian country, full of hope, and looking forward to the possession of the hunting grounds beyond. An Indian, amazed at the sight of the plough, and fleeing on horseback towards the setting sun.

The motto of the Earl of Dunraven, "*Quæ sursum volo videre*," (I wish to see what is above) was most appropriately selected by Mr. Sibley, but by the blunder of an engraver it appeared on the territorial seal, "*Quo sursum volo videre*," which no scholar could translate. At length was substituted, "*L' Etoile du Nord*," "Star of the North," while the device of the setting sun remained, and this is objectionable, as the State of Maine had already placed the North Star on her escutcheon, with the motto "*Dirigo*," "I guide." Perhaps some future legislature may

direct the first motto to be restored and correctly engraved.

In the month of April, there was a renewal of hostilities between the Dahkotahs and Ojibways, on lands that had been ceded to the United States. A war prophet at Red Wing, dreamed that he ought to raise a war party. Announcing the fact, a number expressed their willingness to go on such an expedition. Several from the Kaposia village also joined the party, under the leadership of a worthless Indian, who had been confined in the guard-house at Fort Snelling, the year previous, for scalping his wife.

Passing up the valley of the St. Croix, a few miles above Stillwater the party discovered on the snow the marks of a keg and footprints. These told them that a man and woman of the Ojibways had been to some whisky dealer's, and were returning. Following their trail, they found on Apple river, about twenty miles from Stillwater, a band of Ojibways encamped in one lodge. Waiting till daybreak of Wednesday, April second, the Dahkotahs commenced firing on the unsuspecting inmates, some of whom were drinking from the contents of the whisky keg. The camp was composed of fifteen, and all were murdered and scalped, with the exception of a lad, who was made a captive.

On Thursday, the victors came to Stillwater, and danced the scalp dance around the captive boy, in the heat of excitement, striking him in the face with the scarcely cold and bloody scalps of his relatives. The child was then taken to Kaposia, and adopted by the chief. Governor Ramsey immediately took measures to send the boy to his friends. At a conference held at the Governor's mansion, the boy was delivered up, and, on being led out to the kitchen by a little son of the Governor, since deceased, to receive refreshments, he cried bitterly, seemingly more alarmed at being left with the whites than he had been while a captive at Kaposia.

From the first of April the waters of the Mississippi began to rise, and on the thirteenth, the lower floor of the warehouse, then occupied by William Constans, at the foot of Jackson street, St. Paul, was submerged. Taking advantage of the freshet, the steamboat Anthony Wayne, for a purse of two hundred dollars, ventured through the swift current above Fort Snelling, and reached

the Falls of St. Anthony. The boat left the fort after dinner, with Governor Ramsey and other guests, also the band of the Sixth Regiment on board, and reached the falls between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The whole town, men, women and children, lined the shore as the boat approached, and welcomed this first arrival, with shouts and waving handkerchiefs.

On the afternoon of May fifteenth, there might have been seen, hurrying through the streets of Saint Paul, a number of naked and painted braves of the Kaposia band of Dahkotahs, ornamented with all the attire of war, and panting for the scalps of their enemies. A few hours before, the warlike head chief of the Ojibways, young Hole-in-the-Day, having secreted his canoe in the retired gorge which leads to the cave in the upper suburbs, with two or three associates had crossed the river, and, almost in sight of the citizens of the town, had attacked a small party of Dahkotahs, and murdered and scalped one man. On receipt of the news, Governor Ramsey granted a parole to the thirteen Dahkotahs confined in Fort Snelling, for participating in the Apple river massacre.

On the morning of the sixteenth of May, the first Protestant church edifice completed in the white settlements, a small frame building, built for the Presbyterian church, at Saint Paul, was destroyed by fire, it being the first conflagration that had occurred since the organization of the territory.

One of the most interesting events of the year 1850, was the Indian council, at Fort Snelling. Governor Ramsey had sent runners to the different bands of the Ojibways and Dahkotahs, to meet him at the fort, for the purpose of endeavouring to adjust their difficulties.

On Wednesday, the twelfth of June, after much talking, as is customary at Indian councils, the two tribes agreed as they had frequently done before, to be friendly, and Governor Ramsey presenting to each party an ox, the council was dissolved.

On Thursday, the Ojibways visited St. Paul for the first time, young Hole-in-the-Day being dressed in a coat of a captain of United States infantry, which had been presented to him at the fort. On Friday, they left in the steamer Governor Ramsey, which had been built at St. Anthony, and just commenced running between

that point and Sauk Rapids, for their homes in the wilderness of the Upper Mississippi.

The summer of 1850 was the commencement of the navigation of the Minnesota River by steamboats. With the exception of a steamer that made a pleasure excursion as far as Shokpay, in 1841, no large vessels had ever disturbed the waters of this stream. In June, the "Anthony Wayne," which a few weeks before had ascended to the Falls of St. Anthony, made a trip. On the eighteenth of July she made a second trip, going almost to Mahkahto. The "Nominee" also navigated the stream for some distance.

On the twenty-second of July the officers of the "Yankee," taking advantage of the high water, determined to navigate the stream as far as possible. The boat ascended to near the Cottonwood river.

As the time for the general election in September approached, considerable excitement was manifested. As there were no political issues before the people, parties were formed based on personal preferences. Among those nominated for delegate to Congress, by various meetings, were H. H. Sibley, the former delegate to Congress, David Olmsted, at that time engaged in the Indian trade, and A. M. Mitchell, the United States marshal. Mr. Olmsted withdrew his name before election day, and the contest was between those interested in Sibley and Mitchell. The friends of each betrayed the greatest zeal, and neither pains nor money were spared to insure success. Mr. Sibley was elected by a small majority. For the first time in the territory, soldiers at the garrisons voted at this election, and there was considerable discussion as to the propriety of such a course.

Miss Fredrika Bremer, the well known Swedish novelist, visited Minnesota in the month of October, and was the guest of Governor Ramsey.

During November, the Dahkotch Tawaxitku Kin, or the Dahkotch Friend, a monthly paper, was commenced, one-half in the Dahkotch and one-half in the English language. Its editor was the Rev. Gideon H. Pond, a Presbyterian missionary, and its place of publication at Saint Paul. It was published for nearly two years, and, though it failed to attract the attention of the Indian mind, it conveyed to the English reader much

correct information in relation to the habits, the belief, and superstitions, of the Dahkotahs.

On the tenth of December, a new paper, owned and edited by Daniel A. Robertson, late United States marshal, of Ohio, and called the *Minnesota Democrat*, made its appearance.

During the summer there had been changes in the editorial supervision of the "Chronicle and Register." For a brief period it was edited by L. A. Babcock, Esq., who was succeeded by W. G. Le Duc.

About the time of the issuing of the *Democrat*, C. J. Henmiss, formerly reporter for the *United States Gazette*, Philadelphia, became the editor of the *Chronicle*.

The first proclamation for a thanksgiving day was issued in 1850 by the governor, and the twenty-sixth of December was the time appointed and it was generally observed.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1851.

On Wednesday, January first, 1851, the second Legislative Assembly assembled in a three-story brick building, since destroyed by fire, that stood on St. Anthony street, between Washington and Franklin. D. B. Loomis was chosen Speaker of the Council, and M. E. Ames Speaker of the House. This assembly was characterized by more bitterness of feeling than any that has since convened. The preceding delegate election had been based on personal preferences, and cliques and factions manifested themselves at an early period of the session.

The locating of the penitentiary at Stillwater, and the capitol building at St. Paul gave some dissatisfaction. By the efforts of J. W. North, Esq., a bill creating the University of Minnesota at or near the Falls of St. Anthony, was passed, and signed by the Governor. This institution, by the State Constitution, is now the State University.

During the session of this Legislature, the publication of the "Chronicle and Register" ceased.

About the middle of May, a war party of Dahkotahs discovered near Swan River, an Ojibway with a keg of whisky. The latter escaped, with the loss of his keg. The war party, drinking the contents, became intoxicated, and, firing upon some teamsters they met driving their wagons with goods to the Indian Agency, killed one of

them, Andrew Swartz, a resident of St. Paul. The news was conveyed to Fort Ripley, and a party of soldiers, with Hole-in-the-Day as a guide, started in pursuit of the murderers, but did not succeed in capturing them. Through the influence of Little Six the Dahkotch chief, whose village was at (and named after him) Shokpay, five of the offenders were arrested and placed in the guard-house at Fort Snelling. On Monday, June ninth, they left the fort in a wagon, guarded by twenty-five dragoons, destined for Sauk Rapids for trial. As they departed they all sang their death song, and the coarse soldiers amused themselves by making signs that they were going to be hung. On the first evening of the journey the five culprits encamped with the twenty-five dragoons. Handcuffed, they were placed in the tent, and yet at midnight they all escaped, only one being wounded by the guard. What was more remarkable, the wounded man was the first to bring the news to St. Paul. Proceeding to Kaposia, his wound was examined by the missionary and physician, Dr. Williamson; and then, fearing an arrest, he took a canoe and paddled up the Minnesota. The excuse offered by the dragoons was, that all the guard but one fell asleep.

The first paper published in Minnesota, beyond the capital, was the St. Anthony Express, which made its appearance during the last week of April or May.

The most important event of the year 1851 was the treaty with the Dahkotahs, by which the west side of the Mississippi and the valley of the Minnesota River were opened to the hardy immigrant. The commissioners on the part of the United States were Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Ramsey. The place of meeting for the upper bands was Traverse des Sioux. The commission arrived there on the last of June, but were obliged to wait many days for the assembling of the various bands of Dahkotahs.

On the eighteenth of July, all those expected having arrived, the Sissetoans and Wahpaytoan Dahkotahs assembled in grand council with the United States commissioners. After the usual feastings and speeches a treaty was concluded on Wednesday, July twenty-third. The pipe having been smoked by the commissioners, Lea

and Ramsey, it was passed to the chiefs. The paper containing the treaty was then read in English and translated into the Dahkotah by the Rev. S. R. Riggs, Presbyterian Missionary among this people. This finished, the chiefs came up to the secretary's table and touched the pen; the white men present then witnessed the document, and nothing remained but the ratification of the United States Senate to open that vast country for the residence of the hardy immigrant.

During the first week in August, a treaty was also concluded beneath an oak bower, on Pilot Knob, Mendota, with the M'dewakantonwan and Wahpaykootay bands of Dahkotahs. About sixty of the chiefs and principal men touched the pen, and Little Crow, who had been in the mission-school at Lac qui Parle, signed his own name. Before they separated, Colonel Lea and Governor Ramsey gave them a few words of advice on various subjects connected with their future well-being, but particularly on the subject of education and temperance. The treaty was interpreted to them by the Rev. G. H. Pond, a gentleman who was conceded to be a most correct speaker of the Dahkotah tongue.

The day after the treaty these lower bands received thirty thousand dollars, which, by the treaty of 1837, was set apart for education; but, by the misrepresentations of interested half-breeds, the Indians were made to believe that it ought to be given to them to be employed as they pleased.

The next week, with their sacks filled with money, they thronged the streets of St. Paul, purchasing whatever pleased their fancy.

On the seventeenth of September, a new paper was commenced in St. Paul, under the auspices of the "Whigs," and John P. Owens became editor, which relation he sustained until the fall of 1857.

The election for members of the legislature and county officers occurred on the fourteenth of October; and, for the first time, a regular Democratic ticket was placed before the people. The parties called themselves Democratic and Anti-organization, or Coalition.

In the month of November Jerome Fuller arrived, and took the place of Judge Goodrich as Chief Justice of Minnesota, who was removed; and, about the same time, Alexander Wilkin was

appointed secretary of the territory in place of C. K. Smith.

The eighteenth of December, pursuant to proclamation, was observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1852.

The third Legislative Assembly commenced its sessions in one of the edifices on Third below Jackson street, which became a portion of the Merchants' Hotel, on the seventh of January, 1852.

This session, compared with the previous, formed a contrast as great as that between a boisterous day in March and a calm June morning. The minds of the population were more deeply interested in the ratification of the treaties made with the Dakotahs, than in political discussions. Among other legislation of interest was the creation of Hennepin county.

On Saturday, the fourteenth of February, a dog-train arrived at St. Paul from the north, with the distinguished Arctic explorer, Dr. Rae. He had been in search of the long-missing Sir John Franklin, by way of the Mackenzie river, and was now on his way to Europe.

On the fourteenth of May, an interesting *lusu* naturæ occurred at Stillwater. On the prairies, beyond the elevated bluffs which encircle the business portion of the town, there is a lake which discharges its waters through a ravine, and supplied McKusick's mill. Owing to heavy rains, the hills became saturated with water, and the lake very full. Before daylight the citizens heard the "voice of many waters," and looking out, saw rushing down through the ravine, trees, gravel and diluvium. Nothing impeded its course, and as it issued from the ravine it spread over the town site, covering up barns and small tenements, and, continuing to the lake shore, it materially improved the landing, by a deposit of many tons of earth. One of the editors of the day, alluding to the fact, quaintly remarked, that "it was a very extraordinary movement of real estate."

During the summer, Elijah Terry, a young man who had left St. Paul the previous March, and went to Pembina, to act as teacher to the mixed bloods in that vicinity, was murdered under distressing circumstances. With a bois brule he had started to the woods on the morning of

his death, to hew timber. While there he was fired upon by a small party of Dakotahs; a ball broke his arm, and he was pierced with arrows. His scalp was wrenched from his head, and was afterwards seen among Sisseton Dakotahs, near Big Stone Lake.

About the last of August, the pioneer editor of Minnesota, James M. Goodhue, died.

At the November Term of the United States District Court, of Ramsey county, a Dakotah, named Yu-ha-zee, was tried for the murder of a German woman. With others she was traveling above Shokpay, when a party of Indians, of whom the prisoner was one, met them; and, gathering about the wagon, were much excited. The prisoner punched the woman first with his gun, and, being threatened by one of the party, loaded and fired, killing the woman and wounding one of the men.

On the day of his trial he was escorted from Fort Snelling by a company of mounted dragoons in full dress. It was an impressive scene to witness the poor Indian half hid in his blanket, in a buggy with the civil officer, surrounded with all the pomp and circumstance of war. The jury found him guilty. On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed, he replied, through the interpreter, that the band to which he belonged would remit their annuities if he could be released. To this Judge Hayner, the successor of Judge Fuller, replied, that he had no authority to release him; and, ordering him to rise, after some appropriate and impressive remarks, he pronounced the first sentence of death ever pronounced by a judicial officer in Minnesota. The prisoner trembled while the judge spoke, and was a piteous spectacle. By the statute of Minnesota, then, one convicted of murder could not be executed until twelve months had elapsed, and he was confined until the governor of the territory should by warrant order his execution.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1853.

The fourth Legislative Assembly convened on the fifth of January, 1853, in the two story brick edifice at the corner of Third and Minnesota streets. The Council chose Martin McLeod as presiding officer, and the House Dr. David Day,

Speaker. Governor Ramsey's message was an interesting document.

The Baldwin school, now known as Macalester College, was incorporated at this session of the legislature, and was opened the following June.

On the ninth of April, a party of Ojibways killed a Dahkotchah, at the village of Shokpay. A war party, from Kaposia, then proceeded up the valley of the St. Croix, and killed an Ojibway. On the morning of the twenty-seventh, a band of Ojibway warriors, naked, decked, and fiercely gesticulating, might have been seen in the busiest street of the capital, in search of their enemies. Just at that time a small party of women, and one man, who had lost a leg in the battle of Stillwater, arrived in a canoe from Kaposia, at the Jackson street landing. Perceiving the Ojibways, they retreated to the building then known as the "Pioneer" office, and the Ojibways discharging a volley through the windows, wounded a Dahkotchah woman who soon died. For a short time, the infant capital presented a sight similar to that witnessed in ancient days in Hadley or Deerfield, the then frontier towns of Massachusetts. Messengers were despatched to Fort Snelling for the dragoons, and a party of citizens mounted on horseback, were quickly in pursuit of those who with so much boldness had sought the streets of St. Paul, as a place to avenge their wrongs. The dragoons soon followed, with Indian guides scenting the track of the Ojibways, like bloodhounds. The next day they discovered the transgressors, near the Falls of St. Croix. The Ojibways manifesting what was supposed to be an insolent spirit, the order was given by the lieutenant in command, to fire, and he whose scalp was afterwards daguerreo

typed, and which was engraved for Graham's Magazine, wallowed in gore.

During the summer, the passenger, as he stood on the hurricane deck of any of the steamboats, might have seen, on a scaffold on the bluffs in the rear of Kaposia, a square box covered with a coarsely fringed red cloth. Above it was suspended a piece of the Ojibway's scalp, whose death had caused the affray in the streets of St. Paul. Within, was the body of the woman who had been shot in the "Pioneer" building, while seeking refuge. A scalp suspended over the corpse is supposed to be a consolation to the soul, and a great protection in the journey to the spirit land.

On the accession of Pierce to the presidency of the United States, the officers appointed under the Taylor and Fillmore administrations were removed, and the following gentlemen substituted: Governor, W. A. Gorman, of Indiana; Secretary, J. T. Rosser, of Virginia; Chief Justice, W. H. Welch, of Minnesota; Associates, Moses Sherburne, of Maine, and A. G. Chatfield, of Wisconsin. One of the first official acts of the second Governor, was the making of a treaty with the Winnebago Indians at Watab, Benton county, for an exchange of country.

On the twenty-ninth of June, D. A. Robertson, who by his enthusiasm and earnest advocacy of its principles had done much to organize the Democratic party of Minnesota, retired from the editorial chair and was succeeded by David Olmsted.

At the election held in October, Henry M. Rice and Alexander Wilkin were candidates for delegate to Congress. The former was elected by a decisive majority.

CHAPTER XXIII.

EVENTS FROM A. D. 1854 TO THE ADMISSION OF MINNESOTA TO THE UNION.

Fifth Legislature—Execution of Yuhzee—Said Legislature—First bridge over the Mississippi—Arctic Explorer—Seventh Legislature—Indian girl killed near Blomington Ferry—Eighth Legislature—Attempt to Remove the Capitol—Special Session of the Legislature—Convention to frame a State Constitution—Admission of Minnesota to the Union.

The fifth session of the legislature was commenced in the building just completed as the Capitol, on January fourth, 1854. The President of the Council was S. B. Olmstead, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives was N. C. D. Taylor.

Governor Gorman delivered his first annual message on the tenth, and as his predecessor, urged the importance of railway communications, and dwelt upon the necessity of fostering the interests of education, and of the lumbermen.

The exciting bill of the session was the act incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, introduced by Joseph R. Brown. It was passed after the hour of midnight on the last day of the session. Contrary to the expectation of his friends, the Governor signed the bill.

On the afternoon of December twenty-seventh, the first public execution in Minnesota, in accordance with the forms of law, took place. Yuhzee, the Dahkotoh who had been convicted in November, 1852, for the murder of a German woman, above Shokpay, was the individual. The scaffold was erected on the open space between an inn called the Franklin House and the rear of the late Mr. J. W. Selby's enclosure in St. Paul. About two o'clock, the prisoner, dressed in a white shroud, left the old log prison, near the court house, and entered a carriage with the officers of the law. Being assisted up the steps that led to the scaffold, he made a few remarks in his own language, and was then executed. Numerous ladies sent in a petition to the governor, asking the pardon of the Indian, to which that officer in declining made an appropriate reply.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1855.

The sixth session of the legislature convened on the third of January, 1855. W. P. Murray was elected President of the Council, and James S. Norris Speaker of the House.

About the last of January, the two houses adjourned one day, to attend the exercises occasioned by the opening of the first bridge of any kind, over the mighty Mississippi, from Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico. It was at Falls of Saint Anthony, and made of wire, and at the time of its opening, the patent for the land on which the west piers were built, had not been issued from the Land Office, a striking evidence of the rapidity with which the city of Minneapolis, which now surrounds the Falls, has developed.

On the twenty-ninth of March, a convention was held at Saint Anthony, which led to the formation of the Republican party of Minnesota. This body took measures for the holding of a territorial convention at St. Paul, which convened on the twenty-fifth of July, and William R. Marshall was nominated as delegate to Congress. Shortly after the friends of Mr. Sibley nominated David Olmsted and Henry M. Rice, the former delegate was also a candidate. The contest was animated, and resulted in the election of Mr. Rice.

About noon of December twelfth, 1855, a four-horse vehicle was seen driving rapidly through St. Paul, and deep was the interest when it was announced that one of the Arctic exploring party, Mr. James Stewart, was on his way to Canada with relics of the world-renowned and world-mourned Sir John Franklin. Gathering together the precious fragments found on Montreal Island and vicinity, the party had left the region of icebergs on the ninth of August, and after a continued land journey from that time, had reached

Saint Paul on that day, *en route* to the Hudson Bay Company's quarters in Canada.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1856.

The seventh session of the Legislative Assembly was begun on the second of January, 1856, and again the exciting question was the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company.

John B. Brisbin was elected President of the Council, and Charles Gardner, Speaker of the House.

This year was comparatively devoid of interest. The citizens of the territory were busily engaged in making claims in newly organized counties, and in enlarging the area of civilization.

On the twelfth of June, several Ojibways entered the farm house of Mr. Whallon, who resided in Hennepin county, on the banks of the Minnesota, a mile below the Bloomington ferry. The wife of the farmer, a friend, and three children, besides a little Dahkotchah girl, who had been brought up in the mission-house at Kaposia, and so changed in manners that her origin was scarcely perceptible, were sitting in the room when the Indians came in. Instantly seizing the little Indian maiden, they threw her out of the door, killed and scalped her, and fled before the men who were near by, in the field, could reach the house.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1857.

The procurement of a state organization, and a grant of lands for railroad purposes, were the topics of political interest during the year 1857.

The eighth Legislative Assembly convened at the capitol on the seventh of January, and J. B. Brisbin was elected President of the Council, and J. W. Furber, Speaker of the House.

A bill changing the seat of government to Saint Peter, on the Minnesota River, caused much discussion.

On Saturday, February twenty-eighth, Mr. Balcombe offered a resolution to report the bill for the removal of the seat of government, and should Mr. Rolette, chairman of the committee, fail, that W. W. Wales, of said committee, report a copy of said bill.

Mr. Setzer, after the reading of the resolution, moved a call of the Council, and Mr. Rolette was found to be absent. The chair ordered the sergeant at arms to report Mr. Rolette in his seat.

Mr. Balcombe moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with; which did not prevail. From that time until the next Thursday afternoon, March the fifth, a period of one hundred and twenty-three hours, the Council remained in their chamber without recess. At that time a motion to adjourn prevailed. On Friday another motion was made to dispense with the call of the Council, which did not prevail. On Saturday, the Council met, the president declared the call still pending. At seven and a half p. m., a committee of the House was announced. The chair ruled, that no communication from the House could be received while a call of the Council was pending, and the committee withdrew. A motion was again made during the last night of the session, to dispense with all further proceedings under the call, which prevailed, with one vote only in the negative.

Mr. Ludden then moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Governor, and inquire if he had any further communication to make to the Council.

Mr. Lowry moved a call of the Council, which was ordered, and the roll being called, Messrs. Rolette, Thompson and Tillotson were absent.

At twelve o'clock at night the president resumed the chair, and announced that the time limited by law for the continuation of the session of the territorial legislature had expired, and he therefore declared the Council adjourned and the seat of government remained at Saint Paul.

The excitement on the capital question was intense, and it was a strange scene to see members of the Council, eating and sleeping in the hall of legislation for days, waiting for the sergeant-at-arms to report an absent member in his seat.

On the twenty-third of February, 1857, an act passed the United States Senate, to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Governor Gorman called a special session of the legislature, to take into consideration measures that would give efficiency to the act. The extra session convened on April twenty-seventh, and a message was transmitted by Samuel Medary, who had been appointed governor in place of W. A. Gorman, whose term of office

had expired. The extra session adjourned on the twenty-third of May; and in accordance with the provisions of the enabling act of Congress, an election was held on the first Monday in June, for delegates to a convention which was to assemble at the capitol on the second Monday in July. The election resulted, as was thought, in giving a majority of delegates to the Republican party.

At midnight previous to the day fixed for the meeting of the convention, the Republicans proceeded to the capitol, because the enabling act had not fixed at what hour on the second Monday the convention should assemble, and fearing that the Democratic delegates might anticipate them, and elect the officers of the body. A little before twelve, A. M., on Monday, the secretary of the territory entered the speaker's rostrum, and began to call the body to order; and at the same time a delegate, J. W. North, who had in his possession a written request from the majority of the delegates present, proceeded to do the same thing. The secretary of the territory put a motion to adjourn, and the Democratic members present voting in the affirmative, they left the hall. The Republicans, feeling that they were in the majority, remained, and in due time organized, and proceeded with the business specified in the enabling act, to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a state government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed state.

After several days the Democratic wing also organized in the Senate chamber at the capitol, and, claiming to be the true body, also proceeded to form a constitution. Both parties were remarkably orderly and intelligent, and everything was marked by perfect decorum. After they had been in session some weeks, moderate counsels

prevailed, and a committee of conference was appointed from each body, which resulted in both adopting the constitution framed by the Democratic wing, on the twenty-ninth of August. According to the provision of the constitution, an election was held for state officers and the adoption of the constitution, on the second Tuesday, the thirteenth of October. The constitution was adopted by almost a unanimous vote. It provided that the territorial officers should retain their offices until the state was admitted into the Union, not anticipating the long delay which was experienced.

The first session of the state legislature commenced on the first Wednesday of December, at the capitol, in the city of Saint Paul; and during the month elected Henry M. Rice and James Shields as their Representatives in the United States Senate.

EVENTS OF A. D. 1858.

On the twenty-ninth of January, 1858, Mr. Douglas submitted a bill to the United States Senate, for the admission of Minnesota into the Union. On the first of February, a discussion arose on the bill, in which Senators Douglas, Wilson, Gwin, Hale, Mason, Green, Brown, and Crittenden participated. Brown, of Mississippi, was opposed to the admission of Minnesota, until the Kansas question was settled. Mr. Crittenden, as a Southern man, could not endorse all that was said by the Senator from Mississippi; and his words of wisdom and moderation during this day's discussion, were worthy of remembrance. On April the seventh, the bill passed the Senate with only three dissenting votes; and in a short time the House of Representatives concurred, and on May the eleventh, the President approved, and Minnesota was fully recognized as one of the United States of America.

OUTLINE HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE—STATE RAILWAY BONDS
—MINNESOTA DURING THE CIVIL WAR—REGIMENTS
—THE SIOUX OUTBREAK.

The transition of Minnesota from a territorial to a state organization occurred at the period when the whole republic was suffering from financial embarrassments.

By an act of congress approved by the president on the 5th of March, 1857, lands had been granted to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railways. During an extra session of the legislature of Minnesota, an act was passed in May, 1857, giving the congressional grant to certain corporations to build railroads.

A few months after, it was discovered that the corporators had neither the money nor the credit to begin and complete these internal improvements. In the winter of 1858 the legislature again listened to the siren voices of the railway corporations, until their words to some members seemed like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and an additional act was passed submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution which provided for the loan of the public credit to the land grant railroad companies to the amount of \$5,000,000, upon condition that a certain amount of labor on the roads was performed.

Some of the citizens saw in the proposed measure "a cloud no larger than a man's hand," which would lead to a terrific storm, and a large public meeting was convened at the capitol in St. Paul, and addressed by ex-Governor Gorman, D. A. Robertson, William R. Marshall and others depre-

ciating the engrafting of such a peculiar amendment into the constitution; but the people were poor and needy and deluded and would not listen; their hopes and happiness seemed to depend upon the plighted faith of railway corporators, and on April the 15th, the appointed election day, 25,023 votes were deposited for, while only 6,733 votes were cast against the amendment.

FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE.

The election of October, 1857, was carried on with much partisan feeling by democrats and republicans. The returns from wilderness precincts were unusually large, and in the counting of votes for governor, Alexander Ramsey appeared to have received 17,550, and Henry H. Sibley 17,796 ballots. Governor Sibley was declared elected by a majority of 246, and duly recognized. The first legislature assembled on the 2d of December, 1857, before the formal admission of Minnesota into the Union, and on the 25th of March, 1858, adjourned until June the 2d, when it again met. The next day Governor Sibley delivered his message. His term of office was arduous. On the 4th of August, 1858, he expressed his determination not to deliver any state bonds to the railway companies unless they would give first mortgages, with priority of lien, upon their lands, roads and franchises, in favor of the state. One of the companies applied for a mandamus from the supreme court of the state, to compel the issue of the bonds without the restrictions demanded by the governor.

In November the court, Judge Flandrau dissenting, directed the governor to issue state bonds as soon as a railway company delivered their first

mortgage bonds, as provided by the amendment to the constitution. But, as was to be expected, bonds sent out under such peculiar circumstances were not sought after by capitalists. Moreover, after over two million dollars in bonds had been issued, not an iron rail had been laid, and only about two hundred and fifty miles of grading had been completed.

In his last message Governor Sibley in reference to the law in regard to state credit to railways, says: "I regret to be obliged to state that the measure has proved a failure, and has by no means accomplished what was hoped from it, either in providing means for the issue of a safe currency or of aiding the companies in the completion of the work upon the roads."

ACT FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Notwithstanding the pecuniary complications of the state, during Governor Sibley's administration, the legislature did not entirely forget that there were some interests of more importance than railway construction, and on the 2d of August, 1858, largely through the influence of the late John D. Ford, M. D., a public spirited citizen of Winona, an act was passed for the establishment of three training schools for teachers.

FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

In the month of June, 1859 an important route was opened between the Mississippi and the Red River of the North. The then enterprising firm of J. C. Burbank & Co., of St. Paul, having secured from the Hudson Bay Company the transportation of their supplies by way of the Mississippi, in place of the tedious and treacherous routes through Hudson's Bay or Lake Superior, they purchased a little steamboat on the Red River of the North which had been built by Anson Northrup, and commenced the carrying of freight and passengers by land to Breckenridge and by water to Pembina.

This boat had been the first steamboat which moved on the Mississippi above the falls of St. Anthony, to which there is a reference made upon the 121st page.

Mr. Northrup, after he purchased the boat, with a large number of wagons carried the boat and machinery from Crow Wing on the Mississippi and on the 8th of April, 1859, reached the Red River not far from the site of Fargo.

SECOND STATE LEGISLATURE.

At an election held in October, 21,335 votes were

deposited for Alexander Ramsey as governor, and 17,532 for George L. Becker. Governor Ramsey, in an inaugural delivered on the second of January, 1860, devoted a large space to the discussion of the difficulties arising from the issue of the railroad bonds. He said: "It is extremely desirable to remove as speedily as possible so vexing a question from our state politics, and not allow it to remain for years to disturb our elections, possibly to divide our people into bond and anti-bond parties, and introduce, annually, into our legislative halls an element of discord and possibly of corruption, all to end just as similar complications in other states have ended. The men who will have gradually engrossed the possession of all the bonds, at the cost of a few cents on the dollar, will knock year after year at the door of the legislature for their payment in full, the press will be subsidized; the cry of repudiation will be raised; all the ordinary and extraordinary means of procuring legislation in doubtful cases will be freely resorted to, until finally the bondholders will pile up almost fabulous fortunes. * * * * It is assuredly true that the present time is, of all others, alike for the present bondholder and the people of the state, the very time to arrange, adjust and settle these unfortunate and deplorable railroad and loan complications."

The legislature of this year passed a law submitting an amendment to the constitution which would prevent the issue of any more railroad bonds. At an election in November, 1860, it was voted on, and reads as follows: "The credit of the state shall never be given on bonds in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated Minnesota state railroad bonds, under what purports to be an amendment to section ten, of article nine, of the constitution, adopted April 14, 1858, which is hereby expunged from the constitution, saving, excepting, and reserving to the state, nevertheless, all rights, remedies and forfeitures accruing under said amendment."

FIRST WHITE PERSON EXECUTED.

On page 126 there is a notice of the first Indian hung under the laws of Minnesota. On March 23, 1860 the first white person was executed and attracted considerable attention from the fact, the one who suffered the penalty of the law was a woman.

Michael Bilansky died on the 11th of March, 1859, and upon examination, he was found to have

been poisoned. Anna, his fourth wife, was tried for the offence, found guilty, and on the 3d of December, 1859, sentenced to be hung. The opponents to capital punishment secured the passage of an act, by the legislature, to meet her case, but it was vetoed by the governor, as unconstitutional. Two days before the execution, the unhappy woman asked her spiritual adviser to write to her parents in North Carolina, but not to state the cause of her death. Her scaffold was erected within the square of the Ramsey county jail.

THIRD STATE LEGISLATURE.

The third state legislature assembled on the 8th of January, 1861, and adjourned on the 8th of March. As Minnesota was the first state which received 1,280 acres of land in each township, for school purposes, Governor Ramsey in his annual message occupied several pages, in an able and elaborate argument as to the best methods of guarding and selling the school lands, and of protecting the school fund.

His predecessor in office, while a member of the convention to frame the constitution, had spoken in favor of dividing the school funds among the townships of the state, subject to the control of the local officers.

MINNESOTA DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The people of Minnesota had not been as excited as the citizens of the Atlantic states on the question which was discussed before the presidential election of November, 1860, and a majority had calmly declared their preference for Abraham Lincoln, as president of the republic.

But the blood of her quiet and intelligent population was stirred on the morning of April 14, 1861, by the intelligence in the daily newspapers that the day before, the insurgents of South Carolina had bombarded Fort Sumter, and that after a gallant resistance of thirty-four hours General Robert Anderson and the few soldiers of his command had evacuated the fort.

Governor Ramsey was in Washington at this period, and called upon the president of the republic with two other citizens from Minnesota, and was the first of the state governors to tender the services of his fellow citizens. The offer of a regiment was accepted. The first company raised under the call of Minnesota was composed of energetic young men of St. Paul, and its captain was the esteemed William H. Acker, who afterwards fell in battle.

On the last Monday of April a camp for the

First regiment was opened at Fort Snelling. More companies having offered than were necessary on the 30th of May Governor Ramsey sent a telegram to the secretary of war, offering another regiment.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

On the 14th of June the First regiment was ordered to Washington, and on the 21st it embarked at St. Paul on the steamboats War Eagle and Northern Belle, with the following officers:

Willis A. Gorman, *Colonel*—Promoted to be brigadier general October 7, 1861, by the advice of Major General Winfield Scott.

Stephen Miller, *Lt. Colonel*—Made colonel of 7th regiment August, 1862.

William H. Dike, *Major*—Resigned October 22, 1861.

William B. Leach, *Adjutant*—Made captain and A. A. G. February 23, 1862.

Mark W. Downie, *Quartermaster*—Captain Company B, July 16, 1861.

Jacob H. Stewart, *Surgeon*—Prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Paroled at Richmond, Virginia.

Charles W. Le Boutillier, *Assistant Surgeon*—Prisoner at Bull Run. Surgeon 9th regiment. Died April, 1863.

Edward D. Neill, *Chaplain*—Commissioned July 13, 1862, hospital chaplain U. S. A., resigned in 1864, and appointed by President Lincoln, one of his secretaries.

After a few days in Washington, the regiment was sent to Alexandria, Virginia, where until the 16th of July it remained. On the morning of that day it began with other troops of Franklin's brigade to move toward the enemy, and that night encamped in the valley of Pohick creek, and the next day marched to Sangster's station on the Orange & Alexandria railroad. The third day Centreville was reached. Before daylight on Sunday, the 21st of July, the soldiers of the First regiment rose for a march to battle. About three o'clock in the morning they left camp, and after passing through the hamlet of Centreville, halted for General Hunter's column to pass. At daylight the regiment again began to move, and after crossing a bridge on the Warrenton turnpike, turned into the woods, from which at about ten o'clock it emerged into an open country, from which could be seen an artillery engagement on the left between the Union troops under Hunter, and the insurgents commanded by Evans.

An hour after this the regiment reached a branch of Bull Run, and, as the men were thirsty, began to fill their empty canteens. While thus occupied, and as the St. Paul company under Captain Wilkins was crossing the creek, an order came for Colonel Gorman to hurry up the regiment.

The men now moved rapidly through the woodland of a hillside, stepping over some of the dead of Burnside's command, and hearing the cheers of victory caused by the pressing back of the insurgent troops. At length the regiment, passing Sudley church, reached a clearing in the woods, and halted, while other troops of Franklin's brigade passed up the Sudley church road. Next they passed through a narrow strip of woods and occupied the cultivated field from which Evans and Bee of the rebel army had been driven by the troops of Burnside, Sykes and others of Hunter's division.

Crossing the Sudley road, Rickett's battery unlimbered and began to fire at the enemy, whose batteries were between the Robinson and Henry house on the south side of the Warrenton turnpike, while the First Minnesota passed to the right. After firing about twenty minutes the battery was ordered to go down the Sudley road nearer the enemy, where it was soon disabled. The First Minnesota was soon met by rebel troops advancing under cover of the woods, who supposed the regiment was a part of the confederate army.

Javan B. Irvine, then a private citizen at St. Paul, on a visit to the regiment, now a captain in the United States army, wrote to his wife: "We had just formed when we were ordered to kneel and fire upon the rebels who were advancing under the cover of the woods. We fired two volleys through the woods, when we were ordered to rally in the woods in our rear, which all did except the first platoon of our own company, which did not hear the order and stood their ground. The rebels soon came out from their shelter between us and their battery. Colonel Gorman mistook them for friends and told the men to cease firing upon them, although they had three secession flags directly in front of their advancing columns. This threw our men into confusion, some declaring they are friends; others that they are enemies. I called to our boys to give it to them, and fired away myself as rapidly as possible. The rebels themselves mistook us for Georgia troops, and waved their hands at us to cease firing. I had just loaded to give them another charge, when a

lieutenant-colonel of a Mississippi regiment rode out between us, waving his hand for us to stop firing. I rushed up to him and asked 'If he was a secessionist?' He said 'He was a Mississippian.' I presented my bayonet to his breast and commanded him to surrender, which he did after some hesitation. I ordered him to dismount, and led him and his horse from the field, in the meantime disarming him of his sword and pistols. I led him off about two miles and placed him in charge of a lieutenant with an escort of cavalry, to be taken to General McDowell. He requested the officer to allow me to accompany him, as he desired my protection. The officer assured him that he would be safe in their hands, and he rode off. I retained his pistol, but sent his sword with him." In another letter, dated the 25th of July, Mr. Irvine writes from Washington: "I have just returned from a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel Boone, who is confined in the old Capitol. I found him in a pleasant room on the third story, surrounded by several southern gentlemen, among whom was Senator Breckenridge. He was glad to see me, and appeared quite well after the fatigue of the battle of Sunday. There were with me Chaplain Neill, Captains Wilkin and Colville, and Lieutenant Coates, who were introduced."

The mistake of several regiments of the Union troops in supposing that the rebels were friendly regiments led to confusion and disaster, which was followed by panic.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second Minnesota Regiment which had been organized in July, 1861, left Fort Snelling on the eleventh of October, and proceeding to Louisville, was incorporated with the Army of the Ohio. Its officers were: Horatio P. Van Cleve, *Colonel*. Promoted Brigadier General March 21, 1862. James George, *Lt. Colonel*. Promoted Colonel; resigned June 29, 1864. Simeon Smith, *Major*. Appointed Paymaster U. S. A., September, 1861. Alexander Wilkin, *Major*. Colonel 9th Minnesota, August, 1862. Reginald Bingham, *Surgeon*. Dismissed May 27, 1862. M. C. Tollman, *Ass't Surgeon*. Promoted Surgeon. Timothy Cressey, *Chaplain*. Resigned October, 10, 1863. Daniel D. Heaney, *Adjutant*. Promoted Captain Company C. William S. Grow, *Quarter Master*. Resigned, January, 1863.

SHARP SHOOTERS.

A company of Sharp Shooters under Captain F. Peteler, proceeding to Washington, on the 11th,

of October was assigned as Co., A, 2d Regiment U. S. Sharp Shooters.

THIRD REGIMENT.

On the 16th of November, 1861, the Third Regiment left the State and went to Tennessee. Its officers were: Henry C. Lester, *Colonel*. Dismissed December 1, 1862. Benjamin F. Smith, *Lt. Colonel*. Resigned May 9, 1862. John A. Hadley, *Major*. Resigned May 1, 1862. R. C. Olin, *Adjutant*.—Resigned. C. H. Blakely, *Adjutant*. Levi Butler, *Surgeon*.—Resigned September 30, 1863. Francis Millipan, *Ass't Surgeon*.—Resigned April 8, 1862. Chauncey Hobart, *Chaplain*.—Resigned June 2, 1863.

ARTILLERY.

In December, the First Battery of Light Artillery left the State, and reported for duty at St. Louis, Missouri

CAVALRY.

During the fall, three companies of cavalry were organized, and proceeded to Benton Barracks, Missouri. Ultimately they were incorporated with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

MOVEMENTS OF MINNESOTA TROOPS IN 1862.

On Sunday the 19th of January, 1862, not far from Somerset and about forty miles from Danville, Kentucky, about 7 o'clock in the morning, Col. Van Cleve was ordered to meet the enemy. In ten minutes the Second Minnesota regiment was in line of battle. After supporting a battery for some time it continued the march, and proceeding half a mile found the enemy behind the fences, and a hand to hand fight of thirty minutes ensued, resulting in the flight of the rebels. Gen. Zollicoffer and Lieut. Peyton, of the insurgents were of the killed.

BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

On Sunday, the 6th of April occurred the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee. Minnesota was there represented by the First Minnesota battery, Captain Emil Munch, which was attached to the division of General Prentiss. Captain Munch was severely wounded. One of the soldiers of his command wrote as follows: "Sunday morning, just after breakfast, an officer rode up to our Captain's tent and told him to prepare for action. * * * * * We wheeled into battery and opened upon them. * * * The first time we wheeled one of our drivers was killed; his name was Colby Stinson. Haywood's horse was shot at almost the same time. The second time we came into battery, the captain was wounded in the leg, and his

horse shot under him. They charged on our guns and on the sixth platoon howitzer, but they got hold of the wrong end of the gun. We then limbered up and retreated within the line of battle. While we were retreating they shot one of our horses, when we had to stop and take him out, which let the rebels come up rather close. When within about six rods they fired and wounded Corporal Davis, breaking his leg above the ankle."

As the artillery driver was picked up, after being fatally wounded, at the beginning of the fight he said, 'Don't stop with me. Stand to your guns like men,' and expired.

FIRST REGIMENT AT YORKTOWN SIEGE.

Early in April the First regiment as a part of Sedgwick's division of the Army of the Potomac arrived near Yorktown, Virginia, and was stationed between the Warwick and York rivers, near Wynnes' mill. During the night of the 30th of May, there was a continual discharge of cannon by the enemy, but just before daylight the next day, which was Sunday, it ceased and the pickets cautiously approaching discovered that the rebels had abandoned their works. The next day the regiment was encamped on the field where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington.

BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

While Gorman's brigade was encamped at Goodly Hole creek, Hanover county, Virginia, an order came about three o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the thirty-first day of May to to cross the Chicahominy and engage in the battle which had been going on for a few hours. In a few minutes the First Minnesota was on the march, by a road which had been cut through the swamp, and crossed the Chicahominy by a rude bridge of logs, with both ends completely submerged by the stream swollen by recent rains, and rising every hour.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the First Minnesota as the advance of Gorman's brigade reached the scene of action, and soon the whole brigade with Kirby's battery held the enemy in check at that point.

The next day they were in line of battle but not attacked. Upon the field around a country farm house they encamped.

BATTLE OF SAVAGE STATION.

Just before daylight on Sunday, June the 29th, Sedgwick's, to which the First Minnesota belonged, left the position that had been held since the bat-

tle of Fair Oaks, and had not proceeded more than two miles before they met the enemy in a peach orchard, and after a sharp conflict compelled them to retire. At about 5 o'clock the afternoon of the same day they again met the enemy at Savage Station, and a battle lasted till dark. Burgess, the color sergeant who brought off the flag from the Bull Run battle, a man much respected, was killed instantly.

On Monday, between White Oak swamp and Willis' church, the regiment had a skirmish, and Captain Colville was slightly wounded. Tuesday was the 1st of July, and the regiment was drawn up at the dividing line of Henrico and Charles City county, in sight of James river, and although much exposed to the enemy's batteries, was not actually engaged. At midnight the order was given to move, and on the morning of the 2d of July they tramped upon the wheat fields at Harrison's Landing, and in a violent rain encamped.

MOVEMENTS OF OTHER TROOPS.

The Fourth regiment left Fort Snelling for Benton barracks, Missouri, on the 21st of April, 1862, with the following officers:

John B. Sanborn, *Colonel*—Promoted brigadier general.

Minor T. Thomas, *Lt. Colonel*—Made colonel of 8th regiment August 24, 1862.

A. Edward Welch, *Major*—Died at Nashville February 1, 1864.

John M. Thompson, *Adjutant*—Captain Company E, November 20, 1862.

Thomas B. Hunt, *Quartermaster*—Made captain and A. Q. M. April 9, 1863.

John H. Murphy, *Surgeon*—Resigned July 9, 1863.

Elisha W. Cross, *Assistant Surgeon*—Promoted July 9, 1863.

Asa S. Fiske, *Chaplain*—Resigned Oct. 3, 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Second Minnesota Battery, Captain W. A. Hotchkiss, left the same day as the Fourth regiment. On the 13th of May the Fifth regiment departed from Fort Snelling with the following officers: Rudolph Borgesrode, colonel, resigned August 31, 1862; Lucius F. Hubbard, lieutenant-colonel, promoted colonel August 31, 1862, elected governor of Minnesota 1881; William B. Gere, major, promoted lieutenant-colonel; Alpheus R. French, adjutant, resigned March 19, 1863; W. B. McGrorty, quartermaster, resigned September 15, 1864; F. B. Etheridge, surgeon, resigned Sep-

tember 3, 1862; V. B. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, promoted surgeon; J. F. Chaffee, chaplain, resigned June 23, 1862; John Ireland, chaplain, resigned April, 1863.

Before the close of May the Second, Fourth and Fifth regiments were in conflict with the insurgents, near Corinth, Mississippi.

BATTLE OF IUKA.

On the 18th of September, Colonel Sanborn, acting as brigade commander in the Third division of the Army of the Mississippi, moved his troops, including the Fourth Minnesota regiment, to a position on the Tuscumbia road, and formed a line of battle.

BATTLE OF CORINTH.

In a few days the contest began at Iuka, culminated at Corinth, and the Fourth and Fifth regiments and First Minnesota battery were engaged.

On the 3d of October, about five o'clock, Colonel Sanborn advanced his troops and received a severe fire from the enemy. Captain Mowers beckoned with his sword during the firing, as if he wished to make an important communication, but before Colonel Sanborn reached his side he fell, having been shot through the head. Before daylight on the 4th of October the Fifth regiment, under command of Colonel L. F. Hubbard, was aroused by the discharge of artillery. Later in the day it became engaged with the enemy, and drove the rebels out of the streets of Corinth. A private writes: "When we charged on the enemy General Rosecrans asked what little regiment that was, and on being told said 'The Fifth Minnesota had saved the town.' Major Coleman, General Stanley's assistant adjutant-general, was with us when he received his bullet-wound, and his last words were, 'Tell the general that the Fifth Minnesota fought nobly. God bless the Fifth.'"

OTHER MOVEMENTS.

A few days after the fight at Corinth the Second Minnesota battery, Captain Hotchkiss, did good service with Buell's army at Perryville, Ky.

In the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th of December, the First Minnesota regiment supported Kirby's battery as it had done at Fair Oaks.

THIRD REGIMENT HUMILIATED.

On the morning of the 13th of July, near Murfreesboro, Ky., the Third regiment was in the presence of the enemy. The colonel called a council of officers to decide whether they should fight, and the first vote was in the affirmative, but an-

other vote being taken it was decided to surrender. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Griggs, Captains Andrews and Hoyt voted each time to fight. In September the regiment returned to Minnesota, humiliated by the want of good judgment upon the part of their colonel, and was assigned to duty in the Indian country.

THE SIOUX OUTBREAK.

The year 1862 will always be remembered as the period of the uprising of the Sioux, and the slaughter of the unsuspecting inhabitants of the scattered settlements in the Minnesota valley. Elsewhere in this work will be found a detailed account of the savage cruelties. In this place we only give the narrative of the events as related by Alexander Ramsey, then the governor of Minnesota.

"My surprise may therefore be judged, when, on August 19th, while busy in my office, Mr. Wm. H. Shelley, one of our citizens who had been at the agency just before the outbreak, came in, dusty and exhausted with a fifteen hours' ride on horseback, bearing dispatches to me of the most startling character from Agent Galbraith, dated August 18th, stating that the same day the Sioux at the lower agency had risen, murdered the settlers, and were plundering and burning all the buildings in that vicinity. As I believe no particulars regarding the manner in which the news were first conveyed to me has been published, it might be mentioned here. Mr. Shelley had been at Redwood agency, and other places in that vicinity, with the concurrence of the agent, recruiting men for a company, which was afterwards mustered into the Tenth regiment under Captain James O'Gorman, formerly a clerk of Nathan Myrick, Esq., a trader at Redwood, and known as the Renville Rangers. He (Shelley) left Redwood, he states, on Saturday, August 16th, with forty-five men, bound for Fort Snelling. Everything was quiet there then. It may be well to note here that one of the supposed causes of the outbreak was the fact that the Indians had been told that the government needed soldiers very badly, that many white men had been killed, and that all those in that locality were to be marched south, leaving the state unprotected. Seeing the men leave on Saturday may have strengthened this belief. Stopping at Fort Ridgely that night, the Renville Rangers the next day continued their march, and on Monday afternoon arrived at St. Peter. Galbraith was with them. Here he was overtaken by

a messenger who had ridden down from Redwood that day, hearing the news of the terrible occurrences of that morning. This messenger was Mr. — Dickinson, who formerly kept a hotel at Henderson, but was living on the reservation at that time. He was in great distress about the safety of his family, and returning at once was killed by the Indians.

"When Agent Galbraith received the news, Mr. Shelley states, no one would at first believe it, as such rumors are frequent in the Indian country. Mr. Dickinson assured him of the truth with such earnestness, however, that his account was finally credited and the Renville Rangers were at once armed and sent back to Fort Ridgely, where they did good service in protecting the post.

"Agent Galbraith at once prepared the dispatches to me, giving the terrible news and calling for aid. No one could be found who would volunteer to carry the message, and Mr. Shelley offered to come himself. He had great difficulty in getting a horse; but finally secured one, and started for St. Paul, a distance of about ninety miles, about dark. He had not ridden a horse for some years, and as may be well supposed by those who have had experience in amateur horseback-riding, suffered very much from soreness; but rode all night at as fast a gate as his horse could carry him, spreading the startling news as he went down the Minnesota valley. Reaching St. Paul about 9 A. M., much exhausted he made his way to the capitol, and laid before me his message. The news soon spread through the city and created intense excitement.

"At that time, of course, the full extent and threatening nature of the outbreak could not be determined. It seemed serious, it is true, but in view of the riotous conduct of the Indians at Yellow Medicine a few days before, was deemed a repetition of the *emeute*, which would be simply local in its character, and easily quelled by a small force and good management on the part of the authorities at the agency.

"But these hopes, (that the outbreak was a local one) were soon rudely dispelled by the arrival, an hour or two later, of another courier, George C. Whitcomb, of Forest City, bearing the news of the murders at Acton. Mr. Whitcomb had ridden to Chaska or Carver on Monday, and came down from there on the small steamer *Antelope*, reaching the city an hour or two after Mr. Shelley.

"It now became evident that the outbreak was

more general than had at first been credited, and that prompt and vigorous measures would be required for its suppression and the protection of the inhabitants on the frontier. I at once proceeded to Fort Snelling and consulted with the authorities there (who had already received dispatches from Fort Ridgely) regarding the outbreak and the best means to be used to meet the danger.

"A serious difficulty met us at the outstart. The only troops at Fort Snelling were the raw recruits who had been hastily gathered for the five regiments. Most of them were without arms or suitable clothing as yet; some not mustered in or properly officered, and those who had arms had no fixed ammunition of the proper calibre. We were without transportation, quartermaster's or commissary stores, and, in fact, devoid of anything with which to commence a campaign against two or three thousand Indians, well mounted and armed, with an abundance of ammunition and provisions captured at the agency, and flushed with the easy victories they had just won over the unarmed settlers. Finally four companies were fully organized, armed and uniformed, and late at night were got off on two small steamers, the Antelope and Pomeroy, for Shakopee, from which point they would proceed overland. It was arranged that others should follow as fast as they could be got ready.

"This expedition was placed under the management of H. H. Sibley, whose long residence in the country of the Sioux had given him great influence with that people, and it was hoped that the chiefs and older men were still sensible to reason, and that with his diplomatic ability he could bring the powers of these to check the mad and reckless disposition of the "young men," and that if an opportunity for this failed that his knowledge of Indian war and tactics would enable him to overcome them in battle. And I think the result indicated the wisdom of my choice.

"I at once telegraphed all the facts to President Lincoln, and also telegraphed to Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, for one hundred thousand cartridges, of a calibre to fit our rifles, and the requisition was kindly honored by that patriotic officer, and the ammunition was on its way next day. The governors of Iowa, Illinois and Michigan were also asked for arms and ammunition.

During the day other messengers arrived from Fort Ridgely, St. Peter and other points on

the upper Minnesota, with intelligence of the most painful character, regarding the extent and ferocity of the massacre. The messages all pleaded earnestly for aid, and intimated that without speedy reinforcements or a supply of arms, Fort Ridgely, New Ulm, St. Peter and other points would undoubtedly fall into the hands of the savages, and thousands of persons be butchered. The principal danger seemed to be to the settlements in that region, as they were in the vicinity of the main body of Indians congregated to await the payments. Comers arrived from various points every few hours, and I spent the whole night answering their calls as I could.

"Late that night, probably after midnight, Mr. J. Y. Branham, Sr., arrived from Forest City, after a forced ride on horseback of 100 miles, bearing the following message:

* * * * *

"FOREST CITY, Aug. 20, 1862, 6 o'clock a. m.

His Excellency, Alexander Ramsey, Governor, etc.—Sir: In advance of the news from the Minnesota river, the Indians have opened on us in Meeker. It is war! A few propose to make a stand here. Send us, forthwith, some good guns and ammunition to match. Yours truly,

A. C. SMITH.

Seventy-five stands of Springfield rifles and several thousand rounds of ball cartridges were at once issued to George C. Whitcomb, to be used in arming a company which I directed to be raised and enrolled to use these arms; and Gen. Sibley gave Mr. Whitcomb a captain's commission for the company. Transportation was furnished him, and the rifles were in Forest City by the morning of the 23d, a portion having been issued to a company at Hutchinson on the way up. A company was organized and the arms placed in their hands, and I am glad to say they did good service in defending the towns of Forest City and Hutchinson on more than one occasion, and many of the Indians are known to have been killed with them. The conduct and bravery of the courageous men who guarded those towns, and resisted the assaults of the red savages, are worthy of being commemorated on the pages of our state history."

MOVEMENT OF MINNESOTA REGIMENTS 1863.

On the 3d of April, 1863, the Fourth regiment was opposite Grand Gulf, Mississippi, and in a few days they entered Port Gibson, and here Col. Sanborn resumed the command of a brigade. On the 14th of May the regiment was at the battle

of Raymond, and on the 14th participated in the battle of Jackson. A newspaper correspondent writes: "Captain L. B. Martin, of the Fourth Minnesota, A. A. G. to Colonel Sanborn, seized the flag of the 59th Indiana infantry, rode rapidly beyond the skirmishers, (Co. H, Fourth Minnesota, Lt. Geo. A. Clark) and raised it over the dome of the capitol" of Mississippi. On the 16th the regiment was in the battle of Champion Hill, and four days later in the siege of Vicksburg.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Fifth regiment reached Grand Gulf on the 7th of May and was in the battles of Raymond and Jackson, and at the rear of Vicksburg.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The First regiment reached Gettysburg, Pa., on the 1st of July, and the next morning Hancock's corps, to which it was attached, moved to a ridge, the right resting on Cemetery Hill, the left near Sugar Loaf Mountain. The line of battle was a semi-ellipse, and Gibbon's division, to which the regiment belonged occupied the center of the curve nearest the enemy. On the 2d of July, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, General Hancock rode up to Colonel Colville, and ordered him to charge upon the advancing foe. The muzzles of the opposing muskets were not far distant and the conflict was terrific. When the sun set Captain Muller and Lieutenant Farrer were killed; Captain Periam mortally wounded; Colonel Colville, Lieut-Colonel Adams, Major Downie, Adjutant Peller, Lieutenants Sinclair, Demerest, DeGray and Boyd, severely wounded.

On the 3d of July, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the rebels opened a terrible artillery fire, which lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and then the infantry was suddenly advanced, and there was a fearful conflict, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. The loss on this day was also very severe. Captain Messick, in command of the First regiment, after the wounding of Colville, and Adams and Downie, was killed. Captain Farrell was mortally wounded, and Lieutenants Harmon, Heffelfinger, and May were wounded. Color-Sergeant E. P. Perkins was wounded on the 2d of July. On the 3d of July Corporal Dehn, of the color guard was shot through the hand and the flag staff cut in two. Corporal H. D. O'Brien seized the flag with the broken staff and waving it over his head rushed up to the muzzles of the enemy's muskets and was wounded in the hand, but Corporal W. N. Irvine instantly grasped the

flag and held it up. Marshall Sherman of company E, captured the flag of the 28th Virginia regiment.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second regiment, under Colonel George, on the 19th of September fought at Chicamauga, and in the first day's fight, eight were killed and forty-one wounded. On the 25th of November, Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop in command, it moved against the enemy at Mission Ridge, and of the seven non-commissioned officers in the color guard, six were killed or wounded.

The Fourth regiment was also in the vicinity of Chattanooga, but did not suffer any loss.

EVENTS OF 1864.

The Third regiment, which after the Indian expedition had been ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 30th of March, 1864, had an engagement near Augusta, at Fitzhugh's Woods. Seven men were killed and sixteen wounded. General C. C. Andrews, in command of the force, had his horse killed by a bullet.

FIRST REGIMENT.

The First regiment after three year's service was mustered out at Fort Snelling, and on the 28th of April, 1864, held its last dress parade, in the presence of Governor Miller, who had once been their lieutenant-colonel and commander. In May some of its members re-enlisted as a battalion, and again joined the Army of the Potomac.

SIXTH, SEVENTH, NINTH AND TENTH REGIMENTS.

The Sixth regiment, which had been in the expedition against the Sioux, in June, 1864, was assigned to the 16th army corps, as was the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth, and on the 13th of July, near Tupelo, Mississippi, the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth, with portions of the Fifth, were in battle. During the first day's fight Surgeon Smith, of the Seventh, was fatally wounded through the neck. On the morning of the 14th the battle began in earnest, and the Seventh, under Colonel W. R. Marshall, made a successful charge. Colonel Alexander Wilkin, of the Ninth, was shot, and fell dead from his horse.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

On the 15th of October the Fourth regiment were engaged near Altoona, Georgia.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

On the 7th of December the Eighth was in battle near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and fourteen were killed and seventy-six wounded.

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

During the month of December the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments did good service before Nashville. Colonel L. F. Hubbard, of the Fifth, commanding a brigade, after he had been knocked off his horse by a ball, rose, and on foot led his command over the enemy's works. Colonel W. R. Marshall, of the Seventh, in command of a brigade, made a gallant charge, and Lieutenant-colonel S. P. Jennison, of the Tenth, one of the first on the enemy's parapet, received a severe wound.

MINNESOTA TROOPS IN 1865.

In the spring of 1865 the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments were engaged in the siege of Mobile. The Second and Fourth regiments and First battery were with General Sherman in his wonderful campaign, and the Eighth in the month of March was ordered to North Carolina. The battalion, the remnant of the First, was with the Army of the Potomac until Lee's surrender.

Arrangements were soon perfected for disbanding the Union army, and before the close of the summer all the Minnesota regiments that had been on duty were discharged.

LIST OF MINNESOTA REGIMENTS AND TROOPS.

First,	Organized	April, 1861,	Discharged	May 5, 1864.
Second	"	July "	"	July 11, 1865.
Third	"	Oct. "	"	Sept. "
Fourth	"	Dec. "	"	Aug. "
Fifth	"	May, 1862,	"	Sept. "
Sixth	"	Aug. "	"	Aug. "
Seventh	"	" "	"	" "
Eighth	"	" "	"	" "
Ninth	"	" "	"	" "
Tenth	"	" "	"	" "
Eleventh	"	" 1861	"	" "

ARTILLERY.

First Regiment, Heavy, May, 1861. Discharged Sept. 1865.

BATTERIES.

First, October, 1861. Discharged June, 1865.
 Second, Dec. " " July "
 Third, Feb. 1863 " " Feb. 1866.

CAVALRY.

Rangers, March, 1863. Discharged Dec. 1863.
 Hussar's, Oct. 1861. " " June 1865.
 2d Reg't, July, 1863. " " "

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Company A, organized in 1861.
 " B, " " 1862.

CHAPTER XXV.

STATE AFFAIRS FROM A. D. 1862 to A. D. 1882.

In consequence of the Sioux outbreak, Governor Ramsey called an extra session of the legislature, which on the 9th of September, 1862, assembled.

As long as Indian hostilities continued, the flow of immigration was checked, and the agricultural interests suffered; but notwithstanding the disturbed condition of affairs, the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company laid ten miles of rail, to the Falls of St. Anthony.

FIFTH STATE LEGISLATURE.

During the fall of 1862 Alexander Ramsey had again been elected governor, and on the 7th of January, 1863, delivered the annual message before the Fifth state legislature. During this session he was elected to fill the vacancy that would take place in the United States senate by the expiration of the term of Henry M. Rice, who had been a senator from the time that Minnesota was organized as a state. After Alexander Ramsey became a senator, the lieutenant-governor, Henry A. Swift, became governor by constitutional provision.

GOVERNOR STEPHEN A. MILLER.

At the election during the fall of 1863, Stephen A. Miller, colonel of the Seventh regiment, was elected governor by a majority of about seven thousand votes, Henry T. Welles being his competitor, and representative of the democratic party. During Governor Miller's administration, on the 10th of November, 1865, two Sioux chiefs, Little Six and Medicine Bottle, were hung at Fort Snelling, for participation in the 1862 massacre.

GOVERNOR W. R. MARSHALL.

In the fall of 1865 William R. Marshall, who had succeeded his predecessor as colonel of the Seventh regiment, was nominated by the republican party for governor, and Henry M. Rice by the democratic party. The former was elected by about five thousand majority. In 1867 Governor Marshall was again nominated for the office, and Charles E. Flandrau was the democratic candidate, and he was again elected by about the same majority as before.

GOVERNOR HORACE AUSTIN.

Horace Austin, the judge of the Sixth judicial district, was in 1869 the republican candidate for governor, and received 27,238 votes, and George L. Otis, the democratic candidate, 25,401 votes. In 1871 Governor Austin was again nominated,

and received 45,883 votes, while 30,092 ballots were cast for Winthrop Young, the democratic candidate. The important event of his administration was the veto of an act of the legislature giving the internal improvement lands to certain railway corporations.

Toward the close of Governor Austin's administration, William Seeger, the state treasurer, was impeached for a wrong use of public funds. He plead guilty and was disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in the state.

GOVERNOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

The republicans in the fall of 1873 nominated Cushman K. Davis for governor, who received 40,741 votes, while 35,245 ballots were thrown for the democratic candidate, Ara Barton.

The summer that he was elected the locust made its appearance in the land, and in certain regions devoured every green thing. One of the first acts of Governor Davis was to relieve the farmers who had suffered from the visitation of locusts. The legislature of 1874 voted relief, and the people of the state voluntarily contributed clothing and provisions.

During the administration of Governor Davis the principle was settled that there was nothing in the charter of a railroad company limiting the power of Minnesota to regulate the charges for freight and travel.

WOMEN ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

At the election in November, 1875, the people sanctioned the following amendment to the constitution: "The legislature may, notwithstanding anything in this article, [Article 7, section 8] provide by law that any woman at the age of twenty-one years and upwards, may vote at any election held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools, or upon any measure relating to schools, and may also provide that any such woman shall be eligible to hold any office solely pertaining to the management of schools."

GOVERNOR J. S. PILLSBURY.

John S. Pillsbury, the republican nominee, at the election of November, 1875, received 47,073 for governor while his democratic competitor, D. L. Buell obtained 35,275 votes. Governor Pillsbury in his inaugural message, delivered on the 7th of January, 1876, urged upon the legislature, as his predecessors had done, the importance of providing for the payment of the state railroad bonds.

RAID ON NORTHEFIELD BANK.

On the 6th of September, 1876, the quiet citi-

zens of Minnesota were excited by a telegraphic announcement that a band of outlaws from Missouri had, at mid-day, ridden into the town of Northfield, recklessly discharging firearms, and proceeding to the bank, killed the acting cashier in an attempt to secure its funds. Two of the desperadoes were shot in the streets, by firm residents, and in a brief period, parties from the neighboring towns were in pursuit of the assassins. After a long and weary search four were surrounded in a swamp in Watonwan county, and one was killed, and the others captured.

At the November term of the fifth district court held at Faribault, the criminals were arraigned, and under an objectionable statute, by pleading guilty, received an imprisonment for life, instead of the merited death of the gallows.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUST.

As early as 1874 in some of the counties of Minnesota, the Rocky Mountain locust, of the same genus, but a different species from the European and Arctic locust, driven eastward by the failure of the succulent grasses of the upper Missouri valley appeared as a short, stout-legged, devouring army, and in 1875 the myriad of eggs deposited were hatched out, and the insects born within the state, flew to new camping grounds, to begin their devastations.

In the spring the locust appeared in some counties, but by an ingenious contrivance of sheet iron, covered with tar, their numbers were speedily reduced. It was soon discovered that usually but one hatching of eggs took place in the same district, and it was evident that the crop of 1877 would be remunerative. When the national Thanksgiving was observed on the 26th of November nearly 40,000,000 bushels of wheat had been garnered, and many who had sown in tears, devoutly thanked Him who had given plenty, and meditated upon the words of the Hebrew Psalmist, "He maketh peace within thy borders and filleth thee with the finest of the wheat."

GOVERNOR PILLSBURY'S SECOND TERM.

At the election in November, 1877, Governor Pillsbury was elected a second time, receiving 59,701, while 39,247 votes were cast for William L. Banning, the nominee of the democratic party. At this election the people voted to adopt two important amendments to the constitution.

BIENNIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

One provided for a biennial, in place of the annual session of the legislature, in these words:

"The legislature of the state shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, who shall meet biennially, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of sixty days."

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOLS.

The other amendment excludes Christian and other religious instructions from all of the educational institutions of Minnesota in these words: "But in no case, shall the moneys derived as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, or any public moneys, or property be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, or creeds or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, are promulgated or taught."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE PAGE.

The personal unpopularity of Sherman Page, judge of the Tenth judicial district, culminated by the house of representatives of the legislature of 1878, presenting articles, impeaching him, for conduct unbecoming a judge: the senate sitting as a court, examined the charges, and on the 22d of June, he was acquitted.

GOVERNOR PILLSBURY'S THIRD TERM.

The republican party nominated John S. Pillsbury for a third term as governor, and at the election in November, 1879, he received 57,471 votes, while 42,444 were given for Edmund Rice, the representative of the democrats.

With a persistence which won the respect of the opponents of the measure, Governor Pillsbury continued to advocate the payment of the state railroad bonds. The legislature of 1870 submitted an amendment to the constitution, by which the "internal improvement lands" were to be sold and the proceeds to be used in cancelling the bonds, by the bondholders agreeing to purchase the lands at a certain sum per acre. The amendment was adopted by a vote of the people, but few of the bondholders accepted the provisions, and it failed to effect the proposed end. The legislature of 1871 passed an act for a commission to make an equitable adjustment of the bonds, but at a special election in May it was rejected.

The legislature of 1877 passed an act for calling in the railroad bonds, and issuing new bonds, which was submitted to the people at a special election on the 12th of June, and not accepted.

The legislature of 1878 proposed a constitutional amendment offering the internal improvement lands in exchange for railroad bonds, and the

people at the November election disapproved of the proposition. Against the proposed amendment 45,669 votes were given, and only 26,311 in favor.

FIRST BIENNIAL SESSION.

The first biennial session of the legislature convened in January, 1881, and Governor Pillsbury again, in his message of the 6th of January, held up to the view of the legislators the dishonored railroad bonds, and the duty of providing for their settlement. In his argument he said:

"The liability having been voluntarily incurred, whether it was wisely created or not is foreign to the present question. It is certain that the obligations were fairly given for which consideration was fairly received; and the state having chosen foreclosure as her remedy, and disposed of the property thus acquired unconditionally as her own, the conclusion seems to me irresistible that she assumed the payment of the debt resting upon such property by every principle of law and equity. And, moreover, as the state promptly seized the railroad property and franchises, expressly to indemnify her for payment of the bonds, it is difficult to see what possible justification there can be for her refusal to make that payment."

The legislature in March passed an act for the adjustment of these bonds, which being brought before the supreme court of the state was declared void. The court at the same time declared the amendment to the state constitution, which prohibited the settlement of these bonds, without the assent of a popular vote, to be a violation of the clause in the constitution of the United States of America prohibiting the impairment of the obligation of contracts. This decision cleared the way for final action. Governor Pillsbury called an extra session of the legislature in October, 1881, which accepted the offer of the bondholders, to be satisfied with a partial payment, and made provisions for cancelling bonds, the existence of which for more than twenty years had been a humiliation to a large majority of the thoughtful and intelligent citizens of Minnesota, and a blot upon the otherwise fair name of the commonwealth.

GOVERNOR HUBBARD.

Lucius F. Hubbard, who had been colonel of the Fifth Regiment, was nominated by the republican party, and elected in November, 1881, by a large majority over the democratic nominee, R. W. Johnson. He entered upon his duties in January, 1882, about the time of the present chapter going to press.

EARLY HISTORY

OF THE

MINNESOTA VALLEY.

CHAPTER XXVI.

EARLIEST NOTICES OF MINNESOTA RIVER—ADDITIONAL FACTS ABOUT LE SUEUR—ANECDOTES OF PINCHON OR PENNENSHA A FRENCH TRADER—WAPASHIAH, HEAD CHIEF OF SIOUX—EARLY TRADERS—JOHN MARSH, FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER—THE SIOUX CHIEF WAHNATAH—NOTICES OF CHARLES HESS—JOSEPH RENVILLE—A METEORITE—DEATH OF SURGEON PURCELL.

In a letter of La Salle, written at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, Canada, on the 22d of August, 1682, he mentions that the only two large rivers on the west side of the Mississippi above the Illinois river were the Otontantas Paote and Maskoutens, supposed to be what we now know as the Des Moines and Minnesota rivers. There is no mention of the Minnesota river in Hennepin's book of travels, and no trace of it upon the map accompanying his "Description of Louisiana," which in 1683 was printed in Paris.

The earliest tracing of the river is upon a map, still unprinted, in the archives of the French government, supposed to have been drawn by the engineer Franquelin, and the name given to it upon this sketch is "Les Mascoutens Nadouessioux," the river of the Sioux of the plains.

When Nicholas Perrot in A. D. 1683 established "Fort St. Antoine," on the eastern bank of Lake Pepin, a short distance above Chippewa river, the Minnesota river was designated as the St. Pierre, and after Le Sueur returned from the post he established, on a tributary of the Blue Earth river, De l'Isle, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, published in Paris, a "Carte de la Louisiane et du

cours du Mississippi," on which the river is marked as the "S. Pierre ou Mini Sota."

Groselliers, the first explorer of Minnesota, called the Hayes river of Hudson's Bay St. Theresa, in compliment to his wife, whose baptismal name was Theresa, and Verendrye named the Assinaboine river, a tributary of the Red River of the North, St. Charles, in honor of Charles Beauharnois, who at the time of its discovery was the governor general of Canada. The historiographer of Major Long's expedition to the sources of the St. Peter writes: "The St. Peter is mentioned in an incidental manner by Charlevoix in his *Journal Historique*, but he attempts no description of it. We have sought in vain for the origin of the name, but we can find no notice of it; it appears to us at present not unlikely that the name may have been given by Le Sueur, in 1695, in honor of M. St. Pierre de Repantigni, to whom Lahontan incidentally alludes, as in the year 1689 being in Canada."

The name appears for the first time in the document prepared by Nicholas Perrot in 1689, commemorating the formal taking possession of the country, among whose associates on that occasion was Le Sueur.

About the time when Le Sueur established a post in 1695 on the island in the Mississippi, nine miles below the river St. Croix, he made the first exploration of the St. Pierre or Minnesota river. The seventh chapter of this volume contains a full account of his second ascent of the river, and the building of a fort in A. D. 1700 upon a tributary of the Blue Earth river, and named after one of his partners in the city of Paris, L'Huillier, and it

is therefore only necessary to mention a few facts concerning him not there recorded.

The following letter from the minister of marine, written on the 26th of August, 1699, at Versailles, and directed to D'Iberville, appointed to establish a colony near the mouth of the Mississippi, has never before been printed in English. "The *Sieur Le Sueur*, of Canada, having induced certain persons in Paris to take an interest with him in the seeking for certain mines which he claims to have discovered in the *Sioux* country, his majesty permitted him two years ago to go thither, and take with him some Canadians; but his majesty having thought fit to revoke this permit, the *Sieur Le Sueur* requested to go to the mouth of the Mississippi, and to ascend it as far as the *Sioux* country. His majesty very willingly acceded to him his request, and it is his wish that you receive him on the ship, which you command, with the men required for the equipment of two canoes, some laborers, and some necessary munitions, and in case he should not have enough men with him for the two canoes, he desires that he be allowed to have some of the Canadians which you take along with you." The same day the minister of marine wrote this letter to *Sieur du Guay*, an officer of the vessel: "The king has given permission to *Sieur Le Sueur*, of Canada, to embark with eight or ten men on the vessel which goes to the Mississippi. I have written to *Sieur d'Iberville* to receive him with the things which are necessary, to go up to the *Sioux* country."

Early in January, 1700, D'Iberville arrived in the Gulf of Mexico in the *Fame*, a ship of fifty guns, and his relative, *Le Sueur*, was a passenger. He immediately made arrangements to visit the tribes of the Mississippi. By the 19th of February *Le Sueur* had also reached the Mississippi by a short portage from Lake Pontchartrain, and stopped there to construct pirogues, (log canoes) for the ascent to the *Sioux* country. *Tonty*, the companion of *La Salle*, was at this point at this time, having descended the river from the Illinois country, and as the Illinois and other tribes were enemies of the *Sioux*, he thought *Le Sueur* would not reach their country with ease, and mentioned that eleven Frenchmen returning from the *Sioux* with beaver skins valued at 33,000 livres had been robbed. D'Iberville on the 26th of February left a "felouque," a long boat with sails, for the use of the *Sioux* expedition, and on the 24th of March on his return from a visit to

the *Natchez* tribe, D'Iberville found *Le Sueur* six leagues above the *Oumas* village with the felucca he had presented him, and there he also gave him a large birch bark canoe, in which some Canadians had descended the river, and left with him five men and the master of the felucca. *Penicaut*, a ship carpenter who was one of *Le Sueur's* party, and extracts from whose works will be found on the forty-sixth page of this volume, was a native of Rochelle, and when a boy sailed in one of the ships which left Brest in October, 1698, carrying *Bienville* with an expedition to take possession of Louisiana for the king of France. He was recommended to join *Le Sueur's* expedition. He writes: "Because being a ship carpenter in his majesty's service, my services would be necessary in building and repairing boats and from this circumstance I was an eye witness of what I have related. After *Le Sueur* had laid in provisions and all the necessary mining implements at the end of April he took his departure with one long boat in which were twenty-five men."

Very slowly *Le Sueur* went up the river in the first boat that the Indians of the Upper Mississippi had ever seen with sails. It was not until the 13th of July, that with the felucca, two canoes and nineteen persons, he reached the mouth of the Missouri, and on the first of September he had only reached the mouth of the Wisconsin, and then, nineteen days passed before he entered the Minnesota river. The narrative of his residence in the Blue Earth valley has been given on the forty-third and forty-fourth pages of this volume. *Penicaut* came back with *Le Sueur* in the spring of 1701 to Fort Biloxi.

During the summer *Le Sueur* visited France with D'Iberville. *Penicaut* writes: "The ore we brought with us from the mines, we placed on board the ships for the purpose of being assayed in France, but we never afterward discovered what became of it." As the assay showed that the blue or green earth contained no copper *Le Sueur's* partners felt the force of the adage, "The least said the better."

During the summer of 1702 *Le Sueur* and D'Iberville were both in Paris, and Count Pontchartrain wrote: "One need not be surprised if M. d'Iberville proposes the appointment of *Le Sueur* to go among the natives, [Illinois and *Sioux*], having married his first cousin, and he is also one of the most active, from Canada, in

the trade in the woods, having been occupied therein for fourteen years."

D'Iberville was at this time appointed commander in chief for the Mississippi, and he requested that Le Sueur might be made lieutenant-general of justice, with a yearly salary of five hundred "ecus." The minister of marine on the 15th of February, 1703, replied, that he did not think the king would approve of the salary, but that if employed among the Illinois and Sioux he would be paid for his services. But D'Iberville at length was successful in his applications, and on the 17th of June, 1703, the minister of marine again wrote: "If you think that the *Sieur Le Sueur* the proper person to hold the office of lieutenant-general of the jurisdiction of Mobile his majesty will furnish him maintenance."

The mouth of the Minnesota river was on the "road of war," and not the dwelling place of any Indians, and the valley of the river was claimed by the Sioux of the plains, the Ottos and Ayoues or Ioways.

The Tetons, called by Hennepin "Thintonha," were dwelling west of the Mississippi near Sauk Rapids, and Le Sueur places the "Hinhanetton" or Yankton Sioux, at the Red Stone quarry.

The bands of Sioux at Mille Lacs and east of the Mississippi were desirous that Le Sueur should establish a post at the mouth of the Minnesota, where they could trade without being exposed to attack from their enemies as has been mentioned on the forty-second page, but he preferred to ascend to the Blue Earth river, and erect Fort L'Huilier, which was however, soon abandoned on account of the hostility of the Indians. Fort Beauharvais was twenty-five years afterwards erected on the shores of Lake Pepin, and was convenient to both the eastern and western Sioux.

Gradually the Sioux of the Mille Lacs region sought the Mississippi near the mouth of the Minnesota river. About the time that the French delivered up their posts in Canada to the English, Pennesha, sometimes written Penneshon and Pinchon, was a prominent Canadian trader residing with the Sioux on the banks of the Minnesota river.

PENNESHA OR PINCHON, FRENCH TRADER.

In October, 1762, an English officer with a few soldiers arrived at Green Bay, and the English flag floated for the first time over the old French stockade. A party of Sioux arrived at this post the next spring with a letter in French, written by

Pennesha, expressing their desire to be on friendly terms. Lt. Gorell, the officer in command, writes: "On March 1, 1763, twelve warriors of the Sioux came here. It is certainly the greatest nation of Indians ever yet found. Not above two thousand of them were ever armed with firearms, the rest depending entirely upon bows and arrows, which they use with more skill than any other Indian natives in America. They can shoot the wildest and largest beasts in the woods at seventy or one hundred yards distance. They are remarkable for their dancing, and the other nations take the fashions from them. This nation is always at war with the Chippeways, those who destroyed Mishamakinak. They told me with emphasis that if ever the Chippeways or any other Indians wished to obstruct the passage of the traders coming up, to send them word, and they would come and cut them off from the face of the earth, as all Indians were their slaves or dogs. I told them I was glad to see them, and hoped to have a lasting peace with them.

"They then gave me a letter in French, and two belts of wampum from their king, in which he expressed great joy on hearing of there being English at this post. The letter was written by a French trader, whom I had allowed to go among them last fall, with a promise of his behaving well, which he did better than any Canadian I ever knew."

On the 19th of June the trader Pennesha came to Green Bay, and, writes Gorell, "brought with him a pipe from the Sioux, desiring that as the road is now clear, they would by no means allow the Chippeways to obstruct it, or give the English any disturbance, or prevent the traders from coming up to them."

Grignon, in his *Recollections* published by the Wisconsin Historical Society, speaks of Gregore Pennesha, who before A. D. 1784 had a trading post with one Le Duc at Little Rapids, among the Sioux, and at points in the Chippeway country. One day Pennesha wished to hunt, but Le Duc objected, because he had a dream that they would be attacked. Pennesha laughed and went alone. Le Duc began to prepare for defense, by making portholes in the trading-house, bringing in a canoe filled with water for drinking, and opening a box of guns and loading them. At length Pennesha came running and cried out, "We are dead men." "Not yet," was the reply of his companion. As the Chippeways approached, Pennesha fired a gun

loaded with ball and broke the jaw of one of his pursuers: Le Duc killed and scalped two Indians, and then the two packed up their goods and hastened to the Sioux, where the two scalps secured them a friendly reception.

W. Joseph Snelling, in his *Tales of the Northwest*, gives several anecdotes of Pinchon, or Pennessa. He relates that he and Le Duc were in the employ of a Monsieur Provencalle, probably the ancestor of Louis Provencalle, known to many still living as an old trader in the Minnesota valley. On one occasion Provencalle, Pinchon and Le Duc were at the "Grand Encampment" below Lake Pepin, so named as early as A. D. 1688, where they found a great number of Dakotas, who had so large a quantity of furs that M. Provencalle thought it worth his while to stop and collect them.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Snelling, writes: "When M. Provencal had made the most of his market at the grand encampment, the boat moved up the river and in due time arrived at Rocher Blanc, on the St. Peter, where the voyageurs erected buildings for the winter. Towards the spring Pinchon and his friend judging from the deportment of M. Provencal, that he intended to withhold their wages, and conscious that their behavior had deserved it, broke into his apartment one day when all the rest were absent. Holding a cocked pistol to his breast, Pinchon compelled him to write and sign a certificate that they were the two best men he ever had under him, as also a document recommending Pinchon as a person deserving the trust and confidence of all persons concerned in the Indian trade, and also competent to manage an outfit. Possessed of these papers the two friends stole a canoe and deserted, leaving their wives, for they had not failed to take unto themselves wives, to console themselves as they might. They reached the Michilimacinac, subsisting themselves, on the way, by their guns. On the strength of M. Provencal's recommendation, the superintendent of the department furnished Pinchon with an assortment of Indian goods, a boat and men to take it into the Indian country. Le Duc was also engaged as an interpreter, with a handsome salary.

A SEVERE JOKE.

"Yet he could not depart from Michilimacinac without playing a prank that had nearly deprived him of the fruits of his villainy.

"In spite of the remonstrances of his interpreter,

he resolved to personate a priest who was expected from Montreal. Having procured a cassock, he caused it to be given out that the Rev. M. Badin had arrived; as indeed, he was expected before night. In his disguise our hero heard the confessions of all the voyageurs who were not in the secret. He possessed himself of their private histories, assigned them penance and received fees. Yet was he not content without playing a practical joke on the priest himself.

"There was in the settlement a mangeur de lard or pork eater, as the raw engages are called, just arrived from Quebec. This poor fellow, as ignorant as his class in general, and being none of the brightest, applied to the confessional of the supposed clergyman. The sham apostle magnified some peccadilloes that he confessed into mortal sins, and read him a sharp and severe lecture. This edifying discourse he seasoned with scraps of Latin which he had picked up at mass, and which sunk the deeper into the penitent's mind, that he did not comprehend a syllable of them. Finally addressing the simpleton by the title of vile sinner, he allotted him a penance. It was to go into the fur magazine and sit on the top of the packs till midnight. While there Pinchon told him that the devil would appear in the disguise of a priest, and entice him to come down. 'But mind, my son,' said Pinchon, 'that you do not consent; for if you do you will be torn in pieces.' The fellow assured him that no consideration should induce him to descend, and having received his blessing, departed. In the evening the real Simon Pure, the true priest, arrived.

Having divested himself of his disguise, Pinchon called on him, paid his respects, and informed him that there was a man in the fur store who appeared to be troubled in mind on account of his sins, and it was feared that he would lay violent hands on himself. Very willing to do a good action M. Badin repaired to the spot. The following dialogue ensued:

Priest. What is the matter my good friend? Do you not know me?

Voyageur. Ye yes. I know y you we — well enough. God be merciful un—unto me, a sinner. For my sins, I—I know you.

Priest. If you know me come down, and tell what ails you.

Voyageur. No, no. I know better than that. Good M. Badin told me what to do, blessings on him!

Priest. Why, my good man my name is Badin; I am sure I never told you anything.

Voyageur. Ay, ay, just so. I was told how it would be. Bah! How hot it is; how it smells of brimstone.

Priest. Is the man mad? Do you smell brimstone, already? Come down; put yourself into my hands, and it may be I can save you from it.

Voyageur. Put myself into your hands! No doubt you would be glad to carry me off, but I don't choose such company. Come down; thank you Monsieur Devil, they call me a fool, but I'm not so simple as that. Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis.

Priest. Come down you wretch; I lose all patience with you. Do you call a servant of the Holy Catholic church a devil? Come down I say, come down.

Voyageur (crossing himself). St. Thomas be good to me! St. Peter hear me! Pray, sir, if it is not too much trouble let me see your foot.

Priest (holds out his foot). There is my foot, you foolish fellow; what do you want to see it for.

Voyageur. The cloven hoof may be concealed in that leather, as the tail is under the cassock no doubt. Please to take off your boots and stockings.

Priest (pulling off boots). There, wretch, are both my feet. Do you take me for the devil still, you irreverent knave? Will you come down?

Voyageur. No, I will not, if you stay there till morning. The long and the short of it is, Monsieur Satan, I know you, and I will not be persuaded. So you may as well be off, for here I am resolved to stay. O, for a little holy water to throw upon you.

Priest. Then I'll fetch you down.

Voyageur (seizing a fish spear). Mount not here at your peril; stand off, I say. In the name of our Saviour, stand off.

M. Badin left him to the enjoyment of his imaginary triumph. A short inquiry served to explain the matter. The other voyageurs who had been tricked had discovered who the rogue was that had tricked them of their money. Some laughed, but more were highly indignant at the deception. The superintendent of the post, a strict Catholic, was greatly scandalized at the treatment of all he held sacred, and he told M. Badin he would deprive Pinchon of the outfit he had furnished, being convinced that heaven would never prosper the labors of such a sacreligious wretch.

With this sentiment the priest agreed, but it had been better not expressed so loudly. Joe Le Duc was passing under the window, and hearing the name of his comrade stopped to listen, and learned the intention of the superintendent, which he immediately communicated to Pinchon. The wind being fair that gentleman assembled his men, embarked and set sail. * * * In less than a month Pinchon arrived at Lake Pepin and set up his winter quarters at "Point aux Sables," the sandy point, opposite Maiden's Rock.

In 1805 a Sioux chief met Lt. Pike at Mendota, who was known as Fils de Pinchon, the son of Pinchon.

FIRST SIOUX VILLAGE NEAR MOUTH OF MINNESOTA RIVER.

One hundred years ago there were no Sioux villages below the fall of St. Anthony, on the banks of the Mississippi. The Med-day-wah-kanton Sioux, when they retired from the Mille Lacs region to the vicinity of Pinchon's or Pennensha's trading post, which was a few miles above the mouth of the Minnesota. The leading chief at that time was Wapashah. During the "War for Independence," this chief visited DePeyster, the British officer in command at Mackinaw. Upon the day of his arrival, the 3^d of July, 1779, a number of Choctaws, Chicksaws and Ojibways were at the fort, and they were greatly surprised when they beheld balls discharged from the cannons of the fort flying over the canoes, and the Dahkotah or Sioux braves lifting their paddles to strike them and crying out "Taya, Taya." De Peyster composed the following rude song:

Hail to the chief! who his buffalo's back straddles;
When in his own country, far, far, from the fort;
Whose brave young canoe men here held up their paddles,
In hopes that the whizzing balls may give them sport.
Hail to great Wapashaw!
He comes, beat drums, the Sioux chief comes.
"They now strain their nerves, till the canoe runs bounding,
As swift as the Solen geese skims o're the wave;
While on the lake's border, a guard is surrounding
A space, where to land the Sioux, so brave.
Hail to great Wapashaw!
Soldiers! your triggers draw.
Guard! save the colors, and give him the drum.
Choctaw and Chicksaw;
Whoop for great Wapashaw!
Raise the portcullis, the King's friend's come."

In June, 1780, the traders of the Upper Mississippi, had brought their furs to Prairie du Chien, where the trader Langlade was then in charge.

Wapashah, who appears to have been at Mackinaw, and a friend of the English, on the request

of the commanding officer, went with Long and a party of Canadians to obtain these furs. At a council with the Foxes in the valley of the Wisconsin river, Wapashah said: "It is true, my children, our Great Father has sent me this way to take the skins and furs that are in the Dog's Field (Prairie du Chien) under Captain Langlade's charge, lest the Great Knives (Americans) should plunder them. I am come with the white men to give you wherewithal to cover you, and ammunition to hunt."

After the treaty of peace of 1783 between England and the United States, Prairie du Chien increased in importance as a trading post, and Wapashah established a residence upon the beautiful prairie where the city of Winona now is, and another village grew up at Red Wing, and another at the marsh, below the eastern suburbs of St. Paul, on the banks of the Mississippi.

EARLY TRADERS IN MINNESOTA VALLEY.

At the close of the last century the principal traders among the Sioux were Cameron, Dickson, Campbell, Aird and Crawford.

Murdoch Cameron was a native of Scotland and of British sympathies. He traded throughout the Minnesota valley. Lt. Pike in 1805 found him encamped on the sandy promontory in Lake Pepin opposite Maiden's Rock, with his son, and a young man named John Rudsell, on his way to his trading post at the Sioux village just above the mouth of the Minnesota river. Although Pike had told the traders that the United States would punish any who sold intoxicating liquors to the Indians, yet Cameron persisted. A Yankton Sioux chief, Red Thunder, told Pike in April, 1806, "That white blood had never been shed in the village of the Yantongs, even when rum was permitted; that Mr. Murdoch Cameron arrived at his village last autumn; that he invited him to eat, and gave him corn as a bird; that Cameron informed him of the prohibition of rum, and was the only person who afterward sold it in the village."

One of the voyageurs of Cameron was Milor, who within the memory of some was in the employ of Mr. Sibley at Mendota. While at one of the outposts of Cameron, on a tributary of Minnesota, the winter suddenly set in and it was impossible to use the canoe. In the hope of a thaw, he and his companions waited from day to day until their provisions were exhausted. The weather remaining cold, their only alternative was to place their

packs of furs beneath the upturned canoe and seek the shelter of the woods, in the hope that Cameron would send relief.

With their last meal in their pockets they began their journey through the deep snow. When they encamped on the second night they were compelled to eat the bark of a tree to satisfy the gnawings of hunger. On the third day two of the little party began to lose their strength and wished to halt, but Milor would not listen to their entreaties, but pushed ahead, and at dusk came to a place sheltered from the piercing wind, and there beside the remnants of a fire found an Indian frozen to death. Frightened by the sight, the weak members of the party were willing to travel until late at night. When they halted Milor was fortunate in catching two muskrats, and building a fire the party feasted on one, and then went to sleep until morning. Breakfasting upon the remaining rat, the party resumed their march toward Traverse des Sioux. For several days they secured but one muskrat, but on the eighth day Milor, ascending a hill, saw a column of smoke three miles distant. Hastening on, he met two men, each with a pack of pork and biscuits, who had been sent to their relief from Traverse des Sioux by Cameron.

In 1811 Cameron died, and the place of his burial on the banks of the Minnesota was called for years Cameron's grave.

CAMPBELL KILLED IN A DUEL.

At the commencement of the present century a man by the name of Campbell, who in 1803 acted as Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, was a trader among the Sioux, and had two sons, John and Duncan. While sojourning at Mackinaw he was killed in a duel with Crawford, a fellow trader.

In 1836, on the 18th of June, Duncan Campbell, Sr., arrived from the foot of Lake Pepin at Fort Snelling.

J. H. LOCKWOOD.

In 1816, congress passed a law, that no British subjects should be licensed to trade with the Indians, and that all persons who were employed by American traders, should be bonded for good behavior. John Jacob Astor, then went to Montreal and bought the interests and posts of the old North West Company, south of the British boundary line. To retain the agents and traders who were British subjects, he engaged young Americans from Vermont and New York, to engage in the fur trade, in whose names, under the law,

licenses were taken out, while the boatmen were the voyageurs of the old regime, who were such, bonded for \$500.

Among the first traders of American birth in the Minnesota valley, was J. H. Lockwood. He was born in 1793, at Peru, Clinton county, New York. During the second war with Great Britain, he was a sutler's clerk. In the fall of 1816, he left Prairie du Chien to trade with the Sioux. Among those in the boat with him, was a Sioux brave who had sustained the Americans at Prairie du Chien, when attacked by the British, and had retreated with Captain Yeiser, in a keel boat to St. Louis. In the first of December, Lockwood's boat reached Lac qui Parle. Four Indians, uncles of the young Sioux, were on shore. Although he had been absent two and one-half years, he reached the shore without uttering a word, but after a pipe was lighted he then shook hands with his relations.

J. B. FARIBAUT.

Jean Baptiste Faribault was born in 1774, in Canada, and about the beginning of the present century began to trade in the valley of the Minnesota river. Lieutenant Pike, in his journal under date of September 21, 1805, writes: "Passed the encampment of Mr. Ferreault, who had broken his peroque, and had encamped on the west side of the river, about three miles below St. Peter."

During the war of 1812, with Great Britain he was residing at Prairie du Chien, and avowed himself as friendly to the United States. At the time that Fort Shelby surrendered to the British, of which an account will be found on page eighty-one, Faribault was held as a prisoner of war, in sight of his home, and he was robbed of thousands of dollars worth of merchandize by the Winnebagoes, who also destroyed his house.

In the spring of 1820, he brought up to Prairie du Chien, Col. Leavenworth's horses, and through his influence lived on Pike's Island, at the mouth of the Minnesota, under a quasi grant from the Sioux, dated August 9, 1820, which read as follows: "Also we do hereby reserve, give, grant and convey to Pelagi Faribault, wife of John Baptist Faribault, and their heirs forever, the island at the mouth of the river St. Pierre, being the large island containing by estimation, three hundred and twenty acres, * * * * the said Pelagi Faribault being the daughter of Francois Kinie, by a woman of our nation,"

The grant could not be recognized by the United States because the land had already been ceded by the Sioux, and for other reasons. In 1826 he was residing upon the east side of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Snelling. For years he was at Mendota, and on August 20, 1860, he died, at the residence of his son Alexander, at Faribault.

JOHN MARSH, FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER.

The first school teacher in Minnesota was John Marsh. He is said to have been a college graduate, and accompanied the first troops that encamped at Mendota, at the mouth of the Minnesota river. He continued as post instructor for some time, and then became a trader's clerk, but at length by the friendship of Governor Cass was made a sub-Indian agent, and justice of the peace for Crawford county, Wisconsin. In 1832, during the Black Hawk war, he ascended the Mississippi, and secured the services of about eighty Sioux, who were placed under Col. W. S. Hamilton, the son of the first secretary of the treasury, and Marsh accompanied them as interpreter to the army of General Atkinson.

WHEAT FOR SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

The Scotch in Selkirk's settlement, near Lake Winnipeg, during the winter of 1820 sent a deputation under Laiklaw, a Scotch farmer, to Prairie du Chien, the nearest farming settlement in the United States, to procure seed wheat. The men were three months making the journey, and purchased two hundred bushels for about five hundred dollars. Leaving the Wisconsin river with three Mackinaw boats on the 15th of April on their return, until the 30th of May they were detained at Lake Pepin by the ice. After reaching the Minnesota river they ascended to Lake Traverse, and from thence on rollers the boats were drawn a mile and a half to Big Stone lake. Crossing this lake to Sioux Wood river, they at length came to the Red River, which they descended, and arrived at Pembina about the middle of June. The purchase of this wheat and its delivery is said to have cost the Earl of Selkirk several thousand dollars.

HOSTAGES DETAINED AT FORT SNELLING.

The following letter of Major Taliaferro, Indian agent at the Fort, dated October 1, 1820, and addressed to Gov. Wm. Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, St. Louis, and never before printed gives some facts relative to the murder mentioned upon the ninety-second page of this volume. "I beg leave to say to your excellency that by a returning party from the Council Bluffs, on the 19th

of last month, I received a communication from General Atkinson of that post on the subject of two persons being killed, viz: Isadore Poupon, a half-breed, and Joseph F. Andrews, a Canadian of the American Fur Company, and that two mules and two horses were taken from them, and that five public horses were also stolen, supposed by the Sioux of the White Rock of the River St. Peters. On the 21st of September I started a young Indian to the villages of Sussitongs and Wahpatons to invite the chiefs to see the agent at this post. They have done so, and without suspecting my views.

"The council was held yesterday, in presence of Colonel Snelling, and it was argued that as the murderers were not to be had, we would detain two of their principal young men as hostages for a speedy obtaining of the murderers of the two men on the Missouri. They will be possibly at this for fifteen or twenty days. They are not at all pleased with the prompt measures adopted toward them, but left us without doing mischief. I will further mention that the Sussitongs acknowledge that a party from each band was actually concerned in the affair, and killed the two men before mentioned, but they deny stealing or bringing to their respective villages more than two mules and one horse."

MEDITATED ATTACK ON FORT SNELLING.

Soon after Colonel Snelling had sufficiently completed the fort so that it could be occupied, Wahnatah, a celebrated Sioux warrior from Lake Traverse, appeared with a number of his braves, with the intention of surprising the garrison. Henry H. Snelling, a younger son of the colonel, writes; "He presented himself before the gates, demanding an interview for the purpose of having a talk with the white father. The vigilance of my father had for some time noticed evident signs of jealousy at the invasion of their territory by a military force, as also a disposition to turbulence among the Indians, and when Wahnatah arrived at the gate of the fort he found it closed against him, and instead of surprising the fort, he was himself surprised to find himself and body-guard marching to the council chamber between files of bristling bayonets. In the council chamber his treachery of purpose was fully revealed to the satisfaction of the whole garrison, and being deprived of his implements of war, and badges of honor presented to him by the United States and British government, which were burned to ashes

before his eyes upon the parade ground, he was dismissed in disgrace. I shall never forget the scene which followed this summary and deserved punishment of this great chief, who, together with his warriors forming his body-guard, still more severely punished themselves for the failure of their plan by fearfully gashing their limbs with their knives."

After this, he continues, Wahnatah "was one of Colonel Snelling's most unwavering Indian friends, and never after did he attempt hostile demonstrations against the fort."

Major Long's expedition reached Lake Traverse on the 22d of July, 1823, and Prof. W. H. Keating thus describes Wahnatah or Wanotan:

"The principal interest which we experienced in the neighborhood of Lake Traverse was from an acquaintance with Wanotan, the most distinguished chief of the Yanktoanan tribe, which, as we were informed, is subdivided into six bands. He is one of the greatest men of the Dakkotoh nation, and although but twenty-eight years of age, he has already acquired great renown as a warrior. At the early age of eighteen he exhibited much valor in the war against the Americans, and was wounded several times. He was then inexperienced and served under his father, who was chief of his tribe, and bore a mortal enmity to the Americans. Wanotan has since learned to form a better estimate of our nation. He is aware that it is to the interest of his people to remain at peace with us, and would, probably, in case of another war between the United States and England, take part with the former. Those who know him well commend his sagacity and judgment, as well as valor. He is a tall man, being upwards of six feet high; his countenance would be esteemed handsome in any country, his features being regular and well-shaped. There is an intelligence which beams through his eye which is not the usual concomitant of Indian features. His manners are dignified and reserved; his attitudes are graceful and easy, though they appear to be somewhat studied. When speaking of the Dakkotohs, we purposely postponed mentioning the frequent vows which they make, and their strict adherence to them, because one of the best evidences which we have collected on this point connects itself with the character of Wanotan, and may give a favorable idea of his extreme fortitude in enduring pain. In the summer of 1822 he undertook a journey, from which, apprehending much danger on the

part of the Chippewas, he made a vow to the sun that if he returned safe he would abstain from all food or drink for the space of four successive days and nights, and that he would distribute among his people all the property which he possessed, including all his lodges, horses, dogs, etc. On his return, which happened without accident, he celebrated the dance of the Sun; this consisted in making three cuts through his skin, one on his breast and one on each of his arms. The skin was cut in the manner of a loop, so as to permit a rope to pass under the strip of skin and flesh which was thus divided from the body. The ropes being passed through, their ends were secured to a tall vertical pole, planted at about forty yards from his lodge. He then began to dance round this pole, at the commencement of his fast, frequently swinging himself in the air, so as to be supported merely by the cords which were secured to the strips of skin cut off from his arms and breast. He continued this exercise with few intermissions during the whole of his fast, until the fourth day about ten o'clock A. M., when the strip of skin from his breast gave way. Notwithstanding which he interrupted not his dance, although supported merely by his arms. At noon the strip from his left arm snapped off. His uncle then thought he had suffered enough; he drew his knife and cut off the skin from his right arm, upon which Wanotan fell to the ground and swooned. The heat at the time was extreme. He was left exposed in that state to the sun until night, when his friends brought him some provisions. After the ceremony was over he distributed to them the whole of his property, among which were five fine horses, and he and his two squaws left his lodge, abandoning every article of their furniture.

"As we appeared upon the brow of the hill which commands the company's fort, a salute was fired from a number of Indian tents which were pitched in the vicinity, from the largest of which the American colors were flying. And as soon as we had dismounted from our horses we received an invitation to a feast which Wanotan had prepared for us. The gentlemen of the party informed us that as soon as the Indians had heard of our contemplated visit they had commenced their preparations for a festival, and that they had killed three of their dogs. We repaired to a sort of pavilion which they had erected by the union of several skin lodges. Fine buffalo robes were scattered all around, and the air was perfumed by

the odor of sweet scenting grass which had been burned in it. On entering the lodge we saw the chief seated near the further end of it, and one of his principal men pointed out to us the place which was destined for our accommodation; it was at the upper end of the lodge; the Indians who were in it taking no further notice of us. These consisted of the chief, his son, a lad about eight years old, and eight or ten of the principal warriors. The chief's dress presented a mixture of the European and aboriginal costume; he wore moccasins and leggins of splendid scarlet cloth, a blue breechcloth, a fine shirt of printed muslin, over this a frock coat of fine blue cloth with scarlet facings, somewhat similar to the undress uniform coat of a Prussian officer; this was buttoned and secured round his waist by a belt. Upon his head he wore a blue cloth cap, made like a German fatigue cap. A very handsome Mackinaw blanket, slightly ornamented with paint, was thrown over his person. His son, whose features strongly favored those of his father, wore a dress somewhat similar, except that his coat was parti-colored, one-half being made of blue and the other half of scarlet cloth. He wore a round hat with a plated silver band and a large cockade. From his neck were suspended several silver medals, doubtless presents to his father. This lad appeared to be a great favorite of Wanotan's, who seemed to indulge him more than is customary for the Indians to do. As soon as we had taken our seats the chief passed his pipe round, and while we were engaged in smoking, two of the Indians arose and uncovered the large kettles which were standing over the fire, emptying their contents into a dozen of wooden dishes which were placed all round the lodge. These consisted of buffalo meat boiled with tepsin, also the same vegetable boiled without the meat, in buffalo grease, and finally the much esteemed dog meat, all of which were dressed without salt. In compliance with the established usage of travelers to taste of everything, we all partook of the latter with a mixed feeling of curiosity and reluctance. Could we have divested ourselves entirely of the prejudices of education, we should doubtless have unhesitatingly acknowledged this to be among the best meat that we had ever eaten. It was remarkably fat, and sweet and palatable."

COLUMBIA FUR COMPANY.

In 1822 the Columbia Fur company was organized with its central post at Lake Traverse. The principal members were Jeffries, Laidlaw, Renville

and Prescott. After a few years it united with the American Fur Company. Jeffries was a Scotchman, and was buried at *Lac qui Parle*.

CHARLES HESS.

Charles Hess had been in the employ of the North West Company, of Canada, but after this was merged into the Hudson Bay Company, he remained a trapper at Pembina. After the Columbia Fur Company was formed he entered its service, and with two carts and horses with his family, consisting of eight persons, and goods, started for Lake Traverse. When he had traveled half that distance a herd of buffalo appeared, and Hess mounted his horse, and for a long distance pursued them.

A roving band of Sioux having observed Hess, leaving his wife, who was a Chippeway, and children, to hunt the buffalo, attacked them. When the trader returned at sunset he found the bodies of his wife and children were naked and had been thrown into the fire; their heads were divested of their natural covering, and their bodies bristled with arrows. Five of his children's corpses were there, but his oldest daughter was missing. The trader told his tale to Joseph Snelling, who has given his words as follows: "I dug their graves with the knife I wore in my belt. I had no fear that the wolves would disturb them, for the carcasses of the buffalo covered the prairie. The work occupied me all night. I took one last embrace of her, who although her hue was dark, had been my faithful partner in twenty years of joy and sorrow. With a weak and trembling heart I laid my family in the earth."

He then began to think of the recovery of his daughter. After a four day's journey he reached Lake Traverse and was kindly received by McKenzie, Laidlaw and other traders of the Columbia Fur Company. The next day he was taken ill, and before he recovered he was told that the Sioux who had captured his daughter had taken her as his wife. Snelling writes: "As force could avail him nothing, Hess determined to go alone, and unarmed, in quest of his daughter. When he arrived at the camp another dreadful spectacle was prepared for him. The scalps of his family were hung upon a pole and the savages were dancing around them in triumph. He presented himself before his daughter's husband or master, and uncovering his breast, said, 'I am worthy of pity. This is my only child; restore her, or strike me as

you struck her mother. I am alone on earth; hold here is a ransom.'

"The Sioux captor replied: 'The ransom is little, but you are old and need some one to make your clothes and moccasins, and to take care of you. Tarry and partake of our cheer before you depart. Then take your child and none shall molest you.'"

In safety he returned to Lake Traverse, and the daughter afterward became the wife of an Indian trader.

In the year 1824 Hess went to Washington with Maj. Taliaferro, the Indian agent, in the capacity of interpreter to Wahnatah and other Sioux Indians. To use the words of Snelling: "He had not dwelt in anything like a town before. He was tall and thin to emaciation, but a life of constant exercise had indurated his muscles almost to the hardness of iron. He was straight and strong and for his age active. His eye had lost none of its quickness or brilliancy, and he stole along the streets with the noiseless Indian step; if a carriage rattled behind him he would start and feel for his knife, as he used to do in the wilderness. On his return to the north-west he died of a complication of diseases, and his bones lie on the bank of St. Peters, now known as the Minnesota river.

JOSEPH RENVILLE.

Joseph Renville was of mixed descent, and his history forms a link between the past and the present history of Minnesota. His father was a French trader of much reputation. His mother was a Dakota, connected with some of the principal men of the Kaposia band. He was born below the town of St. Paul, on the east side, about the year 1779, during the war of the American revolution.

Accustomed to see no European countenance but that of his father, in sports, habits and feeling he was a full Dakota youth. As often happens his mother deserted her husband and went to live with one of her own blood. The father noticing the activity of his son's mind, took him to Canada before he was ten years of age, and placed him under the tuition of a priest of Rome. His instructor appears to have been both a kind and good man, and from him he received a slight knowledge of the French language, and elements of the Christian religion. Before he attained to manhood he was brought back to the Dakota land, and was called to mourn the death of his father.

At that time there was a British officer by the name of Dickson, who lived in what is now Min-

nesota, and was in the employ of an English Fur Company. Knowing that young Renville was energetic he employed him as a "coureur des bois."

In 1797 he wintered, in company with a Mr. Porlier, near Sauk Rapids. The late General Pike was introduced to him at Prairie du Chien, and was conducted by him to the Falls of St. Anthony. This officer was pleased with him and recommended him for the post of United States interpreter. In a letter to General Wilkinson, written at Mendota, Sept. 8, 1805, he says: "I beg leave to recommend for that appointment a Mr. Joseph Renville, who has served as interpreter for the Sioux last spring at the Illinois, and who has acted gratuitously and willingly as my interpreter in all my conferences with the Sioux. He is a man respected by the Indians, and I believe an honest one."

At the breaking out of the last war with Great Britain, Col. Dickson was employed by that government to hire the warlike tribes of the northwest to fight against the United States. Renville received from them an appointment and rank of captain in the British army, and with warriors from Kaposia and other bands of Dakotas, marched to the American frontier. In 1813 he was present at the siege of Fort Meigs. One afternoon, while he was seated with Wapasha and the renowned Petit Corbeau, the grandfather of the present chief of the Kaposia band, an Indian presented himself and told the chiefs that they were wanted by the head men of the other nations that were there congregated. When they arrived at the rendezvous they were surprised to find that the Winnebagoes had taken an American captive, and after roasting him, had apportioned his body in as many dishes as there were nations, and had invited them to participate in the feast. Both the chiefs and Renville were indignant at this inhumanity, and Col. Dickson being informed of the fact the Winnebago who was the author of the outrage, was turned out of camp.

In 1815 he accompanied the Kaposia chief to Drummond Island, who had been invited by the commandant of that post to make him a visit. On their arrival they were informed by the officer that he had sent for them to thank them in the name of his majesty for the aid they had rendered during the war. He concluded by pointing to a large pile of goods which he said were presents from Great Britain. Petit Corbeau replied that his people had been prevailed upon by the British to

make war upon the people they scarcely knew, who had never done them any harm. "Now," continued the brave Kaposia chief, "After we have fought for you under many hardships, lost some of our people and awakened the vengeance of our neighbors, you make peace for yourselves and leave us to get such terms as we can; but no, we will not take them. We hold them and yourselves in equal contempt."

For a short period after the war the subject of this memoir resided in Canada, and received the half pay of a British captain. He next entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, or North West Company, whose posts extended to the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. In winter he resided with his family among the Dakotas; in summer he visited the trading posts which extended as far as the sources of the Red River.

In 1819 was commenced the erection of the fort at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota. From this time Renville became more acquainted with the people of the United States, and some of his posts being within the limits of the republic, and there being great commotion in the Hudson Bay Company, he with several other experienced trappers, established a new company in 1822, which they called the Columbia Fur Company. Of this new organization he was the presiding genius. When Major Long arrived at Fort St. Anthony, as Snelling was then called, in the year 1823, he became acquainted with Renville, and engaged him as the interpreter of the expedition to explore the Minnesota and Red River of the North. The historian of the expedition, Prof. Keating, gave to the world one of the most interesting accounts of Dakota nation that has ever been published, and he states that for most of the information he is indebted to the subject of this sketch.

Shortly after the Columbia Fur Company commenced its operations, the American Fur Company of New York, of which John Astor was one of the directors, not wishing any rivals in the trade, purchased their post and good will, and retained the "coureurs des bois." Under this new arrangement Renville removed to Lac qui Parle and erected a trading-house, and here he resided until the end of his days.

The Rev. T. S. Williamson, of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, arrived at Fort Snelling in 1834; then returned to the East, and in 1835 came back with assistant missionaries. Renville warmly welcomed him, and rendered him invaluable assist-

ance in the establishment of the mission. Upon the arrival of the missionaries at Lac qui Parle, he provided them with a temporary home. He acted as interpreter, he assisted in translating the Scriptures, and removed many of the prejudices of the Indians against the teachers of the white man's religion. His name appears in connection with several Dakota books. Dr. Watts' second Catechism for Children, published in Boston in 1837, by Crocker & Brewster, was partly translated by him.

In 1839 a volume of extracts from the Old Testament, and a volume containing the Gospel of Mark, was published by Kendell & Henry, Cincinnati, the translation of which was given orally by Mr. Renville and penned by Dr. Williamson. Crocker & Brewster in 1842 published *Dakota Dowanpi Kin, or Dakota Hymns*, many of which were composed by the subject of this sketch. The following tribute to his ability as a translator appeared in the *Missionary Herald* of 1846, published at Boston:

"Mr. Renville was a remarkable man, and he was remarkable for the energy with which he pursued such objects as he deemed of primary importance. His power of observing and remembering facts, and also words expressive of simple ideas, was extraordinary. Though in his later years he could read a little, yet in translating he seldom took a book in his hand, choosing to depend on hearing rather than sight, and I have often had occasion to observe, that after hearing a long, unfamiliar verse read from the Scriptures, he would immediately render it from the French into Dakota, two languages extremely unlike in their idioms and idea of the words, and repeat it over two or three words at a time, so as to give full opportunity to write it down. He also had a remarkable tact in discovering the aim of a speaker, and conveying the intended impression, when many of the ideas and words were such as had nothing corresponding to them in the minds and language of the addressed. The qualities fitted him for an interpreter, and it was generally admitted he had no equal."

It would be improper to conclude this article without some remarks upon the religious character of Renville. Years before there was a clergyman in Minnesota, he took his Indian wife to Prairie du Chien, and was married in accordance with Christian rites, by a minister of the Roman church. Before he became acquainted with missionaries, he sent for a large folio bible, in the French language,

and requested those connected with him in the fur trade to procure a clerk who could read it. This bible was probably the first bible in Minnesota, and in itself valuable for its antiquity. It was printed in Geneva, in 1588, and had the Latin preface by John Calvin, the great reformer.

The writer, in 1853, requested Dr. Williamson, of the Dakotah mission, to procure this same copy for the Historical Society. At his solicitation, one of the sons of the late Mr. Renville, brought it to the Mission House, at Lac qui Parle, to be forwarded to St. Paul. Before an opportunity occurred, the Mission House, with all of its contents, was consumed.

After the commencement of the mission at Lac qui Parle, his wife was the first full Dakota that joined the church of Christ, of whom we have any record. She was also the first Dakota that died in the Christian faith. Before she had ever seen a teacher of the religion of Christ, through the instruction of her husband, she had renounced the gods of the Dakotas. The following is an extract from a translation of Mr. Renville's account of his wife's death: "Now, to-day, you seem very much exhausted, and, she said, its this day now God invites me. I am remembering Jesus Christ who suffered for me, and depending on him alone. To-day I shall stand before God, and will ask him for mercy for you and all my children, and all my kinsfolk."

Afterwards, when all her children and relatives sat round her weeping, she said, "It is holy day, sing and pray." From very early in the morning, she was speaking of God, and telling her husband what to do. Thus she died "when the clock struck two."

In 1841, he was chosen and ordained a ruling elder, and from that time, till his death, discharged the duties of his office in a manner acceptable and profitable both to the native members of the church and the mission.

After a sickness of some days in March, 1846, his strong frame began to give evidence of speedy decay. Dr. Williamson thus narrates the death scene: "The evening before his decease he asked me what became of the soul immediately after death? I reminded him of our Saviour's words to the thief on the cross, and Paul's desire to depart and be with Christ. He said 'that is sufficient,' and presently added, 'I have great hope I shall be saved through grace.' Next morning (Sunday) about eight o'clock, I was called to see

him. He was so evidently in the agonies of death I did not think of attempting to do anything for him. After some time his breathing became easier, he was asked if he wished to hear a hymn. He replied 'yes.' After it was sung he said 'It is very good.' As he reclined on the bed, I saw a sweet serenity settling on his countenance, and I thought that his severest struggle was probably past, and so it proved. The clock striking ten, he looked at it and intimated that it was time for us to go to church. As we were about to leave, he extended his withered hand. After we left, he spoke some words of exhortation to his family, then prayed, and before noon calmly and quietly yielded up his spirit."

His descendants are still living among the Dakotas, and a grandson is pastor of a Presbyterian church among the Sioux. The son who bore his name died on February 8, 1858, in the neighborhood of the mission at Pajutazee. The Rev. S. R. Riggs, in a communication to the St. Paul Daily Times, remarks:

"The deceased was about forty-seven years of age, a son of Joseph Renville, who died at Lac qui Parle some years since, and whose memory is identified with the past history of Minnesota. Inheriting from his father many noble, generous qualities, unfortunately for himself and family, the habits of the Indian trade in which the deceased was educated were not such as enabled him to gain a comfortable livelihood by labor. After the death of his father he removed with his family to the Mississippi, and resided for some time at Kaposia, with Little Crow's band, many of whom were his mother's relatives. Soon after the cession of this Minnesota country to the United States, he with a younger brother, and cousin of the same family name, removed up to the neighborhood of Fort Ridgely. When they attended the payment at Yellow Medicine he was already far gone in the disease which has just terminated his earthly career. Here, in the house of a younger brother, and with other relatives, he with his family found a temporary home and a place to die. Through the kindness of friends and neighbors they have not wanted. It has been pleasant to see that former kindnesses received from the family when his father was a prince in wealth among them have not been entirely forgotten by the Dakotas, but have been returned now to the son in his sickness."

A METEORITE.

As Colonel Snelling, on the night of the 20th of September, 1822, was crossing the parade of his fort from the store to his quarters, he was startled by a meteor moving from north-west to south-east at an angle of about fifty degrees above the horizon, and when it struck the ground it sounded like a spent shell. He went immediately to the sentinel at the corner of the store and found him agitated, and he said a large ball of fire had passed near him, and fallen in the garrison garden on the Minnesota bottom. Other sentinels confirmed the story, and the next morning Colonel Snelling went to the spot, but the ground was marshy and he found no traces of the meteoric stone.

Surgeon Purcell's register for that day was: "Thermometer at 7 A. M., 54 degrees; at 2 P. M., 70; at 9 P. M., 50. Wind, N. W. Weather, clear. Light, fresh wind."

DEATH OF SURGEON PURCELL.

The first United States officer who died at Fort Snelling was Edward Purcell, a native of Virginia. He entered the service as surgeon's mate in 1813, and in July, 1818, became surgeon of the Fifth United States infantry. On the 11th of January, 1825, his death occurred.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WILLIAM JOSEPH SNELLING—HURON TERRITORY—
A LOST DROVER—OLD SPANISH COMMISSION—
JACOB FALSTROM—LIST OF TRADERS—REV. ALVAN
COE—DAKOTAH LEXICON—EARLY MARRIAGES—
CATLIN, THE ARTIST—FEATHERSTONSHAUGH'S EX-
PLORATION.

After an Indian agency had been established near the territory garrison, at the mouth of the Minnesota, no person could trade with the Sioux without a license from the agent. The traders licensed in 1823 were Philander Prescott, Duncan Campbell, Ezekiel Lockwood, Alexander Fari-bault, Daniel M. Wright and Joseph Snelling, known in literature as William Joseph Snelling.

WILLIAM JOSEPH SNELLING.

The latter was the son of the commandant of the post, nineteen years of age, who left West Point without graduating, of whom there is a notice on the ninety-seventh page of this volume. Almost thirty miles from Big Stone Lake, near the head-waters of the Minnesota, there are

several small lakes bordered with oak trees. Here is the supposed birth place of Wah-keen-yan, or 'Thunder Bird, one of the superior of the Sioux divinities, and it was called Thunder Nest. Young Snelling wrote a poem based on the Sioux tradition, which attracted notice, and is worthy of preservation as the earliest literary production of the Minnesota valley.

THE BIRTH OF THUNDER.

Look, white man, well on all around,
 These hoary oaks, these boundless plains;
 Tread lightly; this is holy ground:
 Here Thunder, awful spirit! reigns.
 Look on those waters far below,
 So deep beneath the prairie sleeping,
 The summer sun's meridian glow
 Scarce warms the sands their waves are heaping;
 And scarce the bitter blast can blow
 In winter on their icy cover;
 The Wind Sprite may not stoop so low,
 But bows his head and passes over.
 Perch'd on the top of yonder pine,
 The heron's billow-searching eye
 Can scarce his finny prey descry,
 Glad leaping where their colours shine,
 Those lakes, whose shores but now we trod,
 Sears deeply on earth's bosom dinted,
 Are the strong impress of a god.
 By Thunder's giant foot imprinted.
 Nay, stranger, as I live, 'tis truth!
 The lips of those who never lied,
 Repeat it daily to our youth.
 Famed heroes, erst my nation's pride,
 Beheld the wonder; and our sages
 Gave down the tale to after ages.
 Dost not believe? though blooming fair
 The flowerets court the breezes coy,
 Though now the sweet-grass scents the air,
 And sunny nature basks in joy,
 It is not ever so.
 Come when the lightning flashes,
 Come when the forest crashes,
 When shrieks of pain and woe
 Break on thy ear-drum thick and fast,
 From ghosts that shiver in the blast;
 Then shalt thou know and bend the knee
 Before the angry deity.
 But now attend, while I unfold
 The lore my brave forefathers taught;
 As yet the storm, the heat the cold,
 The changing seasons had not brought,
 Famine was not; each tree and grot
 Grew greener for the rain;
 The wanton doe, the buffalo,
 Blithe bounded on the plain.
 In mirth did man the hours employ
 Of that eternal spring;
 With song and dance, and shouts of joy,
 Did hill and valley ring.
 No death-shot peal'd upon the ear,
 No painted warrior poised the spear,
 No stake-doomed captive shook for fear;
 No arrow left the string,
 Save when the wolf to earth was borne;
 From foeman's head no scalp was torn;
 Nor did the pang of hate and scorn

The red man's bosom wring.
 Then waving fields of yellow corn
 Did our bless'd villages adorn.

Alas! that man will never learn
 His good from evil to discern.
 At length, by furious passions driven,
 The Indian left his babes and wife,
 And every blessing God had given,
 To mingle in the deadly strife.
 Fierce Wrath and haggard Envy soon
 Achieved the work that War begun;
 He left unsought the beast of chase,
 And prey'd upon his kindred race.
 But HE who rules the earth and skies,
 Who watches every bolt that flies;
 From whom all gifts, all blessings flow,
 With grief beheld the scene below.
 He wept; and, as the balmy shower
 Refreshing to the ground descended.
 Each drop gave being to a flower,
 And all the hills in homage bended.

"Alas!" the good Great Spirit said,
 "Man merits not the climes I gave;
 Where'er a hillock rears its head,
 He digs his brother's timeless grave;
 To every crystal rill of water,
 He gives the crimson stain of slaughter.
 No more for him my brow shall wear
 A constant, glad, approving smile;
 Ah, no! my eyes must wither glare
 On bloody hands and deeds of guile.
 Henceforth shall my lost spirit know
 The piercing wind, the blinding snow;
 The storm shall drench, the sun shall burn,
 The winter freeze them, each in turn.
 Henceforth their feeble frames shall feel
 A climate like their hearts of steel."

"The moon that night withheld her light,
 By fits, instead, a lurid glare
 Illumed the skies; while mortal eyes
 Were closed, and voices rose in prayer,
 While the revolving sun
 Three times his course might run,
 The dreadful darkness lasted;
 And all that time the red man's eye
 A sleeping spirit might espy,
 Upon a tree-top cradled high
 Whose trunk his breath had blasted.
 So long he slept, he grew so fast,
 Beneath his weight the gnarled oak
 Snapped, as the tempest snapped the mast;
 It fell and Thunder woke!
 The world to its foundation shook,
 The grizzly bear his prey forsook,
 The scowling heaven an aspect bore
 That man had never seen before;
 The wolf in terror fled away,
 And shone at last the light of day.

" 'Twas here he stood; these lakes attest
 Where first Waw-kee-an's footsteps pressed.
 About his burning brow a cloud,
 Black as the raven's wing he wore;
 Thick tempests swept him like a shroud,
 Red lightnings in his hand he bore;
 Like two bright suns his eyeballs shone,
 His voice was like the cannon's tone;
 And, where he breathed, the land became,
 Prairie and wood, one sheet of flame.

Not long upon the mountain height
 The first and worst of storm abode,
 For, moving in his fearful might,
 Abroad the God-begotten strode.
 Afar, on yonder faint blue mound,
 In the horizon's utmost bound.
 At the first stride his foot he set;
 The jarring world confessed the shock.
 Stranger! the track of Thunder yet
 Remains upon the living rock.

"The second step, he gained the sand
 On far Superior's storm beat strand;
 Then with his shout the concave rung,
 As up to heaven the giant sprung
 On high, beside his sire to dwell;
 But still, of all the spots on earth,
 He loves the woods that gave him birth.
 Such is the tale our fathers tell.

After his father left Fort Snelling he returned to Boston, and in 1831 a work from his pen was published by Stimpson & Clapp, with this title: "A brief and impartial history of the life and actions of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. By a Free Man."

Under a pseudonym he also published "Tales of Travels West of the Mississippi." In 1834 he was editor of the New England Galaxy, and was severe in his editorials upon certain gambling-houses, and the drunkenness of a judge, which led to his trial for a libel of the Hon. Benjamin Whitman, Sr., judge of the police court, Boston. Contributions from his pen are found in the North American Review for the years 1831 and 1835, and in the Boston Book of 1837. Other works have been already alluded to on the 97th page of this volume. At the time of his death, in 1848, he was editor of the Boston Herald.

HURON TERRITORY.

The first movement for an organized government in the valley of the upper Mississippi was in 1828, when a number of citizens in the lead mines near Galena, Illinois, memorialized congress to organize Huron territory with Galena for its capital, whose northern boundary would be the British Possessions, its western boundary the Red River of the North, Lac Traverse, Big Stone Lake, and a line from there to the Missouri river, and thence easterly to the Mississippi; its southern boundary a line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to its intersection with the Mississippi, its eastern boundary through the centre of Lake Michigan, across Michigan territory to Lake Superior, comprising what is now Minnesota, Wisconsin, the north half of Iowa and a portion of northern Illinois.

A LOST DROVER.

During the month of June, 1828, a drover from Missouri, named Gibson, lost his way while driving cattle to Selkirk settlement, and abandoned them near Lac qui Parle. Mr. Renville the trader then took charge of them, and eighty-four head were subsequently sold by the Indian agent's order for \$750, and the money sent to the unfortunate drover.

A SPANISH COMMISSION.

One day in June, 1828, an old Sioux visited the fort and produced a Spanish commission dated A. D. 1781, and signed by Colonel Francisco Crozat, military governor of Louisiana, the valley of the Minnesota at that time having been a portion of the Spanish dominions and subsequently under the jurisdiction of France.

JACOB FALSTROM.

On the 31st of August Jacob Falstrom brought a mail to the fort from Prairie du Chien. The career of this person was full of romance. Born in Sweden, at the age of nine years he became a cabin boy on a vessel which was wrecked on the English coast. At length friendless and penniless he found himself in London, where he met Lord Selkirk, who treated him with kindness, and through his influence he came to the Selkirk settlement by way of Hudson's bay and York river. In time he married the sister of Bonga, a descendant of a negro from the West Indies, who came with a British officer to Lake Superior during the last century, and married a Chippeway woman. For several years Falstrom lived on the reservation near the fort, but about the year 1840 was ordered with others to seek another location.

In the year 1838 he made a profession of Christianity, and united with the Methodists who were engaged in missionary work among the Sioux of Kaposia and Red Rock. Until recently he was alive and respected.

LICENSED TRADERS 1826-'7.

Ezeziel Lockwood.....	Lac qui Parle
Joseph Montreville.....	
Joseph Laframbois	
Hazen Mooers.....	Cheyenne River
Hill M. Fisher.....	Lac Traverse
Augustin Rocque.....	Red River Forks
Philander Prescott.....	Leaf Lake
Joseph Renville.....	Lac qui Parle
Francis Frenier.....	Devil's Lake
Daniel Lamont.....	Near Fort Snelling
J. B. Faribault.....	" "

Alexis Bailly. Near Fort Snelling
 Louis Provencalle. Little Rapids
 Alexander Faribault. Traverse des Sioux
 Duncan Campbell. " "
 William Dickson. " "

1829-'30.

Alexis Bailly. Near Fort Snelling
 Alexander Culbertson. " "
 Hazen Mooers. Lac Traverse
 Joseph Renville. Lac qui Parle
 Louis Provencalle. Traverse des Sioux
 Jean Demarras. Grand Forks, Red River

1830-'31.

Duncan Campbell. Traverse des Sioux
 N. Frenier. White Wood
 A. Faribault. Cannon River
 L. Provencalle. Traverse des Sioux
 J. R. Brown. Near Fort Snelling
 Alexander Culbertson. " "

1833-'34.

Joseph R. Brown. Oliver's Grove
 Alexis Bailly. Near Fort Snelling
 Louis Provencalle. Traverse des Sioux
 J. R. Faribault. Little Rapids
 Hazen Mooers. Lac Traverse
 Joseph Renville. Lac qui Parle
 B. F. Baker. Near Fort Snelling
 J. Renville, jr. Little Rapids
 Philander Prescott. Traverse des Sioux
 James Wells. Little Rapids

REV. ALVAN COE.

Upon page 107 of this volume there is a notice of the Rev. Alvan Coe, a Presbyterian who was with Mr. Stevens the first to visit Fort Snelling in 1829, to see if a mission station could be established among the Sioux. Schoolcraft thus speaks of Coe: "Of the disinterested nature, and character of this man's benevolence for the Indian races, no man knowing him ever doubted. He has literally been going about doing good since our arrival here [Sault Ste Marie] in 1822. In his zeal to shield them from the arts of petty traders he has often gone so far as to incur the ill will and provoke the slanderous tongues of some few people. Wiser, in some senses, and more prudent people in their worldly affairs, probably exist, but no man of a purer, simpler and more exalted faith."

GENESIS OF THE DAKOTAH LEXICON.

The *Dakotah Dictionary*, the joint labor of the Sioux missionaries, published by the Smithsonian Institution, at the time of its publication, was the

largest contribution to aboriginal philology which had ever been made. Its beginning is thus told by the Rev. Samuel W. Pond:

"With the vowels my brother and I found no difficulty, for there are in *Dakotah* but five vowel sounds, and they are common to the English, but with the consonants there are sounds which no English letter or letters can be made to express. To meet this deficiency, we took such letters from the English alphabet as are not needed in *Dakota*, and gave them new names, and new powers, and we also made the single characters *c* and *x* represent *ch* and *sh* sounds in English. We submitted the alphabet to Dr. Williamson upon his arrival, and it continued to be used without material alteration, until the publication of the *Dictionary* by the Smithsonian Institution. Lieutenant E. A. Ogden came to Fort Snelling about the same time we did, but he was then a wild young man, but the next winter he became a decided Christian, and became one of the excellent of the earth. To occupy his time, with other young officers, he employed Scott Campbell, the interpreter, to go through the English dictionary with them, and they writing down under his dictation, the corresponding *Dakotah* words. Ogden afterwards gave his manuscript to me. With the aid of the Indians we succeeded in obtaining from the manuscript a considerable number of words that were new to us."

CATLIN THE ARTIST.

On the 24th of June 1835, the steamboat *Warrior* reached the mouth of the Minnesota, and among the passengers was George Catlin the painter of Indian portraits. Mr. Sibley furnished him and his friend Mr. Wood, an English gentleman of intelligence, with horses without charge, and a faithful Indian guide, to visit the Sacred Red Pipe Stone Quarry. In a month Catlin returned to Fort Snelling, and on the 27th of July, left in a birch bark canoe, with one soldier for *Prairie du Chien*. His portraits and notes have been published. Mr. Sibley writes: "His letters abounded with mis-statements, and the voluminous work subsequently produced by him was equal to them in that respect. The people in this quarter were absolutely astounded at his mis-representation of men and things. There is but one redeeming feature in his book, and that is his sketches of Indian faces and scenes, which are sufficiently faithful as he was skilful in that line, and his pencil could

not therefore, like his pen, vary much from the truth.

EARLY MARRIAGES

Major Taliaferro, the Indian agent, being commissioned a justice of the peace, in the absence of clergymen, officiated at most of the early marriages. Among others, he united in matrimony Hippolite Provost and Margaret Brunell, July 3, 1835; ———— Godfrey and Sophia Perry, July 29, 1835; Charles Mousseau and Fanny Perry, February, 1836; James Wells and Jane Graham, September 12, 1836; Alpheus R. French and Mary Ann Henry, November 29, 1836; Harriet, a negro slave of Major Taliaferro was subsequently married by him, to Dred Scott, a negro slave of Surgeon Emerson, whose name was rendered famous by the decision of Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH'S EXPLORATION.

George W. Featherstonhaugh, a growling Englishman, in 1835, assisted by Professor W. W. Mather, under the direction of the United States government, made a slight geological survey of the valley of the Minnesota. After he returned to England he published, in 1847, a work called "Canoe voyages up the Minnaw Sotor," full of coarse personalities.

After breakfasting with Major Bliss, the commandant, he left the fort on the 16th of September, and with Milor as guide and interpreter, began to ascend the Minnesota. At half-past eleven he reached a small Sioux village, "the residence of a chief who is known to the French traders as Penichon."

On the 19th, at seven A. M., he reached a village on the right bank, the residence of the Chief Wakandoanka, known to the voyageurs as Le Bras Casse, on account of a broken arm, and at four P. M., he passed the village of Red Eagle. On the 20th, in the afternoon, he reached Traverse des Sioux, and in his journal he writes: "The Sioux, who in old times came from the south to trade with the French, used to cross the river here. A little farther on I landed at a prairie, and walked to an agent of Mr. Sibley's, of the name of Le Blanc [Provencale]. I found him at home with his Sioux wife, and some very nice little children."

Under date of the the 22d of September he writes: "Soon after eight A. M., we came to the mouth of the Mahkatoh, or Blue Earth river, a word composed of mahkah (earth) and toh (blue)" He was told that the blue earth used by the In-

dians was at a point one hour and a half distant by canoe. At mid-day he came to a fork of the Blue Earth on the right, and "proceeding three-quarters of a mile, reached the place which the Sisseton's had described to us as being that to which the Indians resorted for their pigment." The bluff was about 150 feet high and the trail thereto well trodden, and the earth was covered by a silicate of iron.

Renville having invited him to tea he writes: "When I found his wife an obliging Nahcotoh woman, his son twenty-six years old, two daughters not very prepossessing, and a young fair-haired maiden about fifteen years old, the daughter of a white trader by an Indian woman."

The fair-haired girl was the daughter of Jeffries, a Scotchman and Indian trader, who had died and was buried at Lac qui Parle, having four half-breed children.

On the 4th of October Featherstonhaugh arrived at Lac Traverse and was cordially received at the trading post by Joseph R. Brown. The next morning, after sleeping upon Mr. Brown's floor, he accepted his invitation to breakfast, which from his description was not tempting. He writes: "I made a poor exchange of my own humble resources for his, which were of the coarsest kind, and as dirty as they were coarse; a few broken plates placed on a filthy board, with what he called coffee and maize bread to correspond. As I swallowed this disgusting food I consoled myself by reflecting that it saved one repast out of my own stock. Upon my inquiring of him who was his cook he told me that she was a Nahcotoh woman, the widow of that brother of Renville's whom the Chippeways had murdered, and that Renville had sent her here to live and lament her widowhood. When she came into the room to remove the plates I observed that she was tall and well made, with all the remains of a handsome woman. Like many others she had been the favorite Indian wife of an American trader, and had had a daughter by one Lockwood."

Toward night on the 5th of October he reached Big Stone Lake, and at 3 P. M. on the 8th he was again at Lac qui Parle, and on the 14th at Traverse des Sioux, and was presented by Provencale's squaw, with a fawn-colored musk-rat skin, considered a rarity; on the 16th he returned to Fort Snelling and became the guest of Major Bliss. The next day he visited the trading house of B. F. Baker, dined with Major Taliaferro, the Indian

agent, and wife, and passed the evening with a Mr. and Mrs. Mirie, who kept a kind of sutler's store.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TREATIES OF 1837—WIDOW OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON—FIRST ROMAN CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA—CENSUS OF 1849—FIRST STEAMBOATS ON MINNESOTA RIVER—NAME ST. PETER CHANGED.

The treaties of 1837 were of great importance as by their ratification the country west of the Mississippi was opened for settlement. During the summer of this year Charles Vineyard, a sub-agent, was sent to invite the Chippewas to a council at Fort Snelling with United States commissioners. Twelve hundred of this tribe, in July, assembled as requested. The American Fur company in a treaty made in 1830, succeeded in having inserted for the first time a clause by which an Indian tribe would be held responsible for the bad debts created by individuals of the nation. The treaty at Fort Snelling was concluded on the 29th of July, not without excitement. Two prominent traders entered the Indian agent's office, in apparent haste, and asked for pen and paper. Some one soon returned and handed to Verplanck Antwerp, secretary of the commissioner, General Dodge, a claim for the mills on the Chippewa river, to the amount of \$5000. The Indians were astonished at the fraud. One chief, for the sake of peace was willing to allow \$500 for that which had been erected by white men for their own profit on unceded lands, but old Hole-in-the-Day and others objected even to this. Soon after, yelling was heard near B. F. Baker's trading post at Cold Spring, and a band of Chippewas were seen marching over under the guidance of Lyman M. Warren, an old trader, for the purpose of securing the recognition of a large claim. As they rushed into the treaty arbor Major Taliaferro, the Indian agent, encouraged by Hole-in-the-Day, pointed a pistol at Warren, but General Dodge begged him not to shoot. The traders gained the day and the treaty was ratified with the following article: "The sum of \$70,000 shall be applied to the payment, by the United States, of certain claims against the Indians; of which amount \$28,000 shall at their request be paid to Wittion A. Aitkin, \$25,000 to Lyman Warren, and

other just demands against them, which they acknowledged to be the case with regard to that presented by Hercules L. Dousman for the sum of \$5,000, and they request that it be paid."

The treaty with the Chippewas being concluded, General Dodge requested the Indian agent to select a delegation of Sioux and proceed to Washington. The traders attempted to prevent the departure of the Sioux, until they made a promise that they would provide for the indebtedness of individuals to traders.

The agent, keeping his own counsel, engaged a steamboat to be ready on a certain day. Captain Lafferty was promptly at Fort Snelling, and, to the astonishment of the traders, the agent, interpreters and a portion of the delegation were quickly on board, and the boat glided down the river. Stopping at Kaposia, Big Thunder came aboard with his pipe-bearer; at Red Wing, Wahkoota and his war chief became passengers; and at Winona, Wapashah and others increased the delegation to twenty-six. Without accident they reached Washington, and a synopsis of a treaty was presented to Mr. Poinsett, the secretary of war.

The Fur company was in turn represented by H. H. Sibley, Alexis Bailly, Joseph Laframbois, Augustus Rocque, Francis Labathe and others, and on the 29th of September a treaty was signed, and the next year was ratified by the senate and approved by the president.

The Sioux delegation returned by way of St. Louis, and from thence they came on the steamboat Rollo to Fort Snelling. On the way one of the boilers collapsed, but fortunately no one was scalded, and on the 10th of November, 1837, the party landed in safety.

MARRIAGE AT LA QUÉ PABLE.

In November, 1837, Gideon H. Pond was married to Sarah Poage, sister of the wife of Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. S. R. Riggs, missionary, and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Williamson. The exercises were interpreted to the Sioux who were present, by the trader, Joseph Renville. After the ceremony there was a feast for the Indians. The wife of Mr. Riggs wrote: "I know not when I have seen a group so novel as I found on repairing to the room where these poor creatures were promiscuously seated. On my left sat an old man nearly blind; before me the woman who dipped out the potatoes from a five-pail boiler sat on the floor; and near her was an old man dividing the

bacon, clenching it firmly in his hand, and looking up occasionally to see how many there were requiring a share. In the corner sat a lame man, eagerly devouring his potatoes, and around were scattered women and children. When the last ladle was filled from the large pot of turnips, one by one they hastily departed, borrowing dishes to carry home the supper, to divide with the children who had remained in charge of the tents."

MARYATT THE NOVELIST.

On the morning of the 13th of June, 1838, the steamboat Burlington, Captain Throckmorton arrived at Fort Snelling with a number of visitors, among whom was Captain Maryatt of the British navy, the well known novelist. The following extracts from his published observations are interesting reminiscences of the past.

VISIT TO LAKE HARRIET.

He writes: "I went out about nine miles to a Sioux village on the banks of a small lake [Harriet]. Their lodges were built cottage fashion, of small fir poles, and covered inside and out with bark, with a hole, in the center, for the smoke to escape. I entered one of these lodges; the interior was surrounded by a continuous bed placed round three of the sides, about three feet from the floor, and on this platform was a quantity of buffalo skins and pillows; the fire was in the center, and the baggage was stored away under the bed places. A missionary [Rev. J. D. Stevens] resides at the village, and has paid great attention to the small band under his care."

Hon. H. H. Sibley in an address before the Minnesota Historical Society in 1856 said: "Captain Maryatt, an English naval officer, known as the author of *Peter Simple* and other works of fiction, was my visitor for several weeks. He had little of the gentleman either in his manners or appearance."

WIDOW OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

On the morning of the 26th of June, A. D. 1838, the steamer Burlington arrived for the third time since the opening of navigation, at the mouth of the Minnesota with about 150 soldiers for Fort Snelling, and a few tourists.

Among these was a venerable woman who was the daughter of one of the most distinguished men of New York. During the winter of 1780, she was with her father, who was General Philip Schuyler, at Washington's headquarters, Morristown, N. J., and there she charmed, and at the age of 22, married Washington's favorite aide and military secretary, the then young Alexander Hamil-

ton. After the war of the revolution her husband was active in framing the United States constitution, and appointed by Washington the first secretary of the treasury. In July, 1804, as every one knows he fell in a duel with Aaron Burr.

His widow received the sympathy of the nation, and as she advanced in years she appeared to renew her youth. She came west in 1838 to visit her son, W. S. Hamilton, engaged in the lead mines of Wisconsin, and afterwards at Galena, she embarked for a tour to the Upper Mississippi.

A lady who entertained her wrote: "Pleasant and unaffected, she stands among my dearest recollections. She bore her age with graceful dignity and was remarkably active. Every morning before breakfast she would, unattended, take a long walk in search of wild flowers."

It was sunrise when the Burlington reached Fort Snelling, and at 8 o'clock the officers of the fort in full uniform came to pay their respects to one who had been a belle at Washington's headquarters. At 9 a carriage was sent to take her to the Falls of St. Anthony, and about 4 in the afternoon she returned and was received at the gate of the fort by the officers. Leaning upon the commandant's arm she was escorted to a chair upon a carpet spread in the center of the campus, and then the troops under arms marched by and saluted. After this she was taken to headquarters and entertained. The same night she left in the steamboat for Galena. Subsequently she resided with a married daughter in the city of Washington, and for years she charmed those who met her by the grace and simplicity of her manner.

She lived in that city near the residence of Alexander Ramsey when a representative in congress from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was very attentive to his wife when she came to Washington a bride, and she was permitted to see the territory of Minnesota organized from the region which she had visited when hundreds of miles beyond the limits of civilization, and to see Alexander Ramsey appointed its first governor. She died on November 9, 1854, at the ripe age of 97 years and three months.

FIRST WOOL MANUFACTURED IN MINNESOTA.

The first manufacture of wool in Minnesota was at the Presbyterian mission at Lac qui Parle. The wife of A. G. Huggins, an assistant missionary taught the Sioux girls to twist flax and wool, and in the fall of 1838 to knit socks. The next year Mr. Huggins put up a loom, and two Sioux women

and two girls, each, wove enough linsey to make a gown.

FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICES IN MINNESOTA VALLEY.

On the 23d of June, 1839, Bishop Loras, of the Roman Catholic church left Dubuque in a steam-boat for the mouth of the Minnesota river, accompanied by Abbe Pelemourges, and a young man who acted as interpreter. The bishop wrote: "Our arrival was a source of great joy to the Catholics who had never before seen a priest or bishop in these remote regions; they manifested a great desire to assist at divine worship and to approach the sacrament of the church. The wife of our host, who had already received some religious instruction was baptized and confirmed; she subsequently received the sacrament of matrimony and made her first communion. The Catholics of St. Peter amounted to 185. Fifty-six were baptized, administered communion to thirty, these adults, and four received the nuptial benediction."

He, in the letter, from which we have quoted, also narrates his conversations with the chief, at an Indian village some miles from the fort, which indicates the ignorance and prejudice of the Indian, as well as his disposition to belie the work of those self-denying missionaries, the brothers Pond, and others, who worked for years, for the welfare of the Sioux, and are justly honored by men of every creed. The bishop writes; "I asked him what a protestant missionary, who received a large sum from the Bible society was doing among them. The chief's answer was, 'that he was doing no good. It had been agreed that he should cultivate the fields of the savages and instruct their children, but neglected both the one and the other. He observed, a minister of prayer ought to have neither wife nor children, and that there is no difference between us and this man.'"

FOURTH OF JULY SERVICES INTERRUPTED.

Bishop Loras was near the fort at the time of the battle between the Sioux and Chippeways, noticed on the 103d page, and he gives the following description: "On Thursday, the 63d anniversary of the independence of the United States, my adopted country, while holding services, a wild music suddenly burst upon our ears. A moment after I perceived through the windows a band of savages, all covered with blood, executing a barbarous dance and singing one of their death songs. At the top of two poles were fifty bloody scalps,

to which a part of the skulls were attached, the terrible trophies of the prowess of the hard fight of the preceding days. You may well imagine what an impression such a sight made upon my mind. I finished the services as well as I could."

NICOLLET AND FREMONT.

During the summer of 1839 Jean N. Nicollet, of whom there is some notice on page 102, made a second tour in Minnesota, accompanied by Lt. John C. Fremont, to whom was subsequently applied the soubriquet "Pathfinder." From the Missouri river they came to Lac qui Parle, and manifested an interest in the welfare of the missionaries, and made arrangements by which they were paid for the cattle which the Sioux had killed.

TREATIES OF 1841.

J. D. Doty, governor of Wisconsin, was in 1841 appointed by the United States to treat with the Sioux for their lands west of the Mississippi. He held councils at Traverse des Sioux, Mendota and Wapashah, and agreements were made for ceding about twenty-five millions of acres, but the senate refused to confirm the treaties.

FIRST CHURCH BELL IN MINNESOTA.

In the summer of 1841 Dr. Williamson and Rev. S. R. Riggs, Presbyterian missionaries at Lac qui Parle, built a church of unburnt brick, which stood for thirteen years. It contained the first church bell ever used in Minnesota.

THOMAS LONGLEY DROWNED.

In June, 1842, Rev. S. R. Riggs established a mission station at Traverse des Sioux, and was accompanied hither by his wife's brother, Thomas Longley, a young man twenty-two years of age. With Mr. Riggs he went to bathe on the morning of the 15th of July, but in a few moments he sank, and his body was not found until the evening of the next day.

FIRST FRAMED HOUSE ABOVE FORT SNELLING.

In the fall of 1846, Rev. Samuel W. Pond was invited by the Indian Agent, and the Chief Shakpay, to reside at his village, where Oliver Fari-bault was then the trader. Mr. Pond accepted the request, and went down to Point Douglas and purchased lumber. His brother Gideon, afterwards brought up on the ice, with the aid of oxen, the timbers for the frame of a house. Then, with four yoke of oxen, Samuel again went after 4,000 feet of boards. Upon his return, near Grey Cloud Island, the animals slipped, fell, and broke through the ice. Relieved of their yokes by Mr. Pond, they scrambled out, and the harness having been

rearranged, the lumber reached Fort Snelling. At this point, the frame of the house was made, and in the spring of 1847, transported to Shakpay's village, and Mr. Pond lives in it to this day, in the suburbs of the white man's town of Shakopee.

A MARCH ON THE ICE.

The order for the troops at Fort Snelling to proceed to the seat of war, in Mexico, came while the Mississippi was frozen, and as there were no roads out to Prairie du Chien, they marched down on the ice which was probably the first instance of the kind in the military history of the United States.

WHITE AND MIXED BLOODS OF MINNESOTA VALLEY

JUNE, 1879.

MENDOTA.

Names.	Men	Women	Total
Henry H. Sibley, family or hired persons.....	4	7	11
Henry M. Rice.....	3	3	6
Alexander Ramsey.....	2	2	4
J. B. Faribault.....	5	1	6
Alex. Faribault.....	5	5	10
Alexis Bailly.....	1	0	1
Rev. A. Ravoux.....	1	0	1
Louis Laramie.....	2	2	4
Joseph Robinett.....	5	4	9
Francis Gamelle.....	3	1	4
H. Belland.....	3	6	9
E. La Grande.....	1	0	1
C. McClellage.....	1	0	1
N. Paguene.....	1	0	1
Joseph Millard.....	2	0	2
H. Dupree.....	4	6	10
P. Soulard.....	1	0	1
Wenona.....	0	1	1
B. Beaubien.....	1	0	1
J. George Lennon.....	1	0	1
Joseph Deganaish.....	1	0	1
Antoine You.....	3	3	6
Louis Vapare.....	1	0	1
Chas. St. Antoine.....	5	4	9
A. Conoyer.....	4	1	5
S. Conoyer.....	1	3	4
J. B. Ceudit.....	2	1	3
P. Bibiare.....	1	0	1
L. Lavalla.....	1	0	1
Louis Town.....	1	0	1
P. S. Martin.....	1	0	1
J. B. Lavalla.....	1	0	1
L. Peloqui.....	1	0	1
Clement Ladbois.....	1	0	1
Louis Furber.....	1	0	1

FORT SNELL NG.

Franklin Steele.....	5	7	12
Philander Prescott.....	7	5	12
Soldiers, officers, etc.....	167	23	200

Men Women Total

BLACK DOG VILLAGE.

H. Mooers.....	2	2	4
L. Martin.....	4	7	11
L. B. McLean.....	1	2	3

OAK GROVE.

Gideon H. Pond, missionary....	5	5	10
M. S. Titus.....	1	0	1
J. A. D. Godfrey.....	2	2	4
I. Shatelle.....	1	1	2
Peter Quinn.....	3	1	4
Oliver Flunie.....	1	0	1
Jos. Rissati.....	1	0	1

PRAIRIEVILLE.

Samuel W. Pond, missionary....	2	4	6
J. Moore.....	2	2	4
Oliver Faribault.....	1	4	6
J. Montreille.....	2	3	5
C. Mette.....	1	0	1
E. Etler.....	1	0	1

LITTLE ROCK.

J. Laframbois.....	3	4	7
R. Hopkins, missionary.....	3	4	7
A. G. Huggins, missionary assistant.....	3	3	6
J. Potter, missionary.....	3	4	7
J. Lature.....	2	0	2
J. Bosorias.....	1	0	1
J. Provencale.....	2	0	2
Alex Gealian.....	2	0	2
J. F. Roy.....	1	0	1

LAC-QUI-PARLE AND BIG STONE LAKE.

S. R. Riggs, missionary.....	3	4	7
M. N. Adams, missionary.....	1	1	2
J. Pettijohn.....	2	2	4
J. Renville.....	3	6	9
A. Renville.....	1	4	5
Martin McLeod.....	2	3	5
G. Renville.....	1	1	2
M. Renville.....	1	0	1
J. Hess.....	1	0	1
Vetal Rayee.....	2	1	3
J. B. Boquet.....	1	0	1
F. Clouther.....	1	0	1
Macaron.....	1	0	1
Levi Bird.....	1	2	3
A. Roy.....	2	2	4
J. Dummire.....	4	2	6
Joseph Labelle.....	2	2	4
A. Fummere.....	3	3	6
N. Fummere.....	1	2	3

FIRST MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The first legislature of the territory of Minnesota convened at St. Paul on the 3d of September, 1849, and the region including the valley of the Minnesota river, was represented in the upper house by Martin McLeod, then trading with the Indians at Lac qui Parle; in the lower house by Alexis Bailly, Indian trader residing at Mendota,

and Rev. Gideon H. Pond, missionary at the Sioux village, Oak Grove, Hennepin county.

MARTIN McLEOD.

Martin McLeod was a native of Canada, born in the year 1813 at Montreal. He received a good business education, and was clerk in a store. In 1836 he was induced by one Dickson to join him in a visionary scheme. With others, under Dickson, he appeared in the Selkirk settlement, and they endeavored to enlist the settlers in a project to unite all the Indian tribes, under a common government. They were dressed in showy uniforms and glittering epaulettes. Dickson on his way to Lake Winnipeg had his toes frozen which crippled him, as well as the wild enterprise.

It was necessary for political and pecuniary reasons that McLeod should leave the Selkirk colony. Early in 1837, with two companions, Parry, a Polander, and Hayes, an Irishman, with Pierre Bottineau as guide, he left the British Possessions with a dog team and snow shoes. The party met several snow storms and Hayes perished. Parry was lost and found in a frozen condition and left in a hut, while McLeod and Bottineau pushed on to Lake Traverse, Joseph R. Brown's trading post, where after twenty-six days of exposure they arrived and were treated with kindness. Relief was sent to Parry, but when the party reached the hut it was found that death had relieved him of pain. In April McLeod came down to Fort Snelling and was employed at Mr. Sibley's trading post. During the winter of 1839-'40 he traded with the Chippeways in the valley of the Saint Croix, and in 1843 with the Sioux at Big Stone lake, and in 1846 he had a post at Lac qui Parle. In 1849 he settled with an Indian woman, whom he married, at the entrance of Nine Mile creek, into the Minnesota river, above Fort Snelling. No one was his superior in the first legislature in appearance, manners, education and executive ability. He died in 1860, and a county now bears his name.

ALEXIS BAILLY.

Alexis Bailly was born in Michigan about the year 1799, and was the son of a British trader and a mother who was of Indian extraction. Early in August, 1821, he left the mouth of the Minnesota with a drove of cattle for Selkirk settlement, and the next January returned with Colonel Dickson, Laidlaw and Mackenzie. This trading post was called New Hope (now Men-

dota), and in 1826 the military authorities were constrained to seize the liquor in the trading-house, as its sale to Indians was illegal. He was the first person who ever purchased a negro in Minnesota, having bought a man from a Virginian, Major Garland of the army. The Sioux at first had no prejudices against negroes, called them black Frenchmen, and placing their hands on the woolly heads would laugh heartily.

On the 15th of February, 1828, he applied for a license to establish another trading post on the Cannon river. In May, 1835, he and his family left Mendota, but after a while returned, and in 1849 represented that region in the legislature. Subsequently he went to Wapasha, a mile or two from Lake Pepin, where he died. His wife was a daughter of J. B. Faribault.

REV. GIDEON H. POND.

Gideon H. Pond was born in Washington, Ct., and the following letter addressed to a minister in St. Paul, many years ago, is worthy of preservation in the History of the Minnesota Valley.

"OAK GROVE, January 7, 1856.

"*Dear Brother*—At your request I now sit down, the first thing after reaching home, to record some facts which you desire.

"Soon after the arrival of my brother and myself at Fort Snelling, in May, 1834, we ascertained to our satisfaction that our first move should be to assist the Indians about their cornfields, as by this we could show our good will, conciliate their favor, and the better acquire their language. Invited by the father of the present chief of Kaposia, my brother spent about one week at that village helping them plow. The oxen were Indian property kept at the Fort Snelling agency. At this time the Indians appeared anxious that he should locate at that place, but afterwards the chief and some of the soldiers treated us coldly. It was not long before the agent [Major Lawrence Taliaferro] returned from the east, where he had spent the winter. He was from the day of his return our warm friend and treated us kindly. Major Bliss, then in command at this post, was also so much our friend as to surprise us.

"Maj. Loomis had not then arrived. Mr. Sibley came the following September. By advice of the agent we went to the Lake Calhoun band without consulting the Indians. I spent a few days with them, immediately after my brother returned from Kaposia, helping them plow. With a yoke of oxen and a chain, (I have it now,) and some other neces-

sary tools, we commenced to chop timber in a beautiful grove, on the highest ground on the east bank of Lake Calhoun, to build a cabin. The village was on the lower ground, south or down the lake, toward Lake Harriet. We erected a log hut and obtained boulders from the lake shore to build a fire place and chimney. For our supplies we bought a barrel of pork and a barrel of flour. We were unable to plant anything this first year except some beans, which the pigeons rooted up. Till our hut was enclosed we left our effects at the agency house, carrying on our backs occasionally such things as we needed. At times I took my load of pork on my back and carried it to the lake, to be stole by Indians or dogs, and lay me down to sleep empty. More than once, rather than make another trip immediately for provisions, we dined on muscles from the lake. Sometimes on fish, but not often, for it took too long to take them. We did not have to wait for the muscles to bite. Cooking at first we found very unpleasant business, as well as our washing; indeed we found no change in this respect as long as we baked and washed. We did not attempt to bake bread but a few times. By degrees we adopted the habit of frying our pork at each meal very thoroughly, then adding a little water, we stirred in flour. For a change we made it thicker or thinner. This was our food and this our uniform manner of cooking for more than a year and a half. We disliked cooking so much that we did not eat till we were hungry, seldom more than twice a day, and often but once. During the summer we had learned to talk considerably, and had adopted the alphabet, to write the language, which is now used, except we used *v* instead of *r* and *f* instead of *g*.

"During the winter of 1834-35 we had taught one young man to write and read, for he had to write first, as there were no books.

"In the summer of 1845, Dr. Williamson and associates, and Rev. J. D. Stevens arrived. Mr. Stevens located himself on the west shore of Lake Harriet, about midway on land now owned by Mr. Eli Pettijohn. He labored to draw the Indians to him, but succeeded with only two or three families. Out of respect to the feeling of Mr. Stevens we left Lake Calhoun in the fall of the same year. My brother went with the Indians and I remained at the Mission. After my brother's return with the Indians, in mid-winter we opened a school at the house of Mr. Stevens. He prepared lessons in

manuscript. The young Indians showed a great desire to learn. It was not long before the Indians expressed an earnest desire that brother and I should return to our old place on Lake Calhoun and teach them near their village; and brother made arrangements to do so, but Mr. Stevens did not approve and we abandoned the plan.

"In the spring of 1836 I left Lake Harriet and went to Lac qui Parle, where I remained three years, and where, in November 1837 I was married.

"About the time that I left for Lac qui Parle, brother left for Connecticut, to study for a year. He was ordained a minister of the gospel during his absence. He returned to Lake Harriet. Mr. Stevens remained at the place till the summer of 1838, and while there he opened a school which resulted in some good to quite a number of mixed bloods. She who is now Mrs. Pettijohn is one of them, but from some reason the school fell through.

"In September, 1837, the land east of the Mississippi was ceded to the United States. In April, 1838, with my wife and eldest daughter, I floated down in a canoe from Lac qui Parle to Mendota and returned to Lake Harriet at the earnest solicitation of the Indians of the Lake Calhoun band and their agent, and received the appointment of farmer for that band. I held that appointment till I was satisfied thoroughly that I could turn it to no good account to the Indians, and then resigned and put myself under the Dakota Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. This I had long before been urged to do, and I had already made some progress in Latin, Greek and French.

"When we returned to Lake Harriet from Lac qui Parle, immediately the Indians sent some of their children to us for instruction, which they continued to do, till routed by the Chippeways from that place and they fled for safety to the banks of the St. Peters (Minnesota.)

"In April, 1837, the celebrated Hole-in-the-day butchered thirteen Dakotas of Lac qui Parle as you know. These butchered ones had friends living at Lake Calhoun, and the next time they saw Hole-in-the-Day at Fort Snelling, they vowed they would kill him. Through mistake they killed another man in consequence of which the son-in-law of the Lake Calhoun chief, the step-father of Mrs. Jane Titus, was killed, and the Rum River and Stillwater massacres followed. This drove the band from Lake Calhoun because that was a place of peculiar danger.

"When the band left that place it split and a part held with us and the acting-missionary went away. Those who clung to us settled here, and some went to the other bank of the river. The chief, a sensible man, has always been a decided friend of the missionaries. If he had not I think he would still have been chief, whereas, a little more than a year ago he was deposed, and his rival, a bitter enemy of all good, was advanced to the head of the band.

"Major Loomis came to this post soon after we arrived here, and we soon made his acquaintance, and from the first formed an intimacy with him. He was a man of much good feeling to which he gave substantial expression. He soon commenced to distribute tracts in the companies' quarters and early in the winter to collect as many of the soldiers as would consent and read to them a sermon. About that time Finney's lectures came out in the New York Evangelist and he read them in the meetings. My brother or myself generally attended. Major talked and we talked and prayed. Soldiers began to talk, and as a result, on the 11th of June, 1835, a church was formed at Fort Snelling by Dr. Williamson, consisting of twenty-two members."

In the spring of 1839, Mr. Pond went back from Lac qui Parle to Lake Harriet. After the battle related on page 103, with his brother Samuel, in the spring of 1840, he went to reside in the old stone trading house built by B. F. Baker, which was between Fort Snelling and Minne-ha-ha Falls. In 1843 he moved to Oak Grove on the Minnesota river, nine miles above Fort Snelling, and there he died. After the treaties of 1851, by which the country west of the Mississippi was ceded to the United States, the Indians were removed, but Mr. Pond remained at the old mission house and devoted himself to the spiritual welfare of the pioneers of civilization. As he and his brother were the first to teach the Indians at Lake Calhoun, so he was the first to preach to the white men who had made claim to the land, which is now the west division of the city of Minneapolis. By his efforts also the first church building was erected in that part of Hennepin county west of the Mississippi, at Bloomington, and in that building funeral services were held over his body. As a member of the first territorial legislature, in 1849, and by his good judgment and unobtrusive demeanor he gained the respect of his associates. In periods of Indian trouble his advice was valued by

Governor Ramsey, and by his life-long friend Governor Sibley. The "Dakota Friend," published in St. Paul, in Dakota and English, in 1850-52, was edited by him, and he also contributed valuable papers to the Historical Society of Minnesota. No missionary among the Indians has been more self-denying, no preacher in our frontier settlements has been more successful, and no citizen will be more mourned by those who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He died on Sunday, January 27, 1878, and Indians, with white men and women, gathered around his coffin, as his remains were consigned to their last resting place on earth.

GOV. RAMSEY MAKES A CHIEF.

Shortly after his arrival in 1849, Governor Ramsey recognised a new hereditary chief of the Wahk-pay-koo-tay band of Dahkotahs, named Wa-min-di-yu-ka-pi, by investing him with a sword and a soldier's medal. He was a fine looking youth, and a few weeks after this honor he and seventeen others were slaughtered in broad daylight, by a party of Indians they met at the head waters of the Des Moines river. The Dahkotahs took four scalps, and the citizens of St. Paul during the quiet nights of that summer could hear the noise of the scalp dance at Kaposia.

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

During the latter part of July, a band of Sisseton Dahkotahs, near Big Stone lake, proceeded to a buffalo hunt. Unsuccessful, they were obliged to eat their dogs and tipsinna. One day they were startled by a horseman galloping across the plain in the direction of their camp. On his approach they saw he was a Red River half-breed, who had formerly lived in their country. He had come to tell them that the Ojibways were in the neighborhood and contemplated an attack. The Dahkotahs had just hid their women and children in holes, and covered them with brush wood when the enemy came in sight. A few of the bravest Dahkotahs went out to meet the foe, and the fight commenced near a rivulet, in the valley of the Cheyenne. The leader, after fighting bravely, found himself surrounded by the Ojibways, who had concealed themselves in the grass. While in the act of raising his head to draw the stopper from his powder-horn, he was shot through the brain. His little son, not ten years of age, seeing his father fall, rushed to the corpse, and after clasping it he lay by its side, and fired at the enemy until aid came from the Dahkotah camp, and the corpse was cared

for by friends. After skirmishing till dusk, the Ojibways retreated with three killed. The Dahkotahs lost the same number.

FIRST STEAMBOATS.

The summer of 1850 was the commencement of the navigation of the Minnesota river by steamboats. With the exception of a steamer that made a pleasure excursion as far as Shakopee, in 1842, no large vessels had ever disturbed the waters of this stream. In June, 1850, the "Anthony Wayne," which a month previous had ascended to the Falls of St. Anthony, made a trip. On the 18th of July she made a second trip, going almost to Mankato. The "Nominee" also navigated the stream for some distance.

On the 22d of July the officers of the "Yankee," taking advantage of the high water, determined to navigate the stream as far as the size of the boat would allow. The writer was one of the numerous party of exploration, and he here inserts impressions in the form they were written at that time, when the whole country west of the Mississippi was in possession of the barbarians.

As there was some danger in navigating a stream whose waters had never been disturbed for any distance by the paddles of the "fire canoe," we did not ascend on the first evening more than twenty-five miles above the fort. At early dawn on Tuesday the steamer was again in motion, and curved around the numerous short bends of this zig-zag stream with wonderful ease. The scenery the farther we advanced became more varied and beautiful. Here there was an extensive prairie, "stretching in graceful undulations far away;" there a wide amphitheatre encircled by cone-shaped hills, and inviting the agriculturist to seek shelter for himself and his cattle; owing to the high tide of water, we passed quite early in the morning some rapids without any difficulty. During the day we met with little to excite us. Now and then we would pass an Indian in his canoe, who, frightened by the puffing and novel appearance of the boat, had crouched behind the overhanging boughs of the weeping willow. Upon the south bank of the river, eighty-five miles from Fort Snelling, within a few yards of some ledges of fawn-colored limestone, there enters a little stream of clear and pure water, which Featherstonhaugh, who explored the country some years ago, named "Abert's Run." In the afternoon we passed a bluff of sand and limestone, similar to those so frequent on the upper Missis-

issippi, which is called White Rock. About twelve miles beyond this we came to Traverse des Sioux, where we did not stop, as we were anxious to ascend as far as possible by sunset. The wood we had taken with us began to grow scarce, and a little distance above this point the boat stopped, and the crew and many of the passengers began to chop wood.

As the writer sat upon the deck he could but be interested in looking over the party and seeing how well they harmonized, born, as they had been, in various parts of the continent, and educated under diverse influences. Among the party was one who had been an aid of General Harrison, and at a later day our ambassador at the court of Russia; another who had graduated at West Point and the Yale law school, and who had been wounded while in command of a regiment at Monterey.

Among the half-breeds one who had been the guide and interpreter of Nicolet, while engaged in scientific explorations in the valley of the Minnesota.

Before sunrise on Wednesday morning, the boat had left her moorings, and was proceeding onward. At breakfast time we had reached the highest point to which a steamboat had ever ascended, a feat that was accomplished the week previous by the "Anthony Wayne."

About 9:30 A. M. we passed the Blue Earth river. The latitude of this point is about 40° , being only one degree lower than the mouth of the Minnesota. Our course until now was south-westerly, but henceforward it was north-westerly. After passing the Blue Earth, the Minnesota is much narrower, and the bends so numerous that the boat did not go in one direction at any one time for more than five minutes. During the morning the report was raised that some buffaloes were grazing in the distance, and, for a time, there was quite an excitement; but the nearing of the boat and the use of the spy-glass, dispelled our hopes, and exhibited in their stead huge boulders scattered among the prairie grass. At night we arrived at the mouth of the Cotton Wood river, about 200 miles from Fort Snelling. The day had been intensely hot, the thermometer having been at 104° in the shade; and as soon as the sun had set a cloud of mosquitoes enveloped us. The cabins were smoked and the mosquitoes beaten with green boughs, but they could not be forced to retreat. They looked upon us as intruders, and seemed determined to make us smart, and leave their impression.

The ice, too, had failed, and the ladies of the party began to feel that there was more reality than poetry in an exploring expedition into an uncivilized country. A meeting was called to see if the captain should turn back, but the majority decided to go on. That night few of the male members of the party entered their state rooms, but nearly all wrapped in mosquito-bar were stretched upon the hurricane deck, vainly endeavoring to sleep. When Thursday's sun rose the boat was not in motion. The crew were worn out by their extra labors, and even those of the passengers who had been anxious to navigate farther, had been brought to terms by the severe wounds that had been inflicted upon them by the mosquito.

It is quite a coincidence that Major Long and his party, twenty-seven years before, suffered the same inconvenience near the same place, by the same insects. Says his narrative: "We never were tormented at any period of our journey, more than when traveling in the vicinity of the St. Peter's. The mosquitoes rose all of a sudden. We have been frequently so much annoyed by these insects, as to be obliged to relinquish an unfinished supper, or to throw away a cup of tea which we could not enjoy. To protect our feet and legs we were obliged to lie with our boots on."

While at breakfast, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, the bow of the boat was turned once more toward the land of civilization and comfort. At dinner time we turned into the Blue Earth river. This is a rapid stream, with pebbly banks, and the principal tributary to the Minnesota. The scenery around it is picturesque, and it will always be viewed with interest because of a French fort or trading post having been built here one hundred and fifty years ago. Upon the banks of the Blue Earth, the party gathered some tolerable specimens of agate and carnelian, and a dark substance resembling cannel coal, but probably lignite. It was perhaps the discovery of this mineral, that led some of the old travelers to mark on their maps a coal mine on the Minnesota, a few miles above Fort Snelling.

Just at dark the boat reached Traverse des Sioux. It derives its name from the fact that for a long period it has been a crossing place of the Sioux or Dakotahs. The landing here is easy, the soil is fertile, woodland is convenient, and from a ridge two hundred feet in elevation, there is a creek affording a great amount of water power, and easily

accessible from the river. The spot is now occupied by an Indian village of a portion of the Dakotahs, a trading house and three neat and plain white buildings occupied for mission purposes by the missionaries. There are many acres of land in cultivation, presenting quite an air of comfort and of civilization. As it had been some time since we had any ice, most of the passengers left the boat and walked to the mission premises, where they found a well of cool and clear water, and to which they did ample justice.

Instead of returning to the boat the writer passed the evening with the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the missionary of the American Board in charge of this station. His wife, mentioned that the Indians could not conceive of the object that led the white men to navigate a stream which was not theirs; and that the children had been in through the day to tell her how terribly frightened they had been by the steam whistle; and to inquire whether it was a human being or the boat that made such an unearthly noise.

Leaving Traverse des Sioux early on Friday morning we passed during the day some ancient mounds of the same kind as those scattered through Wisconsin and Illinois. Inasmuch as the Smithsonian Institution has volunteered to publish a description of the earth works near Lake Pepin, and mounds in other parts of Minnesota, it is to be hoped that some gentleman of leisure will sketch and prepare descriptions of them.

In the middle of the afternoon we stopped at Six Village, the largest village of the Dakotahs. About three hundred warriors, squaws and children were on the bank eager to see the wonder. As the steam whistle screeched it was amusing to see the boys and girls tumbling over each other in their haste to escape. The chief soon stepped on board and demanded a present for the privilege of navigating the river. He also contended that a canoe had been broken; but as he did not give the company ocular evidence of the fact they did not pay him; but presented him with some pieces of calico, provisions and a box of Spanish green. Since 1847 the American Board has had a missionary residing here, the Rev. S. W. Pond. The population around him, within four or five miles, is about six hundred; and at a little distance is another band of two hundred and fifty. Sixteen miles below this is a fourth mission station. The missionary in charge is Rev. G. H. Pond. He has

resided with the Indians for many years, and is one of the best speakers of their language.

At an early hour on Friday night the steamboat returned to the landing at St. Paul.

TREATIES OF 1851.

The most important event of the year 1851 was the treaty with the Dakotahs, by which the west side of the Mississippi and the valley of the Minnesota river were opened to the enterprise of the hardy emigrant. The commissioners on the part of the United States were Luke Lea, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Governor Ramsey. The place of meeting for the upper bands was Traverse des Sioux. The commission arrived there on the last of June, but were obliged to wait many days for the assembling of the various bands of Dakotahs.

Steps had been taken for the observance of the Fourth of July by those associated with the commissioners, but that day proved to be one of sadness. Mr. Goodhue, who was on the spot, writes to the "Pioneer," of which he was the editor:

"Instead of the joyous festivities we had this day anticipated, the sudden death by drowning, this morning before breakfast, of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, resident missionary here, has thrown over our whole encampment a shadow of gloom. A multitude of men and women of both races ran to the spot to search the waters for his body. His clothes were found upon the bank of the river, or rather the bank of a slough, near the bed of a pretty strong current of water. A little Indian girl says she saw him wading breast deep toward shore, and that looking again, after filling her pail with water, she saw only his hands above water. As he could not swim, he was doubtless drowned by wading into a deep hole. Search has been made all day with nets and hooks, and by Indians diving, but as yet in vain. Mr. Hopkins was a good man, and left a most amiable wife and four children." Under date of July 7 he writes: "Suddenly news arrives in camp that the body of the lamented Mr. Hopkins is caught in a drag-net; and instantly the most of our company and hundreds of Indians are running from all directions to the spot. The body was removed to the mission house, amid much silent grief, while a very aged squaw indulged in piteous lamentations, which affected every listener, saying, 'He was my son; he was very kind to me; he provided for me when I was hungry and needy.' This afternoon we are engaged in the mournful duty of burying

this good man, who, buried in the seclusion of savage life, spent the flower of his days in a work as disinterested as that which made Howard immortal."

A SACRED DANCE.

For several days there had been violent rains and thunderstorms, and the Dakotahs supposed that the Great Thunder Bird had dashed his wing upon the head of the Blue Earth river, and broken up fountains which had caused the rise in the waters. One day there was a propitiatory dance to Wahkeenyan, the God of Thunder.

On the afternoon of July 12th the dance was commenced. The spot selected was nearly a half mile from the river bank. The commissioners and their party, and perhaps one thousand Dakotahs, were present. The dance was performed within a circular enclosure made of the limbs of the aspen stuck in the ground, interwoven with four arched gateways, forming an area like a large circus. A pole was planted in the middle of the area, with an image cut out of bark, designed to represent the Thunder Bird, suspended by a string at the top. At each of the arched gateways stood another pole and image of the same description, but smaller than the one in the centre. Near the foot of the central pole was a little arbor of aspen bushes, in which sat an ugly-looking Indian with his face blackened, and a wig of green grass over his head, who acted as sorcerer, and uttered incantations with fervent unction, and beat the drum, and played on the Indian flute, and sung by turns, to regulate the various evolutions of the dance. Before this arbor, at the foot of the central pole, were various mystical emblems; the image of a running buffalo cut out of bark, with his legs stuck in the ground, also a pipe and a red stone shaped something like a head, with some colored down. At a given signal by the conjurer the young men sprang in through the gateways, and commenced a circular dance in procession around the conjurer, who continued to sing and beat his drum. After fifteen or twenty minutes, the dancers ran out of the ring, returning after a short respite. The third time a few horsemen in very gay, fantastic costume, accompanied the procession of dancers who were within, by riding outside of the enclosure. The last time a multitude of boys and girls joined the band of dancers in the area, and many more horsemen joined the cavalcade that rode around the area, some dressed in blue embroidered blankets, others in white. Suddenly several rifles

were discharged at the poles upon which the thunder birds were suspended, knocking them down and the sacred dance ended.

On the 18th of July, all those expected having arrived, the Sissetons and Wahpaytona Dahkotahs assembled in grand council with the United States commissioners. After the usual feasting and speeches, a treaty was concluded Wednesday, July 23d. The pipe having been smoked by the commissioners, Lea and Ramsey, it was passed to the chiefs. The paper containing the treaty was then read in English and translated into the Dahkotah by the Rev. S. R. Riggs. This finished, the chiefs came up to the secretary's table and touched the pen; the white men present then witnessed the document, and nothing remained but the ratification of the United States senate to open that vast country for the residence of the hardy immigrant.

During the first week in August, a treaty was also concluded beneath an oak bower, on Pilot Knob, Mendota, with the M'dewakantonwan and Wahpaykootay bands of Dahkotahs. About sixty of the chiefs and principal men touched the pen, and Little Crow, who had been in the mission school at Lac qui Parle, signed his own name. Before they separated, Colonel Lea and Governor

Ramsey gave them a few words of advice on various subjects connected with their future well-being, but particularly on the subject of education and temperance. The treaty was interpreted to them by the Rev. G. H. Pond.

NAME OF ST. PETER'S RIVER EXPUNGED.

The territorial legislature of 1852 sent a memorial to congress, understood to have been written by Martin McLeod, Indian trader, who was a member of that body, asking that the name of Saint Peter's be dropped and Minnesota substituted in public documents. The memorial asserts "that Minnesota is the true name for this stream, as given to it in ages past, by the strong and powerful tribes of aborigines, the Dahkotahs, who dwelt upon its banks, and not only to assimilate the name of the river with that of the territory and future state of Minnesota, but to follow what we conceive to be the dictates of a correct taste, and to show a proper regard for the memory of the great nation whose lands and country our people are bound to possess we desire that it should be so designated." Congress granted the request and it was enacted that the name St. Peter's should be discontinued, and Minnesota be the official designation of the river.

GEOLOGY OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY.

CHAPTER XXIX.

In the survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, by Dr. D. D. Owen, the examination of this valley was committed to Dr. B. F. Shumard. Dr. Shumard and his party ascended the valley in canoes as far as the Redwood river, where he was attacked with pleurisy, and was compelled to return hastily to Fort Snelling. This was in June, 1848. His report exhibits the first attempt ever made to parallelize the works of the valley with those of the rest of the state and determine their geological age and their equivalents in other states, by reference to a known standard of nomenclature. That standard was that of the New York survey, as follows, with its equivalents:

1. *Formation 3 C*—Coralline and Pentamerus beds of the upper Magnesian Limestone. The Niagara group.

2. *Formation 3 B*.—Lead-bearing beds of the upper Magnesian limestone. The Utica slate and Hudson river group.

3. *Formation 3 A*.—Shell-bed. The Trenton and Black river limestone.

4. *Formation 2 C*.—Upper white saccharoid sandstone or St. Peter sandstone.

5. *Formation 2 A and B*.—Lower Magnesian limestone. The Calciferous sandrock of New York.

6. *Formation 1*.—Lower, light-colored, quartzose sandstone. The Potsdam sandstone of New York.

7. Red, argillaceous and ferruginous sandstone. Supposed to be a downward extension of the Potsdam sandstone.

Of these Dr. Shumard recognized Nos. 3 and 4 at the mouth of the river, in the Fort Snelling bluff. At Shakopee, and thence to the Little Rapids (near Chaska) he notes No. 5. The sandstone at the last place he regards as belonging to a formation several hundred feet below the white sandstone of No. 4, probably to No. 6. At "White Rock Bluff," situated on the right bank of the river about six miles below Traverse des Sioux, he regards the exposed section to consist of No. 6 capped with No. 5, about fifty feet of the former and fifteen of the latter. The same formations are exposed, at intervals, to the mouth of the Blue

Earth river, where the section is said to be similar to that of White Rock Bluff. Ascending the Blue Earth river six or eight miles and observing the same geological horizon, as far as he went, he notes subsequently, two or three exposures of No. 6 before reaching the mouth of the Waraju, one being two miles below the mouth of that stream. The red quartzite at the mouth of the Waraju, he regards as the lower beds of No. 6. more or less altered by metamorphism where they abut upon the igneous rocks. He also notes conglomerate and granite outcrops about a mile in a straight line above the mouth of the Waraju. He mentions granite at La Petite Roche, and at frequent other points before reaching the Redwood river. He describes an interesting exposure two or three miles below the mouth of this river.

More lately, in 1865, Mr. James Hall visited some portions of the valley of the Minnesota, his object being to ascertain the age of the coal that has been explored on the Waraju river. Subsequently he read an interesting paper "on the Geology of Some Portions of Minnesota from St. Paul to the Western Part of the State" before the American Philosophical society. The following points are made in the paper:

1. The lower Magnesian and the Potsdam are seen in the bluffs of the river to Mankato.

2. A small portion of the St. Peter sandstone was seen at St. Peter, still preserved above the lower Magnesian.

3. The rock at Redstone he regards as Huronian.

4. At Redwood Falls, and at other places, he mentions the "steatitic or glauconitic" beds, resulting from the decomposition of granite under the Cretaceous.

5. The limestone and green marls at New Ulm he regards Cretaceous.

6. The red marls and sandstones underlying, he thinks "are not older than the Triassic."

7. He suggests the former probable continuity of western and eastern Cretaceous areas with the southern prolongation of the same rocks of the Mississippi.

8. Suggests the parallelism of the red marls and ferruginous sandstones at Winkelmann's, near

New Ulm, with the gypsiferous deposits in the valley of the Des Moines.

9. Regards the Coteau de Prairie as made by a broad synclinal in the quartzite outcropping at Redstone, and illustrates it by a diagram.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY. Southwestern Minnesota is characterized by extensive drift deposits evenly spread out. They consist mainly of the unmodified product of the glacier, generally denominated hardpan or till. This sheet of drift lies upon the rough rock-surface, and fills all its inequalities, preserving for itself a remarkably uniform and often perfectly flat upper surface. It has an average thickness of perhaps 150 feet, and in some places is known to exceed 250 feet. Of course it is reduced to zero where the rocks of the old formations are seen at the surface. Through this sheet of drift the valley of the Minnesota is simply a long, natural channel, of remarkably direct course from Lake Traverse to Mankato. At Mankato it enters upon an excavated valley through still thicker drift deposits, and at the same time it has a rocky, narrow gorge, cut sometimes seventy-five feet deeper into the bedded rock below the bottom of the drift. It maintains such a character from Mankato to Shakopee, where its rocky banks disappear, and nothing but drift again composes its banks to Fort Snelling. While the meanderings of its present course make the Minnesota appear to be a very crooked stream, yet if a general view of the bluffs only be taken, it will be seen that they have nearly a direct course, or change their direction by very broad and gentle curves. At Mankato the valley changes its course by turning a right angle. Its bluffs thence to Fort Snelling are not so uniform in general direction, but exhibit very nearly the same characters as above Mankato. Compared with the valley which it occupies, the present stream is insignificant. It only occasionally, in freshets, reaches the size it had when the valley was excavated. The descent of the stream is ordinarily quite gentle, and is navigable for canoes, and even for steamboats when it is swollen, to Granite Falls. Its total descent from Big Stone lake, which is 962 feet above the ocean, to the Mississippi at Fort Snelling is 260 feet; but it has rapids at several places, and affords good water-powers. Such are seen at Chaska, at Minnesota Falls and Granite Falls, at numerous places between the last two points, at Patterson's Rapids, and at points above Redwood Falls.

The ascent of the country on either side, away from the valley, is very gentle. Its northern tributaries have their sources in the moraines of the Leaf Hills, and its southern in those of the Coteau des Prairies. Thus the valley itself, between Big Stone Lake and Mankato, is in the axial line of the last glacier movement which passed over that part of the state, and lies in its lowest part. Between Mankato and Fort Snelling it occupies a pre-existing gorge, relinquished by the ice of the glacier at a date but little preceding that of the upper portion of the valley. Throughout its whole extent the Minnesota valley is more recent than that of the Mississippi below Fort Snelling, but older than the gorge of the Mississippi above Fort Snelling. The water level of the river is generally from 150 to 250 feet below the general level of the adjoining country, and the valley has a width that varies from one to three miles.

The granites of the valley: With the exception of the small exposure of flesh-colored granite near New Ulm, the first outcrop of rock of this kind occurs in ascending the valley at "*La Framboise Place*," where it rises seventy-five or one hundred feet above the level of the river. This is at Little Rock creek, about four miles below Fort Ridgely. The exposure has long been known among the French traders as "*La Petite Roche*." It is one of a series of exposures in the same vicinity, extending along the river bottoms, mainly on the north side, for a mile or two. In general this rock is granite. It rises in low knolls, perhaps fifty feet above the floodplain. Its outward appearance is that of a reddish granite made up of the ternary compound of orthoclase, quartz and mica, the separate grains of which are not coarse the largest being the flesh-colored feldspar. The quartz is milky or often amethystine; the mica is rather scarce for typical granite, and the orthoclase is red. The red color greatly predominates giving a reddish tinge to the whole stone, wherever the weathered surface is kept free from lichens, or where the interior is freshly exposed by cuts for quarrying. No regular dip is distinguishable, but a system of abrupt faces, on that side toward the river, the opposite slopes being more gradual, descending gently toward the north, indicates that the actual bedding dips to the north at an angle of 35° or 40° . For ten miles above Fort Ridgely occasional mounds of granite rise up in the bottom land. These exposures are quite small, and often

at some distance from the river. A large and conspicuous area of exposed granite occurs on the south side of the river about two and a half miles below the old "Lower Agency," some of it rising as high as the river bluffs.

Birch Coolie joins the Minnesota in section five, township 112, range thirty-four. The sides of this ravine, a short distance above its mouth are in granite which is more or less decomposed. It seems to have a dip south, south-east and south-west. The only place where real granite can be seen is about thirty rods above the mill-dam. It here rises twenty or thirty feet above the creek. The result of decay of the granite is a greenish substance resembling a kaolin, but very much darker than pure kaolin. It lies first under the drift or under the Cretaceous rocks where they overlie the granite. It passes by slow degrees into the granite. It has some of the characters of steatite. It cuts like soap, and has a light blue color when fresh, or kept wet, but a faded and yellowish ash-color when weathered; and when long and perfectly weathered it is white and glistening. Since it prevails in the Cretaceous areas and is always present, so far as known, whenever the Cretaceous deposits have preserved it from disruption by the glacier period, it may be attributed to the action of the Cretaceous ocean, whose waters were alkaline, on the minerals of the granite. In some places it is gritty, and in others it can be completely pulverized in the fingers. A great abundance of this substance exists in the banks of the Birch Coolie a short distance from its mouth.

The mouth of Crow Creek: Granite of the same composition and outward appearance as that below Fort Ridgely outcrops on both sides of the Minnesota at the mouth of Crow Creek, section thirty-five, township 113, range thirty-five. It is here also superficially decomposed to the depth of several feet forming a substance resembling kaolin, already mentioned as occurring at Birch Coolie. The usual points of exposure of this kaolin are in the banks and little ravines that enter the Minnesota river. It is generally overlain by deposits of Cretaceous age comprising clay, lignitic shale, sandstone or limestone. When the water carries this kaolin out on to the bottoms and spreads it over the surface, it becomes dry after the subsidence of the water, and then appears as a nearly white, exceedingly unctuous, glittering scum covering the ground. In this condition it shows minute flakes and sheets that appear like

exfoliations of talc. This substance is not confined to the bluffs and ravines of the Minnesota valley. It spreads south and north from the river, and lies under the drift over a wide extent.

At the mouth of the Redwood river, on both sides of the Minnesota, a granite outcrop gives rise to many rocky hills and knolls. The Redwood river for some distance before reaching the Minnesota bottoms, is channelled through granite rock. This, together with the excavated cretaceous rock overlying, and the drift deposits, gives the river a very deep gorge, through which it flows at a rapid rate, sometimes plunging over precipitous or perpendicular rocky descents, presenting a series of water-falls, rapids and quiet, deep pools of confined waters, which are rarely excelled for picturesque beauty. The river falls about 100 feet in half a mile.

The granite through which the river is canoned, is usually the typical ternary compound, but shows variations. It is sometimes slaty or schistose, or cut by divisional planes into oblique cuboidal blocks. In this condition it is more easily quarried for building.

At Redwood Falls the granite is overlain by the kaolin which has been mentioned, presenting, in connection with this substance, a very interesting series of exposures, suggesting questions both economical and scientific. About a mile below the village, on the left bank of the river, is a conspicuous white bluff, composed of white kaolin clay. Near the top of this bluff, where the rains wash it, it is silvery white, and that color is spread over much of the lower portions, though the mass of the lower part is more stained with iron, having also a dull greenish tinge. The white, glossy coating, which appears like the washings of rains, is spread over the perpendicular sides. On breaking off this glossy coating, which is sometimes half an inch thick, the mass appears indistinctly bedded horizontally, but contains hard lumps and iron deposits. Further down the iron becomes more frequent and gritty particles like quartz, impede the edge of a knife. The bedding also is lost, and the closest inspection reveals no trace of sedimentary structure. Yet there is a sloping striation, or arrangement of lines, visible in some places on a fresh surface, that corresponds in direction with the direction of the principal cleavage plane of the talcose and quartzitic schist underlying. In other places this arrangement is not seen, but the mass crumbles out in angular pieces which are

superficially stained with iron. The profile of the bluff here presents a singular isolated knob, or buttress, that rises boldly from the very river, connected with the main bank by a narrow ridge along which a man cannot walk with safety. On either side of this bold promontory are retreating angles in the bluff, along which a descent can be made. A careful inspection of these ravines and of the adjoining bluffs, will afford any one indisputable proof that this material, white and impalpable as it is, results from a change in the underlying granitic rocks. It is this material, in its darker and less changed condition, that was manufactured into mineral paint some years ago.

Between Beaver Falls and Vicksburg the granitic rocks appear almost constantly in sight, rising in mounds, or bold, irregular slopes along the river bottoms, reaching occasionally as high as the river bluffs. For some distance above Beaver Falls a ridge of granitic rock, running along within the bluffs, divides the channel of the river into two parts, both of which are sometimes occupied by water, no such rock, nor any other, being visible in the bluffs themselves. At eight miles above Beaver Falls such rock occurs in great force in the river bottoms, giving the appearance of a village at a distance, partly hid by the scant foliage. Here it occupies the whole valley, spurs running in either direction into the river bluffs. At Vicksburg the river bottoms are covered with granite mounds and hills, some of them holding large blocks of hornblende schist that lie *in situ*, the transition from granite to schist being very abrupt.

At Minnesota Falls the river bottoms are occupied by schistose granite which splits up conveniently for use in construction. Much of the surface here closely underlain by granite is turfed over, indicating the more soft and decomposable nature of the schistose granite at this place. The rock is here intersected by veins of quartz and by trap dykes, the latter being traceable across the valley for half a mile, running north-east and south-west. This trap is heavy and dark green, with some shining faces on the hornblende when freshly broken. In higher levels, and apparently overlying the schistose granite, is a compact, hard weathering granite. It is of a gray or greenish gray color, much resembling the St. Cloud granite. The rock at Minnesota Falls has a noticeable dip toward the south-east. In a little ravine that joins the Minnesota from the north the mineral already described as kaolin, or "paint rock" may be

seen. Here it holds quartz veins and deposits. The valley all the way between Minnesota Falls and Granite Falls is about two miles wide, and presents a singular billowy prospect of granitic knobs, rising and falling on all sides, the river worming its way among them and having frequent rapids and waterfalls, useful for mill privileges.

At Granite Falls, as at Minnesota Falls, and all the way between, the rock in the valley is a schistose granite, almost a mica schist; but it varies to a hard gray granite, that resembles that at St. Cloud both in color and composition. This, however, forms but a small part, the granite portion being schistose or laminated. The laminated structure has a usual inclination toward the south-east, but varies at Granite Falls from south-east to north-east. It amounts to 25° , but sometimes reaches 40° , and at one point it is toward the north. The red and gray colors are variously mingled, without any apparent law of association or alternation. Although the patches of more massive and typical granite are suitable for a fine building material, they still show the same dip toward the south-east, and are distinctly bedded throughout. These hard knobs rise from ten to twenty feet above the general level of the other granite, and show various effects of running water. Of the trap dykes some are as wide as twenty feet, and even forty-eight feet. There are sudden changes in the granite to hornblende schist. These occur irregularly. A change like this gives rise to the main waterfall, the schist offering greater resistance to erosion. The trap dykes also cause rapids and waterfalls where they cross the river. Between Granite Falls and Montevideo, at the mouth of the Chippewa river, the granite occasionally appears in the river bottoms.

At Montevideo, or a short distance below, is a conspicuous outcrop of compact, hard granite, of a red color, lying mainly on the north side of the river, in the bottoms. This also dips 30 or 35 degrees to the south-east, the beds representing the original sedimentary structure being from half an inch to three inches in thickness. Where widened they appear thinner, and the rock then sometimes presents a slaty structure, the edges standing out sharply at the angle of dip. At Minnesota Falls, and from there to Granite Falls, these beds are so micaceous as to make what has been termed a gneiss, the whole mass becoming easily disrupted by frost and water and then turfed over. But at this place the beds are closely

compacted, and the whole is almost massive. The thickness of the bedding can easily be seen, however, in the occasional thin sheets that part from the knobs, or in the striations that mark the faces of the water-worn, bald knobs. Although these knobs rise at irregular intervals, and are variously situated with reference to each other, having sloughs between them, yet they are arranged somewhat in succession in one direction, making rows, or almost sometimes continuous ridges, running parallel, in direction of the strike north-east and south-west, which of themselves indicate a system of bedding. On a weathered cross-section of the bedding the marks of striation or sedimentation often show a wavy arrangement, or distorted parallelism, and sometimes they vanish and widen alternately. The dip measured in one place here is 58 degrees, 10 degrees east of south. At another point very near the last it is 85 degrees in the same direction. This granite has the color and apparent composition of that seen below Fort Ridgely. It shows occasionally a knob of hornblende schist rising above the granite mounds, having very much the form, dip and bedding of the granite. There are also occasionally mounds and dykes of trap rock, or greenstone, split into shapeless blocks under the weather, the planes of division running in various directions. These have no bedding nor dip, nor do they disturb the uniformity of dip in the granite. They are very heavy and of a uniform dark green color. Granite occurs on the prairie three miles east of Montevideo, and in the Minnesota bottoms a mile above Montevideo. That which is cut by the railroad is a beautiful red granite, very suitable for construction and for ornamental purposes.

Near the lower end of Lac qui Parle lake granite appears on both sides of the lake. It shows very much the same composition as that further down the river, consisting of quartz, mica and flesh-colored feldspar, with patches and veins of quartz, some of which are mingled with porphyritic feldspar. At three miles above the foot of the lake, rock can be seen on the south side, rising above the level of the bottoms. Further up the river, near where it enters township 120, range 44, may be seen a large exposure of coarse granite; the crystals of feldspar are large and red. Yet the rock also varies to a lighter color in which the feldspar is nearly white. This does not show the bedding seen lower down the Minnesota river.

Red granite also occurs about three fourths of a mile above the mouth of the Yellow Banks creek. At three miles below the foot of Big Stone lake is a tumultuous outcrop of red granite, extending to the lake on both sides of the river, showing planed and striated surfaces on a grand scale, the glacial marks running in general in the direction of the Minnesota valley. This is a coarse red granite, with coarse crystals of feldspar.

Along the shore of Big Stone lake there is no known outcrop of granite. Cretaceous rocks seem to constitute its banks. These are sometimes seen in the little creeks that enter it, and are outlined as terraces on its banks.

The Potsdam Sandstone and quartzite: The red rock cut by the Winona & St. Peter railroad about two miles east of New Ulm, in Courtland, belongs to the Potsdam age. It is the same as the red quartzite seen frequently in Watonwan and Cottonwood counties, and at the famous pipe-stone quarry in the south-west corner of the state. It is associated with, and probably underlain by, a great thickness of red shales and sandstone, often unctuous, as from talc, which generally escapes observation on account of their fragile character which has allowed them to be covered by the drift. They were penetrated by the deep well of Mankato and by that at Belle Plaine, but not entirely pierced. They seem to outcrop inconspicuously in the river banks at several places between Judson and New Ulm, and they have contributed largely to the formation of the red till seen in that part of the state. A red till also occurs at Big Stone lake and is probably due to the same cause.

The quartzite near New Ulm has a dip to the east north-east varying from ten to twenty degrees. The dip is greatest near the river, and is least near the northern extremity of the exposure. At the northern end of the exposure the rock shows a coarse grain, almost becoming conglomeritic. In some of the thin bedding, near the lowest part exposed, mica scales are visible on the planes of bedding. On the north side of the river, nearly opposite New Ulm, is an outcrop of coarse jaspery conglomerate, the pebbles in which are occasionally a foot in diameter, and water worn. There are also white quartzite pebbles. Ten feet in thickness may be seen, in an irregularly ascending strike nearly north and south which is conspicuous in the woodless prairie. It rises from the very river bottoms, and enters the bluff diagonally at a height of perhaps fifty feet above the river. It dips 18°

toward the east southeast. The underlying rock cannot be seen.

The St. Lawrence Limestone: The next higher rock in the geological scale is a series of light-colored sandstones. They are nowhere seen in the Minnesota valley, but are well known in the Mississippi bluffs, and were found in sinking deep wells at Minneapolis. Passing this we come to the St. Lawrence formation which appears above the surface at but two or three points. One is at Judson and Hebron, where it has been quarried; one is at St. Lawrence, near Belle Plaine, and one is at Faxon.

At St. Lawrence this stone is harder than the Shakopee limestone, evenly bedded, quartzose, and specked with green. The total thickness seen here is fourteen and one-half feet, some of the layers being eighteen inches thick and very well adapted for a building stone.

At Judson the rock is similar to that at St. Lawrence, and often the bedding planes are entirely covered with a green coating, and the body of the whole is specked thickly, and sometimes largely made up of green particles. It is mainly a magnesian limestone, and very durable, of a flesh-color varying to buff, striped, specked and blotched with green. The thickness of this formation is about 200 feet.

The Jordan Sandstone: This light-colored sandstone lies next above the St. Lawrence limestone. Its thickness is about fifty feet, and its best exposures are at Jordan, in the low banks of the Jordan creek. It is wrought for building stone, and makes a very good material. It is also seen at Minneopa falls, and in the adjoining bluffs of the Blue Earth river. It occurs in the lower part of the rock bluffs of the Minnesota, under the limestone that forms their summits, all the way from South Bend to Louisville, near Shakopee. It forms the most of the islands in the river near Louisville, and causes the rapids at Chaska. It sinks below the river at Shakopee, and is not seen again in that direction, but it occurs abundantly in Fillmore, Winona and Houston counties. At Mankato a thickness of forty-five feet can be seen in the river bluffs.

The Shakopee Limestone: This formation, lying next above the Jordan sandstone, plays an important part in the topography and geology of the lower portion of the Minnesota valley. It is known as the building stone of Mankato, Kasota, St. Peter, Ottawa, and Shakopee. It does not vary

much in its composition, but its bedding is subject to irregularities. It is broken and nodular, and is also interlaminated in some places—particularly those toward the north—with shale, and also with white sandstone. Its upper surface is quite uneven, and the overlying sandstone is deposited on its irregularities, filling the depressions. In many places its beds are undulating locally, and unexpectedly shift their places. Its thickness is about seventy feet.

The St. Peter Sandstone: This rock only appears in the immediate valley of the Minnesota at Fort Snelling. Its thickness is about 125 feet. It forms Castle rock, figured by Featherstonhaugh, in Dakota county, and it was quarried for the piers of the new bridge across the Mississippi at Fort Snelling. It is generally a crumbling, white or yellowish-white sandrock, but the repeated wetting and drying which it has suffered where wrought near Fort Snelling in the bottoms of the Minnesota seems to have caused an irony cement to gather among its grains, rendering them so firm that the rock constitutes a very good material for masonry. Its beds being thick, it will also make a useful stone for ornamental cutting in large structures. At Mendota, and in the bluffs of the Mississippi at St. Paul and Minneapolis, its white walls are well known as they appear to the traveler from the car-windows.

The Trenton Limestone: This formation, which is known on the Minnesota river only at Mendota and Fort Snelling, is a blue limestone, with a thickness of about twenty-five feet. It has been used in the construction of the fort and all the attendant buildings. It is so argillaceous that it makes but a second-rate building-stone. It forms the tops of the bluffs, lying directly above the St. Peter sandstone, from Fort Snelling to St. Paul and along the gorge of the Mississippi to Minneapolis, where it constitutes the brink of the Falls of St. Anthony.

The Cretaceous: This formation, which is found unconformably overlying the granites and the Silurian formations is found in patches throughout the valley. It may be seen as a light clay at Mankato, as a limestone at Redstone and at Winkelmann's near New Ulm as a sandstone, back of New Ulm on the Cottonwood as a coarse sandstone and conglomerate, as a shale at many places and as a lignite at Crow creek and Redwood Falls. Its clay and shales have contributed largely to the drift, producing a blue till, and often an alkaline

soil. As a formation it is easily destroyed by erosive and transporting agents, and hence it is generally hid from sight along the river valley by the heavy covering of drift which characterizes that part of the state.

The Economical Geology of the Valley. Coal: The separation of the region of the Minnesota valley from all the important coal-fields, and its comparative sparse supply of wood for fuel, have directed the attention of settlers frequently to the possible supply of fuel from the lignites of the Cretaceous which, in the form of isolated fragments, are very often seen in digging wells and cellars. Some years ago systematic work to that end was carried on by a stock company at a point on the Cottonwood river, and at Redwood Falls. At these places the beds of lignite appear in the bluffs of those streams, and it is not a matter of surprise that the discoverers should at once infer that the beds were of the same age, and would probably be as productive, as the coal beds in Iowa. A single visit by a geologist who understood the distinctive character of the fossil flora of the Carboniferous rocks in America would have been sufficient to correct that error. But it happened then, as it frequently has before, that the geologist was consulted when it was too late, and he had only to discourage further expenditure of money in such a search. The "coal" occurs in two distinct forms which may be distinguished as *charcoal* and *cannel coal*. The former, while it is of less value for use as fuel, is more abundant. It is light and quickly ignites but it is generally in fine pieces that appear to be matted down with the ash that resulted from the combustion of other portions of the wood from which the coal is derived. It lies in irregular sheets, generally not more than half an inch thick when pure, but may be disseminated through a thickness of six or eight feet. It is very fragile, hardly bearing transportation. The latter is black, or brown-black, lustrous, compact, rather hard, and presents every aspect of a valuable coal. Sometimes it shows the fiber of the wood from which it is formed. It occurs in isolated lumps or pockets, in the same beds as the charcoal, but less abundantly. It readily burns, making a hot fire. In the air, when it has become dry, it cracks and crumbles something like quicklime, but not to a powder. It is this which is found in the drift. If it could be found in sufficient quantities it would make a valuable fuel for domestic purposes. The Iowa coal-field, of Car-

boniferous age, does not reach as far north-west as the valley of the Minnesota.

Mineral Paint: At Redwood Falls the kaolin which has resulted from decomposition, *in situ*, of the granite rock, has become stained with iron, and has a brownish or greenish-brown color. It contains, generally, some silica. From that stained kaolin a good mineral paint has been manufactured. The manufactured article is said to have been equal to that of Brandon, Vt., but the cost was so great that after transportation to St. Paul it could not be offered in the market so cheaply as the Brandon paint. The color produced was a reddish umber. By making some selections various lighter shades, of the same general character, were produced. It had a heavy sediment consisting probably of iron and silica. The surface of wood painted with it became hardened and glazed, but remained smooth. It is evident that the best methods for economy were not employed in this enterprise. The mine was situated about a mile from the mill. The rock is easy of access. It cost a sum between three and four dollars per ton to deliver the raw material at the mill. It could probably be done for less than a dollar. The total cost of manufacture ought not to exceed one dollar per hundred, or twenty dollars per ton. The Brandon paint sells for about forty dollars per ton. These statements are made on the authority of Mr. Park Worden. The substance occurs in great abundance at a number of places. It is also found in greater purity, at least with much less quartz and iron, at several other places. Indeed, it seems to exist wherever the granitic rocks were buried beneath the ocean of the Cretaceous age, and where the ice of the glacial epoch has not disrupted it.

Quicklime: For common quicklime the region of the Upper Minnesota has no suitable stone. Here is a great extent of fertile country, destined to be thickly inhabited, that must always depend on the Silurian limestones, situated further southeast, for one of its necessary articles of construction. A great many limestone boulders, pertaining to the drift, and brought from the region of Manitoba, have been gathered up and converted into quicklime. But they will soon entirely disappear. There is a large deposit of calcareous tufa that will furnish a good, strong quicklime, on the north-east one-fourth of section twenty-six, and south part of section twenty-three, Tunsburg, Chippewa county. This forms a nearly level layer

two or three feet thick extending along the bluffs about half a mile. The north-east portion is adapted for quicklime, the rest being gravelly. Another similar deposit is in section twenty-two in the south township of Hawk creek, Renville county. This is nearly compact calcareous deposit, containing impressions of leaves and sticks. It is exposed six or eight feet vertically, in two masses four rods apart, on the north side of a ravine about fifty feet deep. These surface deposits of calcareous tufa have resulted from springs of limy water where they have issued from the bluffs and the water has slowly evaporated.

The limestone found in the Cretaceous at New Ulm is also very valuable to this region, but the shaly nature of the stone there will always make it difficult to compete with the lime from Mankato. At the same time the quality of the lime made there renders it applicable to uses of which the Mankato quicklime is not susceptible. The Mankato and Shakopee lime is of a dark, leather-color, slacking to a cream color. It has a considerable sand that appears as a sediment. The stone itself is an arenaceous magnesian limestone, and the lime partakes of the nature of those limes. It sets more slowly, burns more easily, and slacks with less heat than the pure limestones. It is useful for brick and stone work, but will not answer for hard-finish. For common brown plastering it is very useful. The lime made at New Ulm, on the other hand, is nearly white, and in that respect has the advantage of the Mankato quicklime. It is very hot, and sets quickly. It is more nearly a pure lime, without magnesia. While it has no sand, as an impurity, it has alumina. Associated with it in the shales of the Cretaceous is more or less sulphate of lime in the form of transparent crystals or selenite. When there is much of this it would materially affect the quality of the lime, giving it somewhat the character of plaster of Paris. Below Mankato there is no lack of good stone for quicklime. The Shakopee limestone is calcined at a number of places, and outcrops in the banks of the river at a great many others.

Clays for brick and pottery : The Cretaceous clays are suitable for pottery in many places, and even for fire-brick. That clay which has been used for fire brick near New Ulm, lies below a heavy stratum of white sand. That employed for pottery is from a higher horizon. They both may be seen on the Cottonwood south of New Ulm.

The drift clays also will make a good brick for

common construction, particularly those finely laminated clay-beds that seem to lie below one till deposit, and above another, being distinguished, hence, as *interglacial*. They are extensively used for this purpose at Carver, Chaska, Jordan and Mankato. The bricks made from them are generally of a cream-color, but sometimes somewhat red. The modern alluvium of the river generally makes a red brick, particularly in the lower part of the valley.

Agricultural Capacity: The soils of the valley, after all, contain the chief sources of material prosperity for the area drained by the Minnesota river. As they are the result of geological causes, resulting from the disintegration and distribution of the rocks, the agricultural characters of the region are within the purview of geology. But in this case the rocks found immediately underlying, are so deeply buried under a compact and impervious stony clay, or till, that they produce little effect on the soils. And their nature must be explained by searching further, and inquiring for the source of the till itself. A careful study of the drift deposits shows that the blue stony clay, which lies closely below the surface, all over the region (outside the immediate valley) is derived largely from the Cretaceous clays and shales which are seen occasionally in protected points, still lying in their natural beds. The general movement of the drift was from the north and north-west, and much of the clay must have come as far as from Manitoba. These clays are generally strongly calcareous, and very often magnesian or even alkaline, and they impart these characters to springs and wells. In some places they have been concentrated by long drainage into confined lake basins and the resulting sedimentary clay while producing a cream colored brick, is so tenacious and so strongly charged with these salts, that the waters of the surface on evaporation produce still a white efflorescence that can be seen in the spring and early summer after the earth has become dry. This occurs only in those regions that have the alkaline clays for a soil and subsoil. In some of the southwestern portions of the state a loam covers this alkaline subsoil, and this efflorescence is then not seen. In some others the subsoil is rather graveley than clayey, and in these the drainage underground carries away the surface waters so that they do not evaporate, and the alkaline peculiarities do not appear. The region exhibits every variety of soil.

HISTORY

OF THE

SIOUX MASSACRE OF 1862.

CHAPTER XXX.

LOUIS HENNEPIN'S VISIT TO THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI IN 1680—CAPTAIN JONATHAN CARVER VISITS THE COUNTRY IN 1766—THE NAMES OF THE TRIBES—TREATIES WITH SIOUX INDIANS FROM 1812 TO 1859—THEIR RESERVATIONS—CIVILIZATION EFFORTS—SETTLEMENTS OF THE WHITES CONTIGUOUS TO THE RESERVATIONS.

The first authentic knowledge of the country upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, was given to the world by Louis Hennepin, a native of France. In 1680 he visited the Falls of St. Anthony, and gave them the name of his patron saint, the name they still bear.

Hennepin found the country occupied by wild tribes of Indians, by whom he and his companions were detained as prisoners, but kindly treated, and finally released.

In 1766, this same country was again visited by a white man, this time by Jonathan Carver, a British subject, and an officer in the British army. Jonathan Carver spent some three years among different tribes of Indians in the Upper Mississippi country. He knew the Sioux or Dakota Indians as the Naudowessies, who were then occupying the country along the Mississippi, from Iowa to the Falls of St. Anthony, and along the Minnesota river, then called St. Peter's, from its source to its mouth at Mendota. To the north of these tribes the country was then occupied by the Ojibwas, commonly called Chippewas, the hereditary enemies of the Sioux.

Carver found these Indian nations at war, and by his commanding influence finally succeeded in making peace between them. As a reward for his good offices in this regard, it is claimed that two chiefs of the Naudowessies, acting for their nation, at a council held with Carver, at the great cave,

now in the corporate limits of St. Paul, deeded to Carver a vast tract of land on the Mississippi river, extending from the Falls of St. Anthony to the foot of Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi; thence east one hundred English miles; thence north one hundred and twenty miles; thence west to the place of beginning. But this *pretended* grant has been examined by our government and entirely ignored as a pure invention of parties in interest, after Carver's death, to profit by his Indian service in Minnesota.

There can be no doubt that these same Indians, known to Captain Carver as the Naudowessies, in 1767, were the same who inhabited the country upon the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries when the treaty of Traverse des Sioux was made, in 1851, between the United States and the Sisseton and Wapaton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians. The name Sioux is said to have been bestowed upon these tribes by the French; and that it is a corruption of the last syllable of their more ancient name, which in the peculiar guttural of the Dakota tongue, has the sound of the last syllable of the old name *Naudowessies*, Sioux.

The tribes inhabiting the Territory of Minnesota at the date of the massacre, 1862, were the following: Medawakontons (or Village of the Spirit Lake); Wapatoms (or Village of the Leaves); Sissetons (or Village of the Marsh); and Wapakutas (or Leaf Shooters). All these were Sioux Indians, connected intimately with other wild bands scattered over a vast region of country, including Dakota Territory, and the country west of the Missouri, even to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Over all this vast region roamed these wild bands of Dakotas, a powerful and warlike nation, holding by their tenure the country north to the British Possessions.

The Sissetons had a hereditary chief, Ta-tanka Mazin, or Standing Buffalo; and at the date of the massacre his father, "Star Face," or the "Orphan," was yet alive, but superannuated, and all the duties of the chief were vested in the son, Standing Buffalo, who remained friendly to the whites and took no part in the terrible massacre on our border in 1862.

The four tribes named, the Medawakontons, Wapaton, Sissetons and Wapakutas, comprised the entire "*annuity* Sioux" of Minnesota; and in 1862 these tribes numbered about six thousand and two hundred persons. All these Indians had from time to time, from the 19th day of July, 1815, to the date of the massacre of 1862, received presents from the Government, by virtue of various treaties of amity and friendship between us and their accredited chiefs and heads of tribes.

Soon after the close of the last war with Great Britain, on the first day of June, 1816, a treaty was concluded at St. Louis between the United States and the chiefs and warriors representing eight bands of the Sioux, composing the three tribes then called the "Sioux of the Leaf," the "Sioux of the Broad Leaf," and the "Sioux who Shoot in the Pine Tops," by the terms of which these tribes confirmed to the United States all cessions or grants of lands previously made by them to the British, French, or Spanish governments, within the limits of the United States or its Territories. For these cessions no annuities were paid, for the reason that they were mere confirmations of grants made by them to powers from whom we had acquired the territory.

From the treaty of St. Louis, in 1816, to the treaty ratified by the United States Senate in 1859, these tribes had remained friendly to the whites, and had by treaty stipulations parted with all the lands to which they claimed title in Iowa; all on the east side of the Mississippi river, and all on the Minnesota river, in Minnesota Territory, except certain reservations. One of these reservations lay upon both sides of the Minnesota, ten miles on either side of that stream, from Hawk river on the north, and Yellow Medicine river on the south side, thence westerly to the head of Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, a distance of about one hundred miles. Another of these reservations commenced at Little Rock river on the east, and a line running due south from opposite its mouth, and extending up the river westerly to the easterly line of the first-named reservation, at

the Hawk and Yellow Medicine rivers. This last reservation had also a width of ten miles on each side of the Minnesota river.

The Indians west of the Missouri, in referring to those of their nation east of the river, called them *Isanties*, which seems to have been applied to them from the fact that, at some remote period, they had lived at *Isantamde*, or "Knife Lake," one of the *Mille Lacs*, in Minnesota.

These Indian treaties inaugurated and contributed greatly to strengthen a custom of granting, to the pretended owners of lands occupied for purposes of hunting the wild game thereon, and living upon the natural products thereof, a consideration for the cession of their lands to the Government of the United States. This custom culminated in a vast annuity fund, in the aggregate to over three million dollars, owing to these tribes, before named, in Minnesota. This annuity system was one of the causes of the massacre of 1862.

INDIAN LIFE.—Before the whites came in contact with the natives, they dressed in the skins of animals which they killed for food, such as the buffalo, wolf, elk, deer, beaver, otter, as well as the small fur-bearing animals, which they trapped on lakes and streams. In later years, as the settlements of the white race approached their borders, they exchanged these peltries and furs for blankets, cloths, and other articles of necessity or ornament. The Sioux of the plains, those who inhabited the Coteau and beyond, and, indeed, some of the Sisseton tribes, dress in skins to this day. Even among those who are now called "*CIVILIZED*," the style of costume is often unique. It is no picture of the imagination to portray to the reader a "*STALWART INDIAN*" in breech-cloth and leggins, with a calico shirt, all "*fluttering in the wind*," and his head surmounted with a stove-pipe hat of most surprising altitude, carrying in his hand a pipe of exquisite workmanship, on a stem not unlike a cane, sported as an ornament by some city dandy. His appearance is somewhat varied, as the seasons come and go. He may be seen in summer or in winter dressed in a heavy cloth coat of coarse fabric, often turned *inside out* with all his civilized and savage toggery, from head to foot, in the most bewildering juxtaposition. On beholding him, the dullest imagination cannot refrain from the poetic exclamation of Alexander Pope,

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind!"

EFFORTS TO CIVILIZE THESE ANNUITY INDIANS.

—The treaty of 1858, made at Washington, elaborated a scheme for the civilization of these annuity Indians. A civilization fund was provided, to be taken from their annuities, and expended in improvements on the lands of such of them as should abandon their tribal relations, and adopt the habits and modes of life of the white race. To all such, lands were to be assigned in severalty, eighty acres to each head of a family. On these farms were to be erected the necessary farm-buildings, and farming implements and cattle were to be furnished them.

In addition to these favors the government offered them pay for such labors of value as were performed, in addition to the crops they raised. Indian farmers now augmented rapidly, until the appalling outbreak in 1862, at which time about one hundred and sixty had taken advantage of the munificent provisions of the treaty. A number of farms, some 160, had good, snug brick houses erected upon them. Among these *civilized* savages was Little Crow, and many of these farmer-Indians belonged to his own band.

The Indians disliked the idea of taking any portion of the general fund belonging to the tribe for the purpose of carrying out the civilization scheme. Those Indians who retained the "blanket," and hence called "blanket Indians," denounced the measure as a fraud upon their rights. The chase was then a God-given right; this scheme forfeited that ancient natural right, as it pointed unmistakably to the destruction of the chase.

But to the friends of Indian races, the course inaugurated seemed to be, step by step, lifting these rude children of the plains to a higher level. This scheme, however, was to a great degree thwarted by the helpless condition of the "blanket Indians" during a great portion of the year, and their persistent determination to remain followers of the chase, and a desire to continue on the war-path.

When the chase fails, the "blanket Indians" resort to their relatives, the farmers, pitch their tepees around their houses, and then commence the process of eating them out of house and home. When the ruin is complete, the farmer Indians, driven by the law of self-preservation, with their wives and children, leave their homes to seek such subsistence as the uncertain fortunes of the chase may yield.

In the absence of the family from the house and fields, thus deserted, the wandering "blanket Indians" commit whatever destruction of fences or tenements their desires or necessities may suggest. This perennial process goes on; so that in the spring when the disheartened farmer Indian returns to his desolate home, to prepare again for another crop, he looks forward with no different results for the coming winter.

It will be seen, from this one illustration, drawn from the actual results of the civilizing process, how hopeless was the prospect of elevating one class of related savages without at the same time protecting them from the incursions of their own relatives, against whom the class attempted to be favored, had no redress. In this attempt to civilize these Dakota Indians the forty years, less or more, of missionary and other efforts have been measurably lost, and the money spent in that direction, if not wasted, sadly misapplied.

The treaty of 1858 had opened for settlement a vast frontier country of the most attractive character, in the Valley of the Minnesota, and the streams putting into the Minnesota, on either side, such as Beaver creek, Sacred Heart, Hawk and Chippewa rivers and some other small streams, were flourishing settlements of white families. Within this ceded tract, ten miles wide, were the scattered settlements of Birch Coolie, Patterson Rapids, on the Sacred Heart, and others as far up as the Upper Agency at Yellow Medicine, in Renville county. The county of Brown adjoined the reservation, and was, at the time of which we are now writing, settled mostly by Germans. In this county was the flourishing town of New Ulm, and a thriving settlement on the Big Cottonwood and Watonwan, consisting of German and American pioneers, who had selected this lovely and fertile valley for their future homes.

Other counties, Blue Earth, Nicollet, Sibley, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi, Monongalia and Murray, were all situated in the finest portions of the state. Some of the valleys along the streams, such as Butternut valley and others of similar character, were lovely as Wyoming and as fertile as the Garden of Eden. These counties, with others somewhat removed from the direct attack of the Indians in the massacre, as Wright, Stearns and Jackson, and even reaching on the north to Fort Abercrombie, thus extending from Iowa to the Valley of the Red River of the North, were severally involved in the consequences of the war-

fare of 1862. This extended area had at the time a population of over fifty thousand people, principally in the pursuit of agriculture; and although the settlements were in their infancy, the people were happy and contented, and as prosperous as any similar community in any new country on the American continent, since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

We have in short, traced the Dakota tribes of Minnesota from an early day, when the white man first visited and explored these then unknown regions, to the time of the massacre. We have also given a synopsis of all the most important treaties between them and the government, with an allusion to the country adjacent to the reservations, and the probable number of people residing in the portions of the state ravaged by the savages.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COMPLAINTS OF THE INDIANS—TREATIES OF TRAVERSE DES SIOUX AND MENDOTA—OBJECTIONS TO THE MODE OF PAYMENT—INKPADUTA MASSACRE AT SPIRIT LAKE—PROOF OF CONSPIRACY—INDIAN COUNCILS.

In a former chapter the reader has had some account of the location of the several bands of of Sioux Indians in Minnesota, and their relation to the white settlements on the western border of the state. It is now proposed to state in brief some of the antecedents of the massacre.

PROMINENT CAUSES.

1. By the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, dated July 23, 1851, between the United States and the Sissetons and Wapatoms, \$275,000 were to be paid their chiefs, and a further sum of \$30,000 was to be expended for their benefit in Indian improvements. By the treaty of Mendota, dated August 5, 1851, the Medawakantons and Wapakutas were to receive the sum of \$200,000, to be paid to their chief, and for an improvement fund the further sum of \$30,000. These several sums, amounting in the aggregate to \$555,000, these Indians, to whom they were payable, claim they were never paid, except, perhaps, a small portion expended in improvements on the reservations. They became dissatisfied, and expressed their views in council freely with the agent of the government.

In 1857, the Indian department at Washington sent out Major Kintzing Prichette, a man of great experience, to inquire into the cause of this disaf-

fection towards the government. In his report of that year, made to the Indian department, Major Prichette says:

"The complaint which runs through all their councils points to the imperfect performance, or non-fulfillment of treaty stipulations. Whether these were well or ill founded, it is not my promise to discuss. That such a belief prevails among them, impairing their confidence and good faith in the government, cannot be questioned."

In one of these councils Jagmani said: "The Indians sold their lands at Traverse des Sioux. I say what we were told. For fifty years they were to be paid \$50,000 per annum. We were also promised \$300,000, and *that* we have not seen."

Mapipa Wicasta (Cloud Man), second chief of Jagmani's band, said:

"At the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, \$275,000 were to be paid them when they came upon their reservation; they desired to know what had become of it. Every white man knows that they have been five years upon their reservation, and have yet heard nothing of it."

In this abridged form we can only refer in brief to these complaints; but the history would seem to lack completeness without the presentation of this feature. As the fact of the dissatisfaction existed, the government thought it worth while to appoint Judge Young to investigate the charges made against the governor, of the then Minnesota territory, then acting, *ex-officio*, as superintendent of Indian affairs for that locality. Some short extracts from Judge Young's report are here presented:

"The governor is next charged with having paid over the greater part of the money, appropriated under the fourth article of the treaty of July 23 and August 5, 1851, to one Hugh Tyler, for payment or distribution to the 'traders' and 'half-breeds,' contrary to the wishes and remonstrances of the Indians, and in violation of law and the stipulations contained in said treaties; and also in violation of his own solemn pledges, personally made to them, in regard to said payments.

"Of \$275,000 stipulated to be paid under the *first* clause of the *fourth* article of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, of July 24, 1851, the sum of \$250,000, was delivered over to Hugh Tyler, by the governor, for distribution among the 'traders' and 'half-breeds,' according to the arrangement made by the schedule of the *Traders' Paper*, dated at Traverse des Sioux, July 23, 1851."

"For this large sum of money, Hugh Tyler executed two receipts to the Governor, as the attorney for the 'traders' and 'half breeds;' the one for \$210,000 on account of the 'traders,' and the other for \$40,000 on account of the 'half-breeds;' the first dated at St. Paul, December 8, 1852, and the second at Mendota, December 11, 1852."

"And of the sum of \$110,000, stipulated to be paid to the Medawakantons, under the fourth article of the treaty of August 5, 1851, the sum of \$70,000 was in like manner paid over to the said Tyler, on a power of attorney executed to him by the traders and claimants, under the said treaty, on December 11, 1852. The receipts of the said Tyler to the Governor for this money, \$70,000, is dated at St. Paul, December 13, 1852, making together the sum of \$320,000. This has been shown to have been contrary to the wishes and remonstrances of a large majority of the Indians." And Judge Young adds: "It is also believed to be in violation of the treaty stipulations, as well as the law making the appropriations under them."

These several sums of money were to be paid to these Indians in open council, and soon after they were on their reservations provided for them by the treaties. In these matters the report shows they were not consulted at all, in open council; but on the contrary, that arbitrary divisions and distributions were made of the entire fund, and their right denied to direct the manner in which they should be appropriated. See *Acts of Congress, August 30, 1852*.

The Indians claimed, also, that the third section of the act was violated, as by that section the appropriations therein referred to, should, in every instance, be paid directly to the Indians themselves, to whom it should be due, or to the tribe, or part of the tribe, *per capita*, "unless otherwise the imperious interest of the Indians or some treaty stipulation should require the payment to be made otherwise, under the direction of the president." This money was never so paid. The report further states that a large sum, "\$55,000, was deducted by Hugh Tyler by way of discount and percentage on gross amount of payments, and that these exactions were made both from traders and half-breeds, without any previous agreement, in many instances, and in such a way, in some, as to make the impression that unless they were submitted to, no payments would be made to such claimants at all."

And, finally the report says, that from the testi-

mony it was evident that the money was not paid to the chiefs, either to the Sisseton, Wapaton, or Medawakanton bands, as they in open council requested; but that they were compelled to submit to this mode of payment to the traders, otherwise no payment would be made, and the money would be returned to Washington; so that in violation of law they were compelled to comply with the Governor's terms of payment, according to Hugh Tyler's power of attorney.

The examination of this complaint, on the part of the Indians, by the Senate of the United States, resulted in exculpating the Governor of Minnesota (Governor Ramsey) from any censure, yet the Indians were not satisfied with the treatment they had received in this matter by the accredited agents of the Government.

2. Another cause of irritation among these Indians arose out of the massacre of 1857, at Spirit Lake, known as the Inkpaduta massacre. Inkpaduta was an outlaw of the Wapakuta band of Sioux Indians, and his acts in the murders at Spirit Lake were entirely disclaimed by the "annuity Sioux." He had slain Tasagi, a Wapakuta chief, and several of his relatives, some twenty years previous, and had thereafter led a wandering and marauding life about the head waters of the Des Moines river.

Inkpaduta was connected with several of the bands of annuity Sioux Indians, and similar relations with other bands existed among his followers. These ties extended even to the Yanktons west of the James river, and even over the Missouri. He was himself an outlaw for the murder of Tasagi and others as stated, and followed a predatory and lawless life in the neighborhood of his related tribes, for which the Sioux were themselves blamed.

The depredations of these Indians becoming insufferable, and the settlers finding themselves sufficiently strong, deprived them of their guns and drove them from the neighborhood. Recovering some of their guns, or, by other accounts, digging up a few old ones which they had buried, they proceeded to the settlement of Spirit Lake and demanded food. This appears to have been given to a portion of the band which had first arrived, to the extent of the means of those applied to. Soon after, Inkpaduta, with the remainder of his followers, who, in all, numbered twelve men and two boys, with some women who had lingered behind, came in and demanded food also. The settler gave him to understand that he had no more

to give; whereupon Inkpaduta spoke to his eldest son to the effect that it was disgraceful to ask these people for food which they ought to take themselves, and not to have it thrown to them like dogs. Thus assured, the son immediately shot the man, and the murder of the whole family followed. From thence they proceeded from house to house, until every family in the settlement, without warning of those previously slain, were all massacred, except four women, whom they bore away prisoners, and afterward violated, with circumstances of brutality so abhorrent as to find no parallel in the annals of savage barbarity, unless we except the massacre of 1862, which occurred a few years later.

From Spirit Lake the murderers proceeded to Springfield, at the outlet of Shetek, or Pelican lake, near the head waters of the Des Moines river; where they remained encamped for some days, trading with Mr. William Wood from Mankato, and his brothers. Here they succeeded in killing seventeen, including the Woods, making, in all, forty-seven persons, when the men rallied, and firing upon them, they retreated and deserted that part of the country. Of the four women taken captives by Inkpaduta, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Noble were killed by the Indians, and Mrs. Marble and Miss Gardner were rescued by the Wapaton Sioux, under a promise of reward from the Government, and for which the three Indians who brought in these captives received each one thousand dollars.

The Government had required of the Sioux the delivery of Inkpaduta and his band as the condition for the payment of their annuities. This was regarded by certain of the bands as a great wrong visited upon the innocent for the crimes of the guilty. One of their speakers (Mazakuti Mani), in a council held with the Sissetons and Wapaton, August 10, 1857, at Yellow Medicine, said:

"The soldiers have appointed me to speak for them. The men who killed the white people did not belong to us, and we did not expect to be called upon to account for the deeds of another band. We have always tried to do as our Great Father tells us. One of our young men brought in a captive woman. I went out and brought in the other. The soldiers came up here, and our men assisted to kill one of Inkpaduta's sons at this place. The lower Indians did not get up the war-party for you; it was our Indians, the Wapaton and Sissetons. The soldiers here say that they

were told by you that a thousand dollars would be paid for killing each of the murderers. We, with the men who went out, want to be paid for what we have done. Three men were killed, as we know. * * * * * All of us want our money very much. A man of another band has done wrong, and we are to suffer for it. Our old women and children are hungry for this. I have seen \$10,000 sent here to pay for our going out. I wish our soldiers were paid for it. I suppose our Great Father has more money than this."

Major Pritchette, the special government agent, thought it necessary to answer some points made by Mazakuti Mani, and spoke, in council, as follows:

"Your Great Father has sent me to see Superintendent Cullen, and to say to him he was well satisfied with his conduct, because he had acted according to his instructions. Your Great Father had heard that some of his white children had been cruelly and brutally murdered by some of the Sioux nation. The news was sent on the wings of the lightning, from the extreme north to the land of eternal summer, throughout which his children dwell. His young men wished to make war on the whole Sioux nation, and revenge the deaths of their brethren. But your Great Father is a just father and wishes to treat all his children alike with justice. He wants no innocent man punished for the guilty. He punishes the guilty alone. He expects that those missionaries who have been here teaching you the laws of the Great Spirit had taught you this. Whenever a Sioux is injured by a white man your Great Father will punish him, and expects from the chiefs and warriors of the great Sioux nation that they will punish those Indians who injure the whites. He considers the Sioux as a part of his family; and as friends and brothers he expects them to do as the whites do to them. He knows that the Sioux nation is divided into bands; but he knows also how they can all band together for common protection. He expects the nation to punish these murderers, or to deliver them up. He expects this because they are his friends. As long as these murderers remain unpunished or not delivered up, they are not acting as friends of their Great Father. It is for this reason that he has withheld the annuity. Your Great Father will have his white children protected; and all who have told you that your Great Father is not able to punish those who injure them will find themselves bitterly mistaken. Your

Great Father desires to do good to all his children and will do all in his power to accomplish it; but he is firmly resolved to punish all who do wrong."

After this, another similar council, September 1, 1857, was held with the Sisseton and Wapaton band of Upper Sioux at Yellow Medicine. Agent Flandrau, in the meantime, had succeeded in organizing a band of warriors, made up of all the "annuity" bands, under Little Crow. This expedition numbered altogether one hundred and six, besides four half-breeds. This party went out after Inkpaduta on the 22d of July, 1857, starting from Yellow Medicine.

On the 5th of August Major Pritchette reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "That the party of Indians, representing the entire Sioux nation, under the nominal head of Little Crow, returned yesterday from the expedition in search of Inkpaduta and his band," after an absence of thirteen days.

As this outlaw, Inkpaduta, has achieved an immortality of infamy, it may be allowable in the historian to record the names of his followers. Inkpaduta (Scarlet Point) heads the list, and the names of the eleven men are given by the wife of Tateyahe, who was killed by the party of Sioux under Little Crow, thus: Tateyahe (Shifting Wind); Makpeahoteman (Roaring Cloud), son of Inkpaduta, killed at Yellow Medicine; Makpiope-ta (Fire Cloud), twin brother of Makpeahoteman; Tawachshawakan (His Mysterious Feather), killed in the late expedition; Bahata (Old Man); Kechomon (Putting on as He Walks); Huhsan (One Leg); Kahadai (Rattling), son-in-law of Inkpaduta; Fetoa-tanka (Big Face); Tatelidashinkshamani (One who Makes Crooked Wind as He Walks); Tachanchegahota (His Great Gun), and the two boys, children of Inkpaduta, not named.

After the band had been pursued by Little Crow into Lake Chouptijatanka (Big Dry Wood), distant twenty miles in a northwestern direction from Skuuk Lake, and three of them killed outright, wounding one, taking two women and a little child prisoners, the Indians argued that they had done sufficient to merit the payment of their annuities; and on the 18th of August, 1854, Maj. Cullen telegraphed the following to the Hon. J. W. Denver, commissioner of Indian affairs:

"If the department concurs, I am of the opinion that the Sioux of the Mississippi, having done all in their power to punish or surrender Inkpaduta and his band, their annuities may with propriety

be paid, as a signal to the military movements from Forts Ridgely and Randall. The special agent from the department waits an answer to this dispatch at Dunleith, and for instructions in the premises."

In this opinion Major Pritchette, in a letter of the same date, concurred, for reasons therein stated, and transmitted to the department. In this letter, among other things, the writer says:

"No encouragement was given to them that such a request would be granted. It is the opinion, however, of Superintendent Cullen, the late agent, Judge Flandrau, Governor Medary, and the general intelligent sentiment, that the annuities may now with propriety, be paid, without a violation of the spirit of the expressed determination of the department to withhold them until the murderers of Spirit Lake should be surrendered or punished. It is argued that the present friendly disposition of the Indians is manifest, and should not be endangered by subjecting them to the wants incident to their condition during the coming winter, and the consequent temptation to depredation, to which the withholding their money would leave them exposed."

The major yielded this point for the reasons stated, yet he continued:

"If not improper for me to express an opinion, I am satisfied that, without chastising the whole Sioux nation, it is impossible to enforce the surrender of Inkpaduta and the remainder of his band." * * * "Nothing less than the entire extirpation of Inkpaduta's murderous outlaws will satisfy the justice and dignity of the government, and vindicate outraged humanity."

We here leave the Inkpaduta massacre, remarking only that the government paid the Indians their annuities, and made no further effort to bring to condign punishment the remnant who had escaped alive from the pursuit of Little Crow and his soldiers. This was a great error on the part of our government. The Indians construed it either as an evidence of weakness, or that the whites were afraid to pursue the matter further, lest it might terminate in still more disastrous results to the infant settlement of the state bordering upon the Indian country. The result was, the Indians became more insolent than ever before. Little Crow and his adherents had found capital out of which to foment future difficulties in which the two races should become involved. And it is now believed, and subsequent circum-

stances have greatly strengthened that belief, that Little Crow, from the time the government ceased its efforts to punish Inkpaduta, began to agitate his great scheme of driving the whites from the state of Minnesota; a scheme which finally culminated in the ever-to-be-remembered massacre of August, A. D. 1862.

The antecedent exciting causes of this massacre are numerous. The displaced agents and traders find the cause in the erroneous action of the Government, resulting in their removal from office. The statesman and the philosopher may unite in tracing the cause to improper theories as to the mode of acquiring the right to Indian lands. The former may locate the evil in our system of treaties, and the latter in our theories of government. The philanthropist may find the cause in the absence of justice which we exhibit in all our intercourse with the Indian races. The poet and the lovers of romance in human character find the true cause, as they believe, in the total absence of all appreciation of the noble, generous, confiding traits peculiar to the native Indian. The Christian teacher finds apologies for acts of Indian atrocities in the deficient systems of mental and moral culture. Each of these different classes are satisfied that the great massacre of August, 1862, had its origin in some way intimately connected with his favorite theory.

Let us, for a moment, look at the facts, in relation to the two races who had come into close contact with each other, and in the light of these facts, judge of the probable cause of this fearful collision. The white race, some two hundred years ago, had entered upon the material conquest of the American continent, armed with all the appliances for its complete subjugation. On the shores of this prolific continent these new elements came in contact with a race of savages with many of the traits peculiar to a common humanity, yet, with these, exhibiting all, or nearly all, the vices of the most barbarous of savage races. The period of occupancy of this broad, fertile land was lost in the depths of a remote antiquity. The culture of the soil, if ever understood, had been long neglected by this race, and the chase was their principal mode of gaining a scanty subsistence. It had lost all that ennobled man, and was alive only to all his degradations. The white man was at once acknowledged, the Indian being judge, superior to the savage race with which he had come in contact.

Here, then, is the first cause, in accordance with a universal principle, in which the conflict of the two races had its origin. It was a conflict of knowledge with ignorance, of right with wrong. If this conflict were only mental, and the weapons of death had never been resorted to in a single instance, the result would have been the same. The inferior race must either recede before the superior, or sink into the common mass, and, like the raindrops falling upon the bosom of the ocean, lose all traces of distinction. This warfare takes place the world over, on the principle of mental and material progress. The presence of the superior light eclipses the inferior, and causes it to retire. Mind makes aggression upon mind, and the superior, sooner or later, overwhelms the inferior. This process may go on, with or without the conflict of physical organisms. The final result will be the same.

Again, we come to the great law of right. The white race stood upon this undeveloped continent ready and willing to execute the Divine injunction, to replenish the earth and *subdue* it. On the one side stood the white race armed with his law; on the other the savage, resisting the execution of that law. The result could not be evaded by any human device. In the case before us, the Indian races were in the wrongful possession of a continent required by the superior right of the white man. This right, founded in the wisdom of God, eliminated by the ever-operative laws of progress, will continue to assert its dominion, with varying success, contingent on the use of means employed, until all opposition is hushed in the perfect reign of the superior aggressive principle.

With these seemingly necessary reflections, we introduce the remarks of the Sioux agent touching the antecedents of the great massacre, unparalleled in the history of the conflict of the races. The agent gives his peculiar views, and they are worthy of careful consideration.

Major Thomas Galbraith, Sioux Agent, says:

"The radical, moving cause of the outbreak is, I am satisfied, the ingrained and fixed hostility of the savage barbarian to reform and civilization. As in all barbarous communities, in the history of the world, the same people have, for the most part, resisted the encroachments of civilization upon their ancient customs; so it is in the case before us. Nor does it matter materially in what shape civilization makes its attack. Hostile, opposing forces meet in conflict, and a war of social elements

is the result—civilization is aggressive, and barbarism stubbornly resistant. Sometimes, indeed, civilization has achieved a bloodless victory, but generally it has been otherwise. Christianity, itself, the true basis of civilization, has, in most instances, waded to success through seas of blood.

* * * Having stated thus much, I state as a settled fact in my mind, that the encroachments of Christianity, and its handmaid, civilization, upon the habits and customs of the Sioux Indians, is the cause of the late terrible Sioux outbreak. There were, it is true, many immediate inciting causes, which will be alluded to and stated hereafter, but they are subsidiary to, and developments of, or incident to, the great cause set forth. * * * But that the recent Sioux outbreak would have happened at any rate, as a result, a fair consequence of the cause here stated, I have no more doubt than I doubt that the great rebellion to overthrow our Government would have occurred had Mr. Lincoln never been elected President of the United States.

"Now as to the existing or immediate causes of the outbreak: By my predecessor a new and radical system was inaugurated, practically, and, in its inauguration, he was aided by the Christian missionaries and by the Government. The treaties of 1858 were ostensibly made to carry this new system into effect. The theory, in substance, was to break up the community-system which obtained among the Sioux; weaken and destroy their tribal relations, and individualize them, by giving them each a separate home. * * * On the 1st day of June, A. D. 1861, when I entered upon the duties of my office, I found that the system had just been inaugurated. Some hundred families of the Annuity Sioux had become novitiates, and their relatives and friends seemed to be favorably disposed to the new order of things. But I also found that, against these, were arrayed over five thousand "Annuity Sioux," besides at least three thousand Yanktonais, all inflamed by the most bitter, relentless, and devilish hostility.

"I saw, to some extent, the difficulty of the situation, but I determined to continue, if in my power, the civilization system. To favor it, to aid and build it up by every fair means, I advised, encouraged, and assisted the farmer novitiates; in short, I sustained the policy inaugurated by my predecessor, and sustained and recommended by the Government. I soon discovered that the system could not be successful without a sufficient force

to protect the "farmer" from the hostility of the "blanket Indians."

"During my term, and up to the time of the outbreak, about one hundred and seventy-five had their hair cut and had adopted the habits and customs of white men.

"For a time, indeed, my hopes were strong that civilization would soon be in the ascendant. But the increase of the civilization party and their evident prosperity, only tended to exasperate the Indians of the 'ancient customs,' and to widen the breach. But while these are to be enumerated, it may be permitted me to hope that the radical cause will not be forgotten or overlooked; and I am bold to express this desire, because, ever since the outbreak, the public journals of the country, religious and secular, have teemed with editorials by and communications from 'reliable individuals,' politicians, philanthropists, philosophers and hired 'penny-a-liners,' mostly mistaken and sometimes willfully and grossly false, giving the cause of the Indian raid."

Major Galbraith enumerates a variety of other exciting causes of the massacre, which our limit will not allow us to insert in this volume. Among other causes, * * that the United States was itself at war, and that Washington was taken by the negroes. * * But none of these were, in his opinion, the cause of the outbreak,

The Major then adds:

"Grievances such as have been related, and numberless others akin to them, were spoken of, recited, and chanted at their councils, dances, and feasts, to such an extent that, in their excitement, in June, 1862, a secret organization known as the 'Soldier's Lodge,' was founded by the young men and soldiers of the Lower Sioux, with the object, as far as I was able to learn through spies and informers, of preventing the 'traders' from going to the pay-tables, as had been their custom. Since the outbreak I have become satisfied that the real object of this 'Lodge' was to adopt measures to 'clean out' all the white people at the end of the payment."

Whatever may have been the cause of the fearful and bloody tragedy, it is certain that the manner of the execution of the infernal deed was a deep-laid *conspiracy*, long cherished by Little Crow, taking form under the guise of the "Soldiers' Lodge," and matured in secret Indian councils. In all these secret movements Little Crow was the moving spirit.

Now the opportune moment seemed to have come. Only thirty soldiers were stationed at Fort Ridgely. Some thirty were all that Fort Ripley could muster, and at Fort Abercrombie one company, under Captain Van Der Hork, was all the whites could depend upon to repel any attack in that quarter. The whole effective force for the defense of the entire frontier, from Pembina to the Iowa line, did not exceed two hundred men. The annuity money was daily expected, and no troops except about one hundred men at Yellow Medicine, had been detailed, as usual, to attend the anticipated payment. Here was a glittering prize to be paraded before the minds of the excited savages. The whites were weak; they were engaged in a terrible war among themselves; their attention was now directed toward the great struggle in the South. At such a time, offering so many chances for rapine and plunder, it would be easy to unite, at least, all the annuity Indians in one common movement. Little Crow knew full well that the Indians could easily be made to believe that now was a favorable time to make a grand attack upon the border settlements. In view of all the favorable auspices now concurring, a famous Indian council was called, which was fully attended by the "Soldiers' Lodge." Rev. S. R. Riggs, in his late work, 1880, ("Mary and I"), referring to the outbreak, says:

"On August 17th, the outbreak was commenced in the border white settlements at Acton, Minnesota. That night the news was carried to the Lower Sioux Agency, and a council of war was called." * * * "Something of the kind had been meditated and talked of, and prepared for undoubtedly. Some time before this, they had formed the Tee-yo-tee-pee, or Soldiers' Lodge."

A memorable council, convened at Little Crow's village, near the Lower Agency, on Sunday night previous to the attack on Fort Ridgely, and precisely two weeks before the first massacres at Acton. Little Crow was at this council, and he was not wanting in ability to meet the greatness of the occasion. The proceedings of this council, of course, were secret. Some of the results arrived at, however, have since come to the writer of these pages. The council matured the details of a conspiracy, which for atrocity has hitherto never found a place in recorded history, not excepting that of Cawnpore.

The evidence of that conspiracy comes to us, in part, from the relation of one who was present at

the infamous council. Comparing the statement of the narrative with the known occurrences of the times, that council preceded the attack on the Government stores at the Upper Agency, and was convened on Sunday night; the attack on the Upper Agency took place the next day, Monday, the 4th of August; and on the same day, an attempt was made to take Fort Ridgely by strategy. Not the slightest danger was anticipated. Only thirty soldiers occupied the post at Fort Ridgely, and this was deemed amply sufficient in times of peace. But we will not longer detain the reader from the denouement of this horrible plot.

Our informant states the evidences of the decrees of the council of the 3d of August, thus:

"I was looking toward the Agency and saw a large body of men coming toward the fort, and supposed them soldiers returning from the payment at Yellow Medicine. On a second look, I observed they were mounted, and knowing, at this time, that they must be Indians, was surprised at seeing so large a body, as they were not expected. I resolved to go into the garrison, to see what it meant, having, at the time, not the least suspicion that the Indians intended any hostile demonstration. When I arrived at the garrison, I found Sergeant Jones at the entrance with a mounted howitzer, charged with shell and canister-shot, pointed towards the Indians, who were removed but a short distance from the guard house. I inquired of the sergeant what it meant? whether any danger was apprehended? He replied indifferently, "No, but that he thought it a good rule to observe that a soldier should always be ready for any emergency."

These Indians had requested the privilege to dance in the inclosure surrounding the fort. On this occasion that request was refused them. But I saw that, about sixty yards west of the guard house, the Indians were making the necessary preparations for a dance. I thought nothing of it as they had frequently done the same thing, but a little further removed from the fort, under somewhat different circumstances. I considered it a singular exhibition of Indian foolishness, and, at the solicitation of a few ladies, went out and was myself a spectator of the dance.

"When the dance was concluded, the Indians sought and obtained permission to encamp on some rising ground about a quarter of a mile west of the garrison. To this ground they soon repaired, and encamped for the night. The next

morning, by 10 o'clock, all had left the vicinity of the garrison, departing in the direction of the Lower Agency. This whole matter of the dance was so conducted as to lead most, if not all, the residents of the garrison to believe that the Indians had paid them that visit for the purpose of dancing and obtaining provisions for a feast.

"Some things were observable that were unusual. The visitors were all warriors, ninety-six in number, all in undress, except a very few who wore calico shirts; and, in addition to this, they all carried arms, guns and tomahawks, with ammunition pouches suspended around their shoulders. Previous to the dance, the war implements were deposited some two hundred yards distant, where they had left their ponies. But even this circumstance, so far as it was then known, excited no suspicion of danger or hostilities in the minds of the residents of the garrison. These residents were thirty-five men; thirty soldiers and five citizens, with a few women and children. The guard that day consisted of three soldiers; one was walking leisurely to and fro in front of the guard-house; the other two were off duty, passing about and taking their rest; and all entirely without apprehension of danger from Indians or any other foe. As the Indians left the garrison without doing any mischief, most of us supposed that no evil was meditated by them. But there was one man who acted on the supposition that there was always danger surrounding a garrison when visited by savages; that man was Sergeant Jones. From the time he took his position at the gun he never left it, but acted as he said he believed it best to do, that was to be always ready. He not only remained at the gun himself, but retained two other men, whom he had previously trained as assistants to work the piece.

"Shortly before dark, without disclosing his intentions, Sergeant Jones said to his wife: 'I have a little business to attend to to-night; at bed-time I wish you to retire, and not to wait for me.' As he had frequently done this before, to discharge some official duty at the quartermaster's office, she thought it not singular, but did as he had requested, and retired at the usual hour. On awakening in the morning, however, she was surprised at finding that he was not there, and had not been in bed. In truth, this faithful soldier had stood by his gun throughout the entire night, ready to fire, if occasion required, at any moment during that time; nor could he be persuaded to leave that

gun until all this party of Indians had entirely disappeared from the vicinity of the garrison.

"Some two weeks after this time, those same Indians, with others, attacked Fort Ridgely and, after some ten days' siege, the garrison was relieved by the arrival of soldiers under Colonel H. H. Sibley. The second day after Colonel Sibley arrived, a Frenchman of pure or mixed blood appeared before Sergeant Jones, in a very agitated manner, and intimated that he had some disclosures to make to him; but no sooner had he made this intimation than he became extremely and violently agitated, and seemed to be in a perfect agony of mental perturbation. Sergeant Jones said to him, 'If you have anything to disclose, you ought, at once, to make it known.' The man repeated that he had disclosures to make, but that he did not dare to make them; and although Sergeant Jones urged him by every consideration in his power to tell what he knew, the man seemed to be so completely under the dominion of terror, that he was unable to divulge the great secret. 'Why,' said he, 'they will kill me; they will kill my wife and children.' Saying which he turned and walked away.

"Shortly after the first interview, this man returned to Sergeant Jones, when again the Sergeant urged him to disclose what he knew; and promised him that if he would do so, he would keep his name a profound secret forever; that if the information which he should disclose should lead to the detection and punishment of the guilty, the name of the informant should never be made known. Being thus assured, the Frenchman soon became more calm. Hesitating a moment, he inquired of Sergeant Jones if he remembered that, some two weeks ago, a party of Indians came down to the fort to have a dance? Sergeant Jones replied that he did. 'Why,' said the Frenchman, 'do you know that these Indians were all warriors of Little Crow, or some of the other lower bands? Sir, these Indians had all been selected for the purpose, and came down to Fort Ridgely by the express command of Little Crow and the other chiefs, to get permission to dance; and when all suspicion should be completely lulled, in the midst of the dance, to seize their weapons, kill every person in the fort, seize the big guns, open the magazine, and secure the ammunition, when they should be joined by all the remaining warriors of the lower bands. Thus armed, and increased by numbers, they were to proceed together

down the valley of the Minnesota. With this force and these weapons they were assured they could drive every white man beyond the Mississippi.'

"All this, the Frenchman informed Sergeant Jones, he had learned by being present at a council, and from conversations had with other Indians, who had told him that they had gone to the garrison for that very purpose. When he had concluded this revelation, Sergeant Jones inquired, 'Why did they not execute their purpose? Why did they not take the fort?' The Frenchman replied: 'Because they saw, during all their dance, and their stay at the fort, that big gun constantly pointed at them.'"

Interpreter Quinn, now dead, told the narrator of the foregoing incidents that Little Crow had said, repeatedly, in their councils, that the Indians could kill all the white men in the Minnesota Valley. In this way, he said, we can get all our lands back; that the whites would not want these lands, and that they could get double annuities. Some of the councils at which these suggestions of Little Crow were made, dated, he said, as far back as the summer of 1857, immediately after the Inkpaduta war.

On the 17th day of August, 1862, Little Crow, Inkpaduta, and Little Priest, the latter one of the Winnebago chiefs, attended church at the Lower Agency, and seemed to listen attentively to the services, conducted by the Rev. J. D. Hinman. On the afternoon of that day Little Crow invited these Indians to his house, a short distance above the Agency. On the same day an Indian council was held at Rice Creek, sixteen miles above the Lower Agency, attended by the Soldiers' Lodge. Inkpaduta, it is believed, and Little Priest, with some thirteen Winnebago warriors, attended this council. Why this council was held, and what was its object, can easily be imagined. The decrees of the one held two weeks before had not been executed. The reason why the fort was not taken has been narrated. The other part of the same scheme, the taking of the agency at the Yellow Medicine, on the same day the fort was to have fallen, will be alluded to in another chapter. It then became necessary for the conspirators to hold another council, to devise new plans for the execution of their nefarious designs upon the whites.

The Acton tragedy, forty miles distant, had taken place but a few hours before this council was convened. On Monday, the 18th of August, these

Acton murderers were seen at the mill on Crow river, six miles from Hutchinson, with the team taken from Acton; so that these Indians did not go to the Lower Agency, but remained in the country about Hutchinson. One of the number only returned to the Agency by the next morning after the council at Rice Creek had been held. All that followed in the bloody drama, originated at this council of Death, over which Little Crow presided, on Sunday afternoon, the 17th day of August, 1862, on the evening of the same day of the Acton murders. The general massacre of all white men was by order of this council, to commence at the Agency, on the morning of the 18th, and at as many other points, simultaneously, as could be reached by the dawn of day, radiating from that point as a center. The advantage gained by the suddenness of the attack, and the known panic that would result, was to be followed up until every settlement was massacred, Fort Ridgely taken, both Agencies burned, New Ulm, Mankato, St. Peter, and all the towns on the river destroyed, the whole country plundered and devastated, and as many of the inhabitants as were left alive were to be driven beyond the Mississippi river. The decree of this savage council, matured on a Christian Sabbath, by Indians, who were supposed to be civilized, so immediately after attentively listening to the gospel of peace, filled the measure of the long-cherished conspiracy matured by Little Crow, until it was full of the most hopeful results to his polluted and brutal nature. "Once an Indian, always an Indian," seems in this instance to have been horribly demonstrated.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CHANGE OF INDIAN OFFICIALS—PAYMENT OF 1861—REPORT OF AGENT GALBRAITH—UPPER AND LOWER BANDS—SUPPLIES—ATTACK ON THE WAREHOUSE—RENVILLE RANGERS—RETURN TO FORT RIDGELY.

The change in the administration of the Government in 1861, resulting, as it did, in a general change in the minor offices throughout the country, carried into retirement Major William J. Cullen, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, and Major Joseph R. Brown, Agent for the Sioux, whose places were filled respectively by Colonel Clark W. Thompson and Major Thomas J. Galbraith. Colonel

Thompson entered upon the duties of his office in May of that year, and Major Galbraith on the first day of June. In that month the new agent and many of the new employes, with their families, took up their residence on the reservations.

These employes, save a few young men who were employed as laborers, were, with two exceptions, men of families, it being the policy of the agent to employ among the Indians as few unmarried men as possible.

During that year nothing occurred on the reservations of an unusual character more than the trouble with which the Agents had always to deal at every semi-annual gathering at the Agencies. We say "semi-annual," because they came in the summer to draw their annuities, and again in the autumn for their winter supply of goods.

It has been usual at the payment of annuities to have a small force of troops to guard against any untoward event which might otherwise occur. The payment to the lower bands, in 1861, was made in the latter part of June, and to the upper bands about the middle of July. These payments were made by Superintendent Thompson in person.

The Sisseton bands came down to the Agency at a very early day, as had always been their habit, long before the arrival of the money, bringing with them a large body of Yanktonais (not annuity Sioux), who always came to the payments, claiming a right to a share of the annuities issued to the Indians.

These wild hunters of the plains were an unfailing element of trouble at the payments to the upper bands. At this last payment they were in force, and by their troublesome conduct, caused a delay of some days in the making of the payments. This was, however, no unusual occurrence, as they always came with a budget of grievances, upon which they were wont to dilate in council. This remark is equally true of the annuity Indians. Indeed, it would be very strange if a payment could be made without a demand, on the part of the "young men," for three or four times the amount of their annual dues.

These demands were usually accompanied by overt acts of violence; yet the payment was made; and this time, after the payment, all departed to their village at Big Stone Lake. They came again in the fall, drew their supply of goods, and went quietly away.

It so turned out, however, that the new agent,

Galbraith, came into office too late to insure a large crop that year. He says:

"The autumn of 1861 closed upon us rather unfavorably. The crops were light; especially was this the case with the Upper Sioux; they had little or nothing. As heretofore communicated to the Department, the cut-worms destroyed all the Sisetons, and greatly injured the crop of the Wapaton, Medawakantons, Wapakutas. For these latter I purchased on credit, in anticipation of the Agricultural and Civilization Funds, large quantities of pork and flour, at current rates, to support them during the winter.

"Early in the autumn, in view of the necessitous situation of the Sisetons, I made a requisition on the department for the sum of \$5,000, out of the special fund for the relief of 'poor and destitute Indians;' and, in anticipation of receiving this money, made arrangements to feed the old and infirm men, and the women and children of these people. I directed the Rev. S. R. Riggs to make the selection, and furnish me a list.

"He carefully did this, and we fed, in an economical, yea, even parsimonious way, about 1,500 of these people from the middle of December until nearly the first of April. We had hoped to get them off on their spring hunt earlier, but a tremendous and unprecedented snow-storm during the last days of February prevented.

"In response to my requisition, I received \$3,000, and expended very nearly \$5,000, leaving a deficiency not properly chargeable to the regular funds, of about \$2,000.

"These people, it is believed, must have perished had it not been for this scanty assistance. In addition to this, the regular issues were made to the farmer Indians in payment for their labor.

* * * * *

"In the month of August, 1861, the superintendents of farms were directed to have ploughed 'in the fall,' in the old public and neglected private fields, a sufficient quantity of land to provide 'plantings' for such Indians as could not be provided with oxen and implements. In pursuance of this direction, there were ploughed, at rates ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per acre, according to the nature of the work, by teams and men hired for the purpose, for the Lower Sioux, about 500 acres, and for the Upper Sioux, about 475 acres. There were, also, at the same time, ploughed by the farmer Indians and the department teams, about 250 acres for the Lower, and

about 325 acres for the Upper Sioux. This fall ploughing was continued until the frost prevented its further prosecution. It was done to facilitate the work of the agricultural department, and to kill the worms which had proved so injurious the previous year.

"The carpenter-shops at both Agencies were supplied with lumber for the manufacture and repair of sleds, wagons, and other farming utensils. Sheds were erected for the protection of the cattle and utensils of the department, and the farmer Indians, assisted by the department carpenters, erected stables, pens, and out-houses for the protection of their cattle, horses and utensils. * * * Hay, grain, and other supplies were provided, and, in short, every thing was done which the means at command of the agent would justify.

"The work of the autumn being thus closed, I set about making preparations for the work of the next spring and summer, and in directing the work of the winter. I made calculations to erect, during the summer and autumn of 1862, at least fifty dwelling-houses for Indian families, at an estimated average cost of \$300 each; and also to aid the farmer Indians in erecting as many additional dwellings as possible, not to exceed thirty or forty; and to have planted for the Lower Sioux, at least 1,200 acres, and for the Upper Sioux, at least 1,300 acres of crops, and to have all the land planted, except that at Big Stone Lake, inclosed by a fence.

"To carry out these calculations, early in the the winter the superintendents of farms, the blacksmiths, the carpenters, and the superintendents of schools were directed to furnish estimates for the amount of agricultural implements, horses, oxen, wagons, carts, building material, iron, steel, tools, and supplies needed to carry on successfully their several departments for one year from the opening of navigation in the spring of 1862.

"These estimates were prepared and furnished me about the 1st of February. In accordance with these estimates, I proceeded to purchase, in *open market*, the articles and supplies recommended.

"I made the estimates for one year, and purchases accordingly, in order to secure the benefit of transportation by water in the spring, and thus avoid the delays, vexations, and extra expense of transportation by land in the fall. The bulk of purchases were made with the distinct understanding that payment would be made out of the funds

belonging to the quarter in which the goods, implements, or supplies, were expended."

"Thus it will be seen that, in the spring of 1862, there was on hand supplies and material sufficient to carry us through the coming year. * * * Thus, to all appearance, the spring season opened propitiously. * * * To carry out my original design of having as much as possible planted for the Indians at Big Stone Lake and Lac qui Parle as early in the month of May, 1862, as the condition of the swollen streams would permit, I visited Lac qui Parle and Big Stone Lake, going as far as North Island, in Lake Traverse, having with me Antoine Freniere, United States Interpreter, Dr. J. L. Wakefield, physician of the Upper Sioux, and Nelson Givens, assistant Agent. At Lac qui Parle I found the Indians willing and anxious to plant. I inquired into their condition and wants, and made arrangements to have them supplied with seeds and implements, and directed Amos W. Huggins, the school teacher there, to aid and instruct them in their work, and to make proper distribution of the seeds and implements furnished, and placed at his disposal an ox-team and wagon and two breaking-teams, with instructions to devote his whole time and attention to the superintendence and instruction of the resident Indians during the planting season, and until the crops were cultivated and safely harvested.

"I also found the Indians at Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse very anxious to plant, but without any means whatever so to do. I looked over their fields in order to see what could be done. After having inquired into the whole matter, I instructed Mr. Givens to remain at Big Stone Lake and superintend and direct the agricultural operations of the season, and to remain there until it was too late to plant any more. I placed at his disposal ten double plough teams, with man to operate them, and ordered forward at once one hundred bushels of seed corn and five hundred bushels of seed potatoes, with pumpkin, squash, turnip, and other seeds, in reasonable proportion, together with a sufficient supply of ploughs, hoes, and other implements for the Indians, and a blacksmith to repair breakages; and directed him to see that every Indian, and every Indian horse or pony, did as much work as was possible. * * *

"On my way down to the agency, I visited the plantings of Tahampih'da, (Rattling Moccasin), Mazasha, (Red Iron), Mahpiya Wiasta, (Cloud Man), and Rattling Cloud, and found that the

Superintendent of Farms for the Upper Sioux had, in accordance with my instructions, been faithfully attending to the wants of these bands. He had supplied them with implements and seeds, and I left them at work. On my arrival at the Agency, I found that the farmer Indians residing thereabouts had, in my absence, been industriously at work, and had not only completed their plowing, but had planted very extensively. The next day after my arrival at the Agency, I visited each farmer Indian at the Yellow Medicine, and congratulated him on his prospect for a good crop, and spoke to him such words of encouragement as occurred to me.

"The next day I proceeded to the Lower Agency, and then taking with me Mr. A. H. Wagner, the Superintendent of Farms for the Lower Sioux, I went around each planting, and, for the second time, visited each farmer Indian, and found that, in general, my instructions had been carried out. The plowing was generally completed in good order, and the planting nearly all done, and many of the farmer Indians were engaged in repairing old and making new fences. I was pleased and gratified, and so told the Indians—the prospect was so encouraging.

"About the first of July I visited all the plantings of both the Upper and Lower Sioux, except those at Big Stone Lake, and found, in nearly every instance, the prospects for good crops very hopeful indeed. The superintendents of farms, the male school teachers, and all the employes assisting them, had done their duty. About this time Mr. Givens returned from Big Stone Lake, and reported to me his success there. From all I knew and all I thus learned, I was led to believe that we would have no 'starving Indians' to feed the next winter, and little did I dream of the unfortunate and terrible outbreak which, in a short time, burst upon us, * * *

"In the fall of 1861, a good and substantial school-room and dwelling, a store-house and blacksmith-shop, were completed at Lac qui Parle, and, about the first of November, Mr. Amos W. Huggins and his family occupied the dwelling, and, assisted by Miss Julia La frambois, prepared the school-room, and devoted their whole time to teaching such Indian children as they could induce to attend the school.

"The storehouse was supplied with provisions, which Mr. Huggins was instructed to issue to the children and their parents at his discretion. Here

it may be permitted me to remark to Mr. Huggins, who was born and raised among the Sioux, and Miss La frambois, who was a Sioux mixed-blood, were two persons entirely capable and in every respect qualified for the discharge of the duties of their situation, than whom the Indians had no more devoted friends. They lived among the Indians of choice, because they thought they could be beneficial to them. Mr. Huggins exercised nothing but kindness toward them. He fed them when hungry, clothed them when naked, attended them when sick, and advised and cheered them in all their difficulties. He was intelligent, energetic, industrious, and good, and yet he was one of the first victims of the outbreak, shot down like a dog by the very Indians whom he had so long and so well served. * * * * *

"In the month of June, 1862, being well aware of the influence exerted by Little Crow over the blanket Indians, and, by his plausibility, led to believe that he intended to act in good faith, I promised to build him a good brick house provided that he would agree to aid me in bringing around the idle young men to habits of industry and civilization, and that he would abandon the leadership of the blanket Indians and become a 'white man.'

"This being well understood, as I thought, I directed Mr. Nairn, the carpenter of the Lower Sioux, to make out the plan and estimates for Crow's house, and to proceed at once to make the window and door frames, and to prepare the lumber necessary for the building, and ordered the teamsters to deliver the necessary amount of brick as soon as possible. Little Crow agreed to dig the cellar and haul the necessary lumber, both of which he had commenced. The carpenter had nearly completed his part of the work, and the brick was being promptly delivered at the time of the outbreak.

"On the 15th of August, only three days previous to the outbreak, I had an interview with Little Crow, and he seemed to be well pleased and satisfied. Little indeed did I suspect, at that time, that he would be the leader in the terrible outbreak of the 18th."

There were planted, according to the statement of Agent Galbraith in his report, on the lower reservation, one thousand and twenty-five acres of corn, two hundred and sixty acres of potatoes, sixty acres of turnips and ruta-bagas, and twelve acres of wheat, besides a large quantity of field

and garden vegetables. These crops, at a low estimate, would have harvested, in the fall, 74,865 bushels. There were, on the lower reservation, less than three thousand Indians, all told. This crop, therefore, would have yielded full twenty-five bushels to each man, woman and child, including the blanket as well as the farmer Indians.

There were, also, of growing crops, in fine condition, on the upper reservation, one thousand one hundred and ten acres of corn, three hundred acres of potatoes, ninety acres of turnips and ruta-bagas, and twelve acres of wheat, and field and garden vegetables in due proportion. These, at a low estimate, would have harvested 85,740 bushels. There were, on the upper reservation, a little over four thousand annuity Sioux. This crop, therefore, would have harvested them about twenty-one bushels for each man, woman and child, including, also, the blanket Indians.

Thus, under the beneficent workings of the humane policy of the Government inaugurated in 1858, they were fast becoming an independent people. Let it be borne in mind, however, that these results, so beneficial to the Indian, were accomplished only through the sleepless vigilance and untiring energy of those who had the welfare of these rude, savage beings in their care.

Major Galbraith, after giving these statistics of the crops on the reservations, and the arrangements made for gathering hay, by the Indians, for their winter's use, says:

"I need hardly say that our hopes were high at the prospects before us, nor need I relate my chagrin and mortification when, in a moment, I found these high hopes blasted forever."

Such, then, was the condition, present and prospective, of the "Annuity Sioux Indians," in the summer of 1862. No equal number of pioneer settlers on the border could, at that time, make a better showing than was exhibited on these reservations. They had in fair prospect a *surplus* over and above the wants of the entire tribes for the coming year. This had never before occurred in their history.

The sagacity and wise forethought of their agent, and the unusually favorable season, had amply provided against the possibility of recurring want. The coming winter would have found their granaries full to overflowing. Add to this the fact that they had a large cash annuity coming to them from the Government, as well as large amounts of goods, consisting of blankets, cloths,

groceries, flour and meats, powder, shot, lead, etc., and we confidently submit to the enlightened reader the whole question of their alleged grievances, confident that there can be but one verdict at their hands, and that the paternal care of the Government over them was good and just; nay, generous, and that those having the immediate supervision of their interests were performing their whole duty, honestly and nobly.

The hopes of the philanthropist and Christian beat high. They believed the day was not far distant when it could be said that the Sioux Indians, *as a race*, not only *could be* civilized, but that here were whole tribes who *were* civilized, and had abandoned the chase and the war-path for the cultivation of the soil and the arts of peace, and that the juggleries and sorcery of the medicine-men had been abandoned for the milder teachings of the missionaries of the Cross.

How these high hopes were dashed to the earth, extinguished in an ocean of blood, and their own bright prospects utterly destroyed, by their horrible and monstrous perfidy and unheard of atrocities, it will be our work, in these pages, to show.

We are now rapidly approaching the fatal and bloody *denouement*, the terrible 18th of August, the memory of which will linger in the minds of the survivors of its tragic scenes, and the succeeding days and weeks of horror and blood, till reason kindly ceases to perform its office, and blots out the fearful record in the oblivion of the grave.

Again we quote from the able report of Major Galbraith:

"About the 25th of June, 1862, a number of the chiefs and head men of the Sissetons and Wapaitons visited the Agency and inquired about the payments; whether they were going to *get any* (as they had been told, as they alleged, that they would not be paid,) and if so, how much, and when? I answered them that they would certainly be paid; exactly how much I could not say, but that it would be nearly, if not quite, a full payment; that I did not know when the payment would be made, but that I felt sure it could not be made before the 20th of July. I advised them to go home, and admonished them not to come back again until I sent for them. I issued provisions, powder and shot and tobacco to them, and they departed.

"In a few days after I went to the Lower Agency, and spoke to the lower Indians in regard to their payments. As they all lived within a few miles of

the Agency, little was said, as, when the money came, they could be called together in a day. I remained about one week there, visiting the farms and plantings, and issued to the Indians a good supply of pork, flour, powder, shot, and tobacco, and urged upon them the necessity of cutting and securing hay for the winter, and of watching and keeping the birds from their corn.

"I left them apparently satisfied, and arrived at Yellow Medicine on the 14th of July, and found, to my surprise, that nearly all the Upper Indians had arrived, and were encamped about the Agency. I inquired of them why they had come, and they answered, that they were afraid something was wrong; they feared they would not get their money, because *white men* had been telling them so.

"Being in daily expectation of the arrival of the money, I determined to make the best of it, and notified the Superintendent of Indian Affairs accordingly.

"How were over 4,000 Annuity, and over 1,000 Yanktonais Sioux, with nothing to eat, and entirely dependent on me for supplies, to be provided for? I supplied them as best I could. Our stock was nearly used up, and still, on the 1st day of August, no money had come.

"The Indians complained of starvation. I held back, in order to save the provisions to the last moment. On the 4th of August, early in the morning, the young men and soldiers, to the number of not less than four hundred mounted, and one hundred and fifty on foot, surprised and deceived the commander of the troops on guard, and surrounded the camp, and proceeded to the warehouse in a boisterous manner, and in sight of, and within one hundred and fifty yards of one hundred armed men, with two twelve-pound mountain howitzers, cut down the door of the warehouse, shot down the American flag, and entered the building, and before they could be stopped had carried over one hundred sacks of flour from the warehouse, and were evidently bent on a general 'clearing out.'

"The soldiers, now recovered from their panic, came gallantly to our aid, entered the warehouse and took possession. The Indians all stood around with their guns loaded, cocked and leveled. I spoke to them, and they consented to a talk. The result was, that they agreed, if I would give them plenty of pork and flour, and issue to them the annuity *goods* the next day, they would go away. I told them to go away with enough to eat for *two*

days, and to send the chiefs and head men for a council the next day, unarmed and peaceably and I would answer them. They assented and went to their camp. In the meantime I had sent for Captain Marsh, the commandant of Fort Ridgely, who promptly arrived early in the morning of the next day.

"I laid the whole case before him, and stated my plan. He agreed with me, and, in the afternoon, the Indians, unarmed, and apparently peaceably disposed, came in, and we had a 'talk,' and, in the presence of Captain Marsh, Rev. Mr. Riggs and others, I agreed to issue the annuity goods and a fixed amount of provisions, provided the Indians would go home and watch their corn, and wait for the payment until they were sent for. They assented. I made, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of August the issues as agreed upon, assisted by Captain Marsh, and, on the 9th of August the Indians were all gone, and on the 12th I had definite information that the Sissetons, who had started on the 7th, had all arrived at Big Stone Lake, and that the men were preparing to go on a buffalo hunt, and that the women and children were to stay and guard the crops. Thus this threatening and disagreeable event passed off, but, as usual, without the punishment of a single Indian who had been engaged in the attack on the warehouse. They should have been punished, but they were not, and simply because we had not the power to punish them. And hence we had to adopt the same 'sugar-plum' policy which had been so often adopted before with the Indians, and especially at the time of the Spirit Lake massacre, in 1857."

On the 12th day of August, thirty men enlisted at Yellow Medicine; and, on the 13th, accompanied by the agent, proceeded to the Lower Agency, where, on the 14th, they were joined by twenty more, making about fifty in all. On the afternoon of the 15th they proceeded to Fort Ridgely, where they remained until the morning of the 17th, when, having been furnished by Captain Marsh with transportation, accompanied by Lieutenant N. K. Culver, Sergeant McGrew, and four men of Company B, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, they started for Fort Snelling by the way of New Ulm and St. Peter, little dreaming of the terrible message, the news of which would reach them at the latter place next day, and turn them back to the defense of that post and the border.

On Monday morning, the 18th, at about 8 o'clock, they left New Ulm, and reached St. Peter

at about 4 o'clock P. M. About 6 o'clock, Mr. J. C. Dickinson arrived from the Lower Agency, bringing the startling news that the Indians had broken out, and, before he left, had commenced murdering the whites.

They at once set about making preparations to return. There were in St. Peter some fifty old Harper's Ferry muskets; these they obtained, and, procuring ammunition, set about preparing cartridges, at which many of them worked all night, and, at sunrise on Tuesday morning were on their way back, with heavy hearts and dark forebodings, toward the scene of trouble.

In the night Sergeant Sturgis, of Captain Marsh's company, had arrived, on his way to St. Paul, with dispatches to Governor Ramsey, from Lieutenant Thomas Gere, then in command of Fort Ridgely, bringing the sad news of the destruction of Captain Marsh and the most of his command at the ferry, at the Lower Agency, on Monday afternoon. They had but a slender chance of reaching the fort in safety, and still less of saving it from destruction, for they knew that there were not over twenty-five men left in it, Lieutenant Sheehan, with his company, having left for Fort Ripley on the 17th, at the same time that the "Renville Rangers" (the company from the Agencies) left for Fort Snelling. Their friends, too, were in the very heart of the Indian country. Some of them had left their wives and little ones at Yellow Medicine, midway between the Lower Agency and the wild bands of the Sissetons and Yanktonais, who made the attack upon the warehouse at that Agency only two weeks before. Their hearts almost died within them as they thought of the dreadful fate awaiting them at the hands of those savage and blood-thirsty monsters. But they turned their faces toward the West, determined, if Fort Ridgely was yet untaken, to enter it, or die in the attempt, and at about sundown entered the fort, and found all within it as yet safe.

A messenger had been sent to Lieutenant Sheehan, who immediately turned back and had entered the fort a few hours before them. There were in the fort, on their arrival, over two hundred and fifty refugees, principally women and children, and they continued to come in, until there were nearly three hundred.

Here they remained on duty, night and day, until the morning of the 28th, when reinforce-

ments, under Colonel McPhaill and Captain Anson Northrup and R. H. Chittenden arrived.

The annuity money by Superintendent Thompson had been dispatched to the Agency in charge of his clerk, accompanied by E. A. C. Hatch, J. C. Ramsey, M. A. Daily, and two or three others.

On their arrival at the fort, on Tuesday night, Major Galbraith found these gentlemen there, they having arrived at the post Monday noon, the very day of the outbreak. Had they been one day sooner they would have been at the Lower Agency, and their names would have been added, in all probability, to the long roll of the victims, at that devoted point, of Indian barbarity, and about \$10,000 in gold would have fallen into the hands of the savages.

These gentlemen were in the fort during the siege which followed, and were among the bravest of its brave defenders. Major Hatch, afterwards of "Hatch's Battalion" (cavalry), was particularly conspicuous for his cool courage and undaunted bravery.

Thus it will be seen how utterly false was the information which the Indians said they had received that they were to get no money.

And notwithstanding all that has been said as to the cause of the outbreak, it may be remarked that the removal of the agent from Yellow Medicine, with the troops raised by him for the Southern Rebellion, at the critical period when the Indians were exasperated and excited, and ready at any moment to arm for warfare upon the whites, was one of the causes acting directly upon the Indians to precipitate the blow that afterwards fell upon the border settlements of Minnesota on the 18th of August, 1862. Had he remained with his family at Yellow Medicine, as did the Winnebago agent, with his family; at the agency, the strong probability is that the attack at Yellow Medicine might have been delayed, if not entirely prevented.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MURDER AT ACTON—MASSACRE AT THE LOWER AGENCY—CAPTURE OF MATTIE WILLIAMS, MARY ANDERSON AND MARY SCHWANDT—MURDER OF GEORGE GLEASON—CAPTURE OF MRS. WAREFIELD AND CHILDREN.

We come now to the massacre itself, the terrible blow which fell, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, with such appalling force and suddenness,

upon the unarmed and defenceless border, crimsoning its fair fields with the blood of its murdered people, and lighting up the midnight sky with the lurid blaze of burning dwellings, by the light of which the affrighted survivors fled from the nameless terrors that bset their path, before the advancing gleam of the uplifted tomahawk, many of them only to fall victims to the Indian bullet, while vainly seeking a place of security.

The first blow fell upon the town of Acton, thirty-five miles north-east of the Lower Sioux agency, in the county of Meeker. On Sunday, August 17, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., six Sioux Indians, said to be of Shakopee's band of Lower Annuity Sioux, came to the house of Jones and demanded food. It was refused them, as Mrs. Jones was away from home, at the house of Mr. Howard Baker, a son-in-law, three fourths of a mile distant. They became angry and boisterous, and fearing violence at their hands, Mr. Jones took his children, a boy and a girl, and went himself to Baker's, leaving at the house a girl from fourteen to sixteen years of age, and a boy of twelve—brother and sister—who lived with him. The Indians soon followed on to Baker's. At Howard Baker's were a Mr. Webster and his wife, Baker and wife and infant child, and Jones and his wife and two children.

Soon after reaching the house, the Indians proposed to the three men to join them in target-shooting. They consented, and all discharged their guns at the target. Mr. Baker then traded guns with an Indian, the savage giving him \$3 as the difference in the value of the guns. Then all commenced loading again. The Indians got the charges into their guns first, and immediately turned and shot Jones. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Baker were standing in the door. When one of the savages leveled his gun at Mrs. Baker, her husband saw the movement, and sprang between them, receiving the bullet intended for his wife in his own body. At the same time they shot Webster and Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Baker, who had her infant in her arms, seeing her husband fall, fainted, and fell backward into the cellar (a trap-door being open), and thus escaped. Mrs. Webster was lying in their wagon, from which the goods were not yet unloaded, and escaped unhurt. The children of Mr. Jones were in the house, and were not molested. They then returned to the house of Mr. Jones, and killed and scalped the girl. The boy was lying on the bed and was undiscovered,

but was a silent witness of the tragic fate of his sister.

After killing the girl the savages left without disturbing anything, and going directly to the house of a settler, took from his stable a span of horses already in the harness, and while the family was at dinner, hitched them to a wagon standing near, and without molesting any one, drove off in the direction of Beaver Creek settlement and the Lower Agency, leaving Acton at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This span of horses, harness and wagon were the only property taken from the neighborhood by them.

The boy at Jones's who escaped massacre at their hands, and who was at the house during the entire time that they were there, avers that they obtained no liquor there that day, but even that when they came back and murdered his sister, the bottles upon the shelf were untouched by them. They had obtained none on their first visit before going over to Baker's. It would seem, therefore, that the very general belief that these first murders at Acton, on the 17th, were the result of drunkenness, is a mistake.

Mrs. Baker, who was unhurt by the fall, remained in the cellar until after the Indians were gone, when, taking the children, she started for a neighboring settlement, to give the alarm. Before she left, an Irishman, calling himself Cox, came to the house, whom she asked to go with her, and carry her child. Cox laughed, saying, "the men were not dead, but drunk, and that, falling down, they had hurt their noses and made them bleed," and refusing to go with Mrs. Baker, went off in the direction taken by the Indians. This man Cox had frequently been seen at the Lower Agency, and was generally supposed to be an insane man, wandering friendless over the country. It has been supposed by many that he was in league with the Indians. We have only to say, if he was, he counterfeited insanity remarkably well.

Mrs. Baker reached the settlement in safety, and on the next day (Monday) a company of citizens of Forest City, the county seat of Meeker county, went out to Acton to bury the dead. Forest City is twelve miles north of that place. The party who went out on Monday saw Indians on horseback, and chased them, but failed to get near enough to get a shot, and they escaped.

As related in a preceding chapter, a council was held at Rice Creek on Sunday, at which it was decided that the fearful tragedy should commence

on the next morning. It is doubtful whether the Acton murders were then known to these conspirators, as this council assembled in the afternoon, and the savages who committed these murders had some forty miles to travel, after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to reach the place of this council. It would seem, therefore, that those murders could have had no influence in precipitating this council, as they could not, at that time, have been known to Little Crow and his conspirators.

The final decision of these fiends must have been made as early as sundown; for by early dawn almost the entire force of warriors, of the Lower tribes, were ready for the work of slaughter. They were already armed and painted, and dispersed through the scattered settlements, over a region at least forty miles in extent, and were rapidly gathering in the vicinity of the Lower Agency, until some 250 were collected at that point, and surrounded the houses and stores of the traders, while yet the inmates were at their morning meal, or asleep in their beds in fancied security, all unconscious of the dreadful fate that awaited them. The action was concerted, and the time fixed. The blow was unexpected, and unparalleled! In the language of Adjutant-General Malmros:

"Since the formation of our general Government, no State or Territory of the Republic has received so severe a blow at the hands of the savages, or witnessed within its borders a parallel scene of murder, butchery, and rapine."

Philander Prescott, the aged Government Interpreter at that Agency, who had resided among the Sioux for forty-five years, having a wife and children allied to them by ties of blood, and who knew their language and spoke it better than any man of their own race, and who seemed to understand every Indian impulse, had not the slightest intimation or conception of such a catastrophe as was about to fall upon the country. The Rev. S. R. Riggs, in a letter to a St. Paul paper, under date of August 13, writes that "all is quiet and orderly at the place of the forthcoming payment." This gentleman had been a missionary among these people for over a quarter of a century. His intimate acquaintance with their character and language were of such a nature as to enable him to know and detect the first symptoms of any intention of committing any depredations upon the whites, and had not the greatest secrecy been observed by them, the knowledge of their designs would undoubtedly have been communicated to

either Mr. Prescott, Mr. Riggs, or Dr. Williamson, who had also been among them almost thirty years. Such was the position of these gentlemen that, had they discovered or suspected any lurking signs of a conspiracy, such as after developments satisfy us actually existed, and had failed to communicate it to the authorities and the people, they would have laid themselves open to the horrible charge of complicity with the murderers. But whatever may be the public judgement upon the course afterward pursued, by the two last-named gentlemen, in their efforts to shield the guilty wretches from that punishment their awful crimes so justly merited, no one who knows them would for a moment harbor a belief that they had any suspicion of the coming storm until it burst upon them.

A still stronger proof of the feeling of security of these upon the reservation, and the belief that the recent demonstrations were only such as were of yearly occurrence, and that all danger was passed, is to be found in the fact that, as late as the 15th of August, the substance of a dispatch was published in the daily papers of St. Paul, from Major Galbraith, agreeing fully with the views of Mr. Riggs, as to the quiet and orderly conduct of the Indians. This opinion is accompanied by the very highest evidence of human sincerity. Under the belief of their peaceable disposition, he had, on the 16th day of August, sent his wife and children from Fort Ridgely to Yellow Medicine, where they arrived on Sunday, the 17th, the very day of the murders at Acton, and on the very day, also, that the council at Rice Creek had decided that the white race in Minnesota must either perish or be driven back east of the Mississippi. But early on this fatal Monday morning Mr. Prescott and Rev. J. D. Hinman learned from Little Crow that the storm of savage wrath was gathering, and about to break upon their devoted heads, and that their only safety was in instant flight.

The first crack of the Indian guns that fell on his ear, a moment afterward, found Prescott and Hinman, and his household fleeing for their lives,

"While on the billowy bosom of the air
Rolled the dread notes of anguish and despair."

Mrs. Hinman was, fortunately, then at Fari-bault. All the other members of the family escaped with Mr. Hinman to Fort Ridgely. The slaughter at the Agency now commenced. John Lamb, a teamster, was shot down, near the house

of Mr. Hinman, just as that gentleman and his family were starting on their perilous journey of escape. At the same time some Indians entered the stable, and were taking therefrom the horses belonging to the Government. Mr. A. H. Wagner, Superintendent of Farms at that Agency, entered the stable to prevent them, and was, by order of Little Crow, instantly shot down. Mr. Hinman waited to see and hear no more, but fled toward the ferry, and soon put the Minnesota river between himself and the terrible tragedy enacting behind him.

At about the same time, Mr. J. C. Dickinson, who kept the Government boarding-house, with all his family, including several girls who were working for him, also succeeded in crossing the river with a span of horses and a wagon; these, with some others, mostly women and children, who had reached the ferry, escaped to the fort.

Very soon after, Dr. Philander P. Humphrey, physician to the Lower Sioux, with his sick wife, and three children, also succeeded in crossing the river, but never reached the fort. All but one, the eldest, a boy of about twelve years of age, were killed upon the road. They had gone about four miles, when Mrs. Humphrey became so much exhausted as to be unable to proceed further, and they went into the house of a Mr. Magner, deserted by its inmates. Mrs. Humphrey was placed on the bed; the son was sent to the spring for water for his mother. * * The boy heard the wild war-whoop of the savage break upon the stillness of the air, and, in the next moment, the ominous crack of their guns, which told the fate of his family, and left him its sole survivor. Fleeing hastily toward Fort Ridgely, about eight miles distant, he met the command of Captain Marsh on their way toward the Agency. The young hero turned back with them to the ferry. As they passed Magner's house, they saw the Doctor lying near the door, dead, but the house itself was a heap of smouldering ruins; and this brave boy was thus compelled to look upon the funeral pyre of his mother, and his little brother and sister. A burial party afterward found their charred remains amid the blackened ruins, and gave them Christian sepulture. In the charred hands of the little girl was found her china doll, with which she refused to part even in death. The boy went on to the ferry, and in that disastrous conflict escaped unharmed, and finally made his way into the fort.

In the mean time the work of death went on. The whites, taken by surprise, were utterly defenseless, and so great had been the feeling of security, that many of them were actually unarmed, although living in the very midst of the savages. At the store of Nathan Myrick, Hon. James W. Lynd, formerly a member of the State Senate, Andrew J. Myrick, and G. W. Divoll were among the first victims. * * * In the store of William H. Forbes were some five or six persons, among them Mr. George H. Spencer, jr. Hearing the yelling of the savages outside, these men ran to the door to ascertain its cause, when they were instantly fired upon, killing four of their number, and severely wounding Mr. Spencer. Spencer and his uninjured companion hastily sought a temporary place of safety in the chamber of the building.

Mr. Spencer, in giving an account of this opening scene of the awful tragedy, says:

"When I reached the foot of the stairs, I turned and beheld the store filling with Indians. One had followed me nearly to the stairs, when he took deliberate aim at my body, but, providentially, both barrels of his gun missed fire, and I succeeded in getting above without further injury. Not expecting to live a great while, I threw myself upon a bed, and, while lying there, could hear them opening cases of goods, and carrying them out, and threatening to burn the building. I did not relish the idea of being burned to death very well, so I arose very quietly, and taking a bed-cord, I made fast one end to the bed-post, and carried the other to a window, which I raised. I intended, in case they fired the building, to let myself down from the window, and take the chances of being shot again, rather than to remain where I was and burn. The man who went up-stairs with me, seeing a good opportunity to escape, rushed down through the crowd and ran for life; he was fired upon, and two charges of buckshot struck him, but he succeeded in making his escape. I had been up-stairs probably an hour, when I heard the voice of an Indian inquiring for me. I recognized his voice, and felt that I was safe. Upon being told that I was up-stairs, he rushed up, followed by ten or a dozen others, and approaching my bed, asked if I was mortally wounded. I told him that I did not know, but that I was badly hurt. Some of the others came up and took me by the hand, and appeared to be sorry that I had been hurt. They then asked me where the guns were. I

pointed to them, when my comrade assisted me in getting down stairs.

"The name of this Indian is Wakinyatawa, or, in English, 'His Thunder.' He was, up to the time of the outbreak, the head soldier of Little Crow, and, some four or five years ago, went to Washington with that chief to see their Great Father. He is a fine-looking Indian, and has always been noted for his bravery in fighting the Chippewas. When we reached the foot of the stairs, some of the Indians cried out, 'Kill him!' 'Spare no Americans!' 'Show mercy to none!' My friend, who was unarmed, seized a hatchet that was lying near by, and declared that he would cut down the first one that should attempt to do me any further harm. Said he, 'If you had killed him before I saw him, it would have been all right; but we have been friends and comrades for ten years, and now that I have seen him, I will protect him or die with him.' They then made way for us, and we passed out; he procured a wagon, and gave me over to a couple of squaws to take me to his lodge. On the way we were stopped two or three times by armed Indians on horseback, who inquired of the squaws 'What that meant?' Upon being answered that 'This is Wakinyatawa's friend, and he has saved his life,' they suffered us to pass on. His lodge was about four miles above the Agency, at Little Crow's village. My friend soon came home and washed me, and dressed my wounds with roots. Some few white men succeeded in making their escape to the fort. There were no other white men taken prisoners."

The relation of "comrade," which existed between Mr. Spencer and this Indian, is a species of Freemasonry which is in existence among the Sioux, and is probably also common to other Indian tribes.

The store of Louis Robert was, in like manner, attacked. Patrick McClellan, one of the clerks in charge of the store, was killed. There were at the store several other persons; some of them were killed and some made their escape. Mr. John Nairn, the Government carpenter at the Lower Sioux Agency, seeing the attack upon the stores and other places, seized his children, four in number, and, with his wife, started out on the prairie, making their way toward the fort. They were accompanied by Mr. Alexander Hunter, an attached personal friend, and his young wife. Mr. Nairn had been among them in the employ of the Government, some eight years, and had, by his

urbane manners and strict attention to their interests, secured the personal friendship of many of the tribe. Mr. Nairn and his family reached the fort in safety that afternoon. Mr. Hunter had, some years before, frozen his feet so badly as to lose the toes, and, being lame, walked with great difficulty. When near an Indian village below the Agency, they were met by an Indian, who urged Hunter to go to the village, promising to get them a horse and wagon with which to make their escape. Mr. Hunter and his wife went to the Indian village, believing their Indian friend would redeem his promises, but from inability, or some other reason, he did not do so. They went to the woods, where they remained all night, and in the morning started for Fort Ridgely on foot. They had gone but a short distance, however, when they met an Indian, who, without a word of warning, shot poor Hunter dead, and led his distracted young wife away into captivity.

We now return once more to the scene of blood and conflagration at the Agency. The white-haired interpreter, Philander Prescott (now verging upon seventy years of age), hastily left his house soon after his meeting with Little Crow, and fled toward Fort Ridgely. The other members of his family remained behind, knowing that their relation to the tribe would save them. Mr. Prescott had gone several miles, when he was overtaken. His murderers came and talked with him. He reasoned with them, saying: "I am an old man: I have lived with you now forty-five years, almost half a century. My wife and children are among you, of your own blood; I have never done you any harm, and have been your true friend in all your troubles; why should you wish to kill me?" Their only reply was: "We would save your life if we could, but the *white man must die*; we cannot spare your life; our orders are to kill all white men; we cannot spare you."

Seeing that all remonstrance was vain and hopeless, and that his time had come, the aged man with a firm step and noble bearing, sadly turned away from the deaf ear and iron heart of the savage, and with dignity and composure received the fatal messenger.

Thus perished Philander Prescott, the true, tried, and faithful friend of the Indian, by the hands of that perfidious race, whom he had so long and so faithfully labored to benefit to so little purpose.

The number of persons who reached Fort Ridgely from the agency was forty-one. Some are

known to have reached other places of safety. All suffered incredible hardships; many hiding by day in the tall prairie grass, in bogs and sloughs, or under the trunks of prostrate trees, crawling stealthily by night to avoid the lurking and wily foe, who, with the keen scent of the blood-hound and ferocity of the tiger, followed on their trail, thirsting for blood.

Among those who escaped into the fort were Mr. J. C. Whipple, of Faribault; Mr. Charles B. Hewitt, of New Jersey. The services of Mr. Whipple were recognized and rewarded by the Government with a first lieutenant's commission in the volunteer artillery service.

James Powell, a young man residing at St. Peter, was at the Agency herding cattle. He had just turned the cattle out of the yard, saddled and mounted his mule, as the work of death commenced. Seeing Lamb and Wagner shot down near him he turned to flee, when Lamb called to him for help; but, at that moment two shots were fired at him, and, putting spurs to his mule he turned toward the ferry, passing close to an Indian who leveled his gun to fire at him; but the caps exploded, when the savage, evidently surprised that he had failed to kill him, waved his hand toward the river, and exclaimed, "Puckachee! Puckachee!" Powell did not wait for a second warning, which might come in a more unwelcome form, but slipped at once from the back of his animal, dashed down the bluff through the brush, and reached the ferry just as the boat was leaving the shore. Looking over his shoulder as he ran, he saw an Indian in full pursuit on the very mule he had a moment before abandoned.

All that day the work of sack and plunder went on; and when the stores and dwellings and the warehouses of the Government had been emptied of their contents, the torch was applied to the various buildings, and the little village was soon a heap of smouldering ruins.

The bodies of their slain victims were left to fester in the sun where they fell, or were consumed in the buildings from which they had been unable to effect their escape.

So complete was the surprise, and so sudden and unexpected the terrible blow, that not a single one of all that host of naked savages was slain. In thirty minutes from the time the first gun was fired, not a white person was left alive. All were either weltering in their gore or had fled in fear and terror from that place of death.

REDWOOD RIVER.

At the Redwood river, ten miles above the Agency, on the road to Yellow Medicine, resided Mr. Joseph B. Reynolds, in the employment of the Government as a teacher. His house was within one mile of Shakopee's village. His family consisted of his wife, a niece—Miss Mattie Williams, of Painesville, Ohio—Mary Anderson and Mary Schwandt, hired girls. William Landmeier, a hired man, and Legrand Davis, a young man from Shakopee, was also stopping with them temporarily.

On the morning of the 18th of August, at about 6 o'clock, John Moore, a half-breed trader, residing near them, came to the house and informed them that there was an outbreak among the Indians, and that they had better leave at once. Mr. Reynolds immediately got out his buggy, and, taking his wife, started off across the prairie in such a direction as to avoid the Agency. At the same time Davis and the three girls got into the wagon of a Mr. Patoile, a trader at Yellow Medicine, who had just arrived there on his way to New Ulm, and they also started out on the prairie. William, the hired man, would not leave until he had been twice warned by Moore that his life was in danger. He then went down to the river bottom, and following the Minnesota river, started for the fort. When some distance on his way he came upon some Indians who were gathering up cattle. They saw him and there was no way of escape. They came to him and told him that if he would assist them in driving the cattle they would not kill him. Making a merit of necessity he complied, and went on with them till they were near the Lower Agency, when the Indians, hearing the firing at the ferry, suddenly left him and hastened on to take part in the battle then progressing between Captain Marsh and their friends. William fled in an opposite direction, and that night entered Fort Ridgely.

We return now to Patoile and his party. After crossing the Redwood near its mouth, he drove some distance up that stream, and, turning to the left, struck across the prairie toward New Ulm, keeping behind a swell in the prairie which ran parallel with the Minnesota, some three miles south of that stream.

They had, unpursued, and apparently unobserved, reached a point within about ten miles of New Ulm, and nearly opposite Fort Ridgely, when they were suddenly assailed by Indians, who

killed Patoile and Davis, and severely wounded Mary Anderson. Miss Williams and Mary Schwandt were captured unhurt, and were taken back to Waucouta's village.

The poor, injured young woman survived her wounds and the brutal and fiendish violation of her person to which she was subjected by these *devils incarnate*, but a few days, when death, in mercy, came to her relief and ended her sufferings in the quiet of the grave!

Mattie Williams and Mary Schwandt were afterwards restored to their friends by General Sibley's expedition, at Camp Release. We say, restored to their friends; this was hardly true of Mary Schwandt, who, when release came, found alive, of all her father's family, only one, a little brother; and he had witnessed the fiendish slaughter of all the rest, accompanied by circumstances of infernal barbarity, without a parallel in the history of savage brutality.

On Sunday, the 17th, George Gleason, Government store-keeper at the Lower Agency, accompanied by the family of Agent Galbraith, to Yellow Medicine, and on Monday afternoon, ignorant of the terrible tragedy enacted below, started to return. He had with him the wife and two children of Dr. J. S. Wakefield, physician to the Upper Sioux. When about two miles above the mouth of the Redwood, they met two armed Indians on the road. Gleason greeted them with the usual salutation of "Ho!" accompanied with the inquiry, in Sioux, as he passed, "Where are you going?" They returned the salutation, but Gleason had gone but a very short distance, when the sharp crack of a gun behind him bore to his ear the first intimation of the death in store for him. The bullet passed through his body and he fell to the ground. At the same moment Chaska, the Indian who had not fired, sprang into the wagon, by the side of Mrs. Wakefield, and driving a short distance, returned. Poor Gleason was lying upon the ground, still alive, writhing in mortal agony, when the savage monster completed his hellish work, by placing his gun at his breast, and shooting him again. Such was the sad end of the life of George Gleason; gay, jocund, genial and generous, he was the life of every circle. His pleasant face was seen, and his mellow voice was heard in song, at almost every social gathering on that rude frontier. He had a smile and pleasant word for all; and yet he fell, in his manly strength, by the hands of these bloody monsters, whom he had

never wronged in word or deed. Some weeks afterward, his mutilated remains were found by the troops under Colonel Sibley, and buried where he fell. They were subsequently removed by his friends to Shakopee, where they received the rites of Christian sepulture.

Mrs. Wakefield and children were held as prisoners, and were reclaimed with the other captives at Camp Release.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MASSACRE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MINNESOTA—
BURNING OF MRS. HENDERSON AND TWO CHILDREN
—ESCAPE OF J. W. EARLE AND OTHERS—THE SETTLERS ENDEAVOR TO ESCAPE—MURDER OF THE SCHWANDT FAMILY—WHOLESALE MASSACRE—UPPER AGENCY—THE PEOPLE WARNED BY JOSEPH LAFRAMBOIS AND OTHER DAY—ESCAPE OF THE WHITES FROM YELLOW MEDICINE—SETTLEMENT ON THE CHIPPEWA—MURDER OF JAMES W. LINDSAY AND HIS COMRADE.

Early on the morning of the 18th, the settlers on the north side of the Minnesota river, adjoining the reservation, were surprised to see a large number of Indians in their immediate neighborhood. They were seen soon after the people arose, simultaneously, all along the river from Birch Coolie to Beaver Creek, and beyond, on the west, apparently intent on gathering up the horses and cattle. When interrogated, they said they were after Chippewas. At about 6 or 7 o'clock they suddenly began to repair to the various houses of the settlers, and then the flight of the inhabitants and the work of death began.

In the immediate vicinity of Beaver Creek, the neighbors, to the number of about twenty-eight, men, women, and children, assembled at the house of Jonathan W. Earle, and, with several teams, started for Fort Ridgely, having with them the sick wife of S. R. Henderson, her children, and the family of N. D. White, and the wife and two children of James Carrothers.

There were, also, David Carrothers and family, Earle and family, Henderson, and a German named Wedge, besides four sons of White and Earle; the rest were women and children. They had gone but a short distance when they were surrounded by Indians. When asked, by some of the party who could speak their language, what they wanted, the Indians answered, "We are going to kill you."

When asked why they were to be killed, the Indians consented to let them go, with one team and the buggy with Mrs. Henderson, on giving up the rest. They had gone but a short distance when they were again stopped by the savages, and the remaining team taken. Again they moved on, drawing the buggy and the sick woman by hand but had gone but a few rods further, when the Indians began to fire upon them. The men were with the buggy; the women and children had gone on ahead, as well as the boys and Carrothers.

Mr. Earle, seeing the savages were determined to kill them, and knowing that they could not now save Mrs. Henderson, hastened on and came up with the fleeing fugitives ahead. Mr. Henderson waved a white cloth as a flag of truce, when they shot off his fingers, and, at the same time, killed Wedge. Henderson then ran, seeing that he could not save his wife and children, and made his escape. They came up with his buggy, and, taking out the helpless woman and children, threw them on the prairie, and placing the bed over them, set it on fire, and hastened on after the fleeing fugitives.

The burned and blackened remains of both the mother and her two children were afterward found by a burial party, and interred.

Coming up with the escaping women and children, they were all captured but two children of David Carrothers. These they had shot in the chase after Carrothers, Earle, and the sons of Earle and White. They killed, also, during this chase and running fight, Eugene White, a son of N. D. White, and Radner, son of Jonathan W. Earle.

Carrothers escaped to Crow River, and thence to St. Paul. Mr. Earle and two of his sons, and one son of Mr. White, after incredible hardships, escaped to Cedar City, and subsequently made their way back to St. Peter and Fort Ridgely. All the captives taken at this time were carried to Crow's village, and, with the exception of Mrs. James Carrothers and her children, were recovered at Camp Release.

After they had captured the women and children, they returned to the houses of the settlers, and plundered them of their contents, carrying off what they could, and breaking up and destroying the balance. They then gathered up the stock and drove it to their village, taking their captives with them.

Some two or three miles above the neighborhood of Earle and White was a settlement of German

emigrants, numbering some forty persons, quiet, industrious, and enterprising. Early on the morning of the 18th these had all assembled at the house of John Meyer. Very soon after they had assembled here, some fifty Indians, led by Shakopee, appeared in sight. The people all fled, except Meyer and his family, going into the grass and bushes. Peter Bjorkman ran toward his own house. Shakopee, whom he knew, saw him, and exclaimed, "There is Bjorkman; kill him!" but, keeping the building between him and the savages, he plunged into a slough and concealed himself, even removing his shirt, fearing it might be the means of revealing his whereabouts to the lurking savages. Here he lay from early morning until the darkness of night enabled him to leave with safety—suffering unutterable torments, mosquitoes literally *swarming* upon his naked person, and the hot sun scorching him to the bone.

They immediately attacked the house of Meyer, killing his wife and all his children. Seeing his family butchered, and having no means of defense, Meyer effected his escape, and reached Fort Ridgely. In the meantime the affrighted people had got together again at the house of a Mr. Sitzton, near Bjorkman's, to the number of about thirty, men, women, and children. In the afternoon the savages returned to the house of Sitzton, killing every person there but one woman, Mrs. Wilhelmina Eindentfield, and her child. These were captured, and afterward found at Camp Release, but the husband and father was among the slain. From his place of concealment Mr. Bjorkman witnessed this attack and wholesale massacre of almost an entire neighborhood. After dark he came out of the slough, and, going to his house, obtained some food and a bundle of clothing, as his house was not yet plundered; fed his dog and calf, and went over to the house of Meyer; here he found the windows all broken in, but did not enter the house. He then went to the house of Sitzton; his nerves were not equal to the task of entering that charnel-house of death. As he passed the yard, he turned out some cattle that the Indians had not taken away, and hastened toward Fort Ridgely. On the road he overtook a woman and two children, one an infant of six months, the wife and children of John Sateau, who had been killed. Taking one of the children in his arms, these companions in misfortune and suffering hurried on together. Mrs. Sateau was nearly naked, and without either shoes or stockings.

The rough prairie grass lacerated her naked feet and limbs terribly, and she was about giving out in despair. Bjorkman took from his bundle a shirt, and tearing it in parts, she wound it about her feet, and proceeded on.

At daylight they came in sight of the house of *Magner*, eight miles above the fort. Here they saw some eight or ten Indians, and, turning aside from the road, dropped down into the grass, where they remained until noon, when the Indians disappeared. They again moved toward the fort, but slowly and cautiously, as they did not reach it until about midnight. Upon reaching the fort *Mrs. Sateau* found two sons, aged ten and twelve years respectively, who had effected their escape and reached there before her.

Mrs. Mary, widow of *Patrick Hayden*, who resided about one and a half miles from the house of *J. W. Earle*, near *Beaver Creek*, in *Renville county*, says:

"On the morning of the 18th of August, *Mr. J. B. Reynolds*, at the *Redwood river*, on the reservation, and met *Thomas Robinson*, a half-breed, who told him to go home, get his family, and leave as soon as possible, for the Indians were coming over to kill all the whites. He came immediately home, and we commenced to make preparations to leave, but in a few minutes we saw some three or four Indians coming on horseback. We then went over to the house of a neighbor, *Benedict Eune*, and found them all ready to leave. I started off with *Eune's* people, and my husband went back home, still thinking the Indians would not kill any one, and intending to give them some provisions if they wanted them. I never saw him again.

"We had gone about four miles, when we saw a man lying dead in the road and his faithful dog watching by his side.

"We drove on till we came to the house of *David Faribault*, at the foot of the hill, about one and a half miles from the *Agency ferry*. When we got here two Indians came out of *Faribault's* house, and stopping the teams, shot *Mr. Zimmerman*, who was driving, and his two boys. I sprang out of the wagon, and, with my child, one year old, in my arms, ran into the bushes, and went up the hill toward the fort. When I came near the house of *Mr. Magner*, I saw Indians throwing furniture out of the door, and I went down into the bushes

again, on the lower side of the road, and staid there until sundown.

"While I lay here concealed, I saw the Indians taking the roof off the warehouse, and saw the buildings burning at the *Agency*. I also heard the firing during the battle at the ferry, when *Marsh* and his men were killed.

"I then went up near the fort road, and sitting down under a tree, waited till dark, and then started for *Fort Ridgely*, carrying my child all the way. I arrived at the fort at about 1 o'clock A. M. The distance from our place to *Ridgely* was seventeen miles.

"On Tuesday morning I saw *John Magner*, who told me that, when the soldiers went up to the *Agency* the day before, he saw my husband lying in the road, near *David Faribault's* house, dead. *John Hayden*, his brother, who lived with us, was found dead near *La Croix creek*. They had got up the oxen, and were bringing the family of *Mr. Eisenrich* to the fort, when they were overtaken by Indians. *Eisenrich* was killed and his wife and five children were taken prisoners.

"*Mrs. Zimmerman*, who was blind, and her remaining children, and *Mrs. Eune* and her children, five in number, were captured and taken to the house of *David Faribault*, where they were kept till night, the savages torturing them by telling them that they were going to fasten them in the house and burn them alive, but for some inexplicable reason let them go, and they, too, reached the fort in safety. *Mr. Eune*, who with one of his boys, eleven years old, remained behind to drive in his cattle, was met by them on the road and killed. The boy was captured, and, with the other prisoners, recovered at *Camp Release*."

The neighborhoods in the vicinity of *La Croix creek*, and between that and *Fort Ridgely*, were visited on Monday forenoon, and the people either massacred, driven away or made prisoners. *Edward Magner*, living eight miles above the fort, was killed. His wife and children had gone to the fort. He had returned to look after his cattle when he was shot. *Patrick Kelley* and *David O'Connor*, both single men, were killed near *Magner's*.

Kearn Horan makes the following statement.

"I lived four miles from the *Lower Sioux Agency*, on the fort road. On the 18th of August *Patrick Horan*, my brother, came early from the *Agency* and told us that the Indians were murdering the whites. He had escaped alone and crossed

the ferry, and with some Frenchmen was on his way to the fort. My brothers and William and Thomas Smith went with me. We saw Indians in the road near Magner's. Thomas Smith went to them, thinking they were white men, and I saw them kill him. We then turned to flee, and saw men escaping with teams along the road. All fled towards the fort together, the Indians firing upon us as we ran. The teams were oxen, and the Indians were gaining upon us, when one of men in his excitement dropped his gun. The savages came up to it and picked it up. All stopped to examine it, and the men in the wagons whipped the oxen into a run. This delay enabled us to elude them.

"As we passed the house of Ole Sampson, Mrs. Sampson was crying at the door for help. Her three children were with her. We told her to go into the bush and hide, for we could not help her. We ran into a ravine and hid in the grass. After the Indians had hunted some time for us, they came along the side of the ravine, and called to us in good English, saying, 'Come out, boys; what are you afraid of? We don't want to hurt you.' After they left us we crawled out and made our way to the fort, where we arrived at about 4 o'clock P. M. My family had gone there before me. Mrs. Sampson did not go to the bush, but hid in the wagon from which they had recently come from Waseca county. It was what we call a prairie schooner, covered with cloth, a genuine emigrant wagon. They took her babe from her, and throwing it down upon the grass, put hay under the wagon, set fire to it and went away. Mrs. Sampson got out of the wagon, badly burned, and taking her infant from the ground made her way to the fort. Two of her children were burned to death in the wagon. Mr. Sampson had been previously killed about eighty rods from the house.

In the neighborhood of La Croix creek, or Birch Coolie, Peter Pereau, Frederick Closen, ——— Pignar, Andrew Bahlke, Henry Keartner, old Mr. Closen and Mrs. William Vitt, and several others were killed. Mrs. Maria Frorip, an aged German woman, was wounded four different times with small shot, but escaped to the fort. The wife of Henry Keartner also escaped and reached the fort. The wife and child of a Mr. Cardenelle were taken prisoners, as were also the wife and child of Frederick Closen.

William Vitt came into Fort Ridgely, but not

until he had, with his own hands, buried his murdered wife and also a Mr. Pignar.

A flourishing German settlement had sprung up near Patterson's Rapids, on the Sacred Heart, twelve miles below Yellow Medicine.

Word came to this neighborhood about sundown of the 18th, that the Indians were murdering the whites. This news was brought to them by two men who had started from the Lower Agency, and had seen the lifeless and mutilated remains of the murdered victims lying upon the road and in their plundered dwellings towards Beaver Creek. The whole neighborhood, with the exception of one family, that of Mr. Schwandt, soon assembled at the house of Paul Kitzman, with their oxen and wagons, and prepared to start for Fort Ridgely.

A messenger was sent to the house of Schwandt but the Indian rifle and the tomahawk had done their fearful work. Of all that family but two survived; one a boy, a witness of the awful scene of butchery, and he then on his way, covered with blood, towards Fort Ridgely. The other, a young girl of about seventeen years of age, then residing at Redwood, who was captured as previously stated.

This boy saw his sister, a young married woman, ripped open, while alive, and her unborn babe taken, yet struggling, from her person and nailed to a tree before the eyes of the dying mother.

This party started in the evening to make their escape, going so as to avoid the settlements and the traveled roads, striking across the country toward the head of Beaver creek.

They traveled this way all night, and in the morning changed their course towards Fort Ridgely. They continued in this direction until the sun was some two hours high, when they were met by eight Sioux Indians, who told them that the murders were committed by Chippewas, and that they had come over to protect them and punish the murderers; and thus induced them to turn back toward their homes. One of the savages spoke English well. He was acquainted with some of the company, having often hunted with Paul Kitzman. He kissed Kitzman, telling him he was a good man; and they shook hands with all of the party. The simple hearted Germans believed them, gave them food, distributed money among them, and, gratefully receiving their assurances of friendship and protection, turned back.

They traveled on toward their deserted homes till noon, when they again halted, and gave their pretended protectors food. The Indians went away by themselves to eat. The suspicions of the fugitives were now somewhat aroused, but they felt that they were, to a great extent, in the power of the wretches. They soon came back, and ordered them to go on, taking their position on each side of the train. Soon after they went on and disappeared. The train kept on toward home; and when within a few rods of a house, where they thought they could defend themselves, as they had guns with them, they were suddenly surrounded by fourteen Indians, who instantly fired upon them, killing eight (all but three of the men) at the first discharge. At the next fire they killed two of the remaining men and six of the women, leaving only one man, Frederick Kreiger, alive. His wife was also, as yet, unhurt. They soon dispatched Kreiger, and, at the same time, began beating out the brains of the screaming children with the butts of their guns. Mrs. Kreiger was standing in the wagon, and, when her husband fell, attempted to spring from it to the ground, but was shot from behind, and fell back in the wagon-box, although not dead, or entirely unconscious. She was roughly seized and dragged to the ground, and the teams were driven off. She now became insensible. A few of the children, during this awful scene, escaped to the timber near by; and a few also, maimed and mangled by these horrible monsters, and left for dead, survived, and, after enduring incredible hardships, got to Fort Ridgely. Mrs. Zable, and five children, were horribly mangled, and almost naked, entered the fort eleven days afterward. Mrs. Kreiger also survived her unheard-of sufferings.

Some forty odd bodies were afterward found and buried on that fatal field of slaughter. Thus perished, by the hands of these terrible scourges of the border, almost an entire neighborhood. Quiet, sober, and industrious, they had come hither from the vine-clad hills of their fatherland, by the green shores and gliding waters of the enchanting Rhine, and had built for themselves homes, where they had fondly hoped, in peace and quiet, to spend yet long years, under the fair, blue sky, and in the sunny clime of Minnesota, when suddenly, and in one short hour, by the hand of the savage, they were doomed to one common annihilation.

During all the fatal 18th of August, the people at the Upper Agency pursued their usual avoca-

tions. As night approached, however, an unusual gathering of Indians was observed on the hill just west of the Agency, and between it and the house of John Other Day. Judge Givens and Charles Crawford, then acting as interpreters in the absence of Freniere, went out to them, and sought to learn why they were there in council, but could get no satisfactory reply. Soon after this, Other Day came to them with the news of the outbreak below, as did also Joseph Laframbois, a half-breed Sioux. The families there were soon all gathered together in the warehouse and dwelling of the agent, who resided in the same building, and with the guns they had, prepared themselves as best they could, and awaited the attack, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. There were gathered here sixty-two persons, men, women, and children.

Other Day, and several other Indians, who came to them, told them they would stand by them to the last. These men visited the council outside, several times during the night; but when they were most needed, one only, the noble and heroic Other Day, remained faithful. All the others disappeared, one after another, during the night. About one or two o'clock in the morning, Stewart B. Garvie, connected with the traders' store, known as Myrick's, came to the warehouse, and was admitted, badly wounded, a charge of buckshot having entered his bowels. Garvie was standing in the door of his store when he was fired upon and wounded. He ran up stairs, and jumping from the window into the garden, crawled away, and reached the Agency without further molestation. At about this time Joseph Laframbois went to the store of Daily & Pratt, and awakened the two men in charge there, Duncan R. Kennedy and J. D. Boardman, and told them to flee for their lives. They hastily dressed and left the store, but had not gone ten rods when they saw in the path before them three Indians. They stepped down from the path, which ran along the edge of a rise in the ground of some feet, and crouching in the grass, the Indians passed within eight feet of them. Kennedy went on toward Fort Ridgely, determined to reach that post if possible, and Boardman went to the warehouse. At the store of William H. Forbes, Constans, book-keeper, a native of France, was killed. At the store of Patoile, Peter Patoile, clerk, and a nephew of the proprietor, was shot just outside the store, the ball entering at the back and coming out near the nip-

ple, passing through his lungs. An Indian came to him after he fell, turned him over, and saying, "He is dead," left him.

They then turned their attention to the stores. The clerks in the store of Louis Robert had effected their escape, so that there were now no white men left, and when they had become absorbed in the work of plunder, Patoile crawled off into the bushes on the banks of the Yellow Medicine, and secreted himself. Here he remained all day. After dark he got up and started for a place of safety; ascending the bluff, out of the Yellow Medicine bottom, he dragged himself a mile and a half further, to the Minnesota, at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine. Wading the Minnesota, he entered the house of Louis Labelle, on the opposite side, at the ford. It was deserted. Finding a bed in the house he lay down upon it and was soon fast asleep, and did not awake until morning. Joseph Laframbois and Narces Freniere, and an Indian, Makacago, entered the house, and finding him there, awoke him, telling him there were hostile Indians about; that he must hide. They gave him a blanket to disguise himself, and going with him to the ravine, concealed him in the grass and left him, promising to return, as soon as it was safe to do so, to bring him food, and guide him away to the prairie. He lay in this ravine until toward night, when his friends, true to their promise, returned, bringing some crackers, tripe, and onions. They went with him some distance out on the prairie, and enjoined upon him not to attempt to go to Fort Ridgely, and giving him the best directions they could as to the course he should take, shook hands with him and left him. Their names should be inscribed upon tablets more enduring than brass. That night he slept on the prairie, and the next day resumed his wanderings, over an unknown region, without an inhabitant. After wandering for days without food or drink, his little stock of crackers and tripe being exhausted, he came to a deserted house, which he did not know. Here he remained all night, and obtained two raw potatoes and three ears of green corn. These he ate raw. It was all the food he had for eight days. Wandering, and unknowing whither to go, on the twelfth day out from Labelle's house, he heard the barking of dogs, and creeping nearer to them, still fearing there might be Indians about, he was overjoyed at seeing white men. Soon making himself and his condition known, he was taken and kindly cared for by these men, who had

some days before deserted their farms, and had now returned to look after their crops and cattle. He now learned for the first time where he was. He had struck a settlement far up the Sauk Valley, some forty miles above St. Cloud. He must have wandered, in these twelve days of suffering, not less than two hundred miles, including deviations from a direct course.

He was taken by these men, in a wagon, to St. Cloud, where his wound was dressed for the first time. From St. Cloud the stage took him to St. Anthony, where he took the cars to St. Paul. A case of equal suffering and equal endurance is scarcely to be found on record. With a bullet wound through the lungs, he walked twelve days, not over a smooth and easy road, but across a trackless prairie, covered with rank grass, wading sloughs and streams on his way, almost without food, and for days without water, before he saw the face of a man; and traveled by wagon, stage, and cars, over one hundred miles.

His recovery was rapid, and he soon enlisted in the First Regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers under General Sibley, in the expedition against the Sioux. Patoile was in the battles on the Missouri in the summer of 1863, where his company, that of Captain Joseph Anderson, is mentioned as having fought with great bravery.

We now return to the warehouse at Yellow Medicine, which we left to follow the strange fortunes of young Patoile. Matters began to wear a serious aspect, when Garvie came to them mortally wounded. Other Day was constantly on the watch outside, and reported the progress of affairs to those within. Toward daylight every friendly Indian had deserted save Other Day; the yells of the savages came distinctly to their ears from the trading-post, half a mile distant. They were absorbed in the work of plunder. The chances of escape were sadly against them, yet they decided to make the attempt. Other Day knew every foot of the country over which they must pass, and would be their guide.

The wagons were driven to the door. A bed was placed in one of them; Garvie was laid upon it. The women and children provided a few loaves of bread, and just as day dawned, the cortege started on its perilous way. This party consisted of the family of Major Galbraith, wife and three children; Nelson Givens, wife, and wife's mother, and three children; Noah Sinks, wife, and two children; Henry Eschelle, wife, and five children; John

Fadden, wife, and three children; Mr. German and wife; Frederick Patoile, wife, and two children; Mrs. Jane K. Mureh, Miss Mary Charles, Miss Lizzie Sawyer, Miss Mary Daly, Miss Mary Hays, Mrs. Eleanor Warner, Mrs. John Other Day and one child, Mrs. Hauraban, N. A. Miller, Edward Cramsie, Z. Hawkins, Oscar Canfil, Mr. Hill, an artist from St. Paul, J. D. Boardman, Parker Pierce, Dr. J. L. Wakefield, and several others.

They crossed the Minnesota at Labelle's farm, and soon turned into the timber on the Hawk river, crossed that stream at some distance above its mouth, and ascended from the narrow valley through which it runs to the open prairie beyond, and followed down the Minnesota, keeping back on the prairie as far as the farm of Major J. R. Brown, eight miles below the Yellow Medicine. Mr. Fadden and Other Day visited the house and found it deserted. A consultation then took place, for the purpose of deciding where they should go. Some of them wished to go to Fort Ridgely; others to some town away from the frontier. Other Day told them that if they attempted to go to the fort they would all be killed, as the Indians would either be lying in ambush on that road for them, or would follow them, believing they would attempt to go there. His counsel prevailed, and they turned to the left, across the prairie, in the direction of Kandiyohi Lakes and Glencoe. At night one of the party mounted a horse and rode forward, and found a house about a mile ahead. They hastened forward and reached it in time to escape a furious storm. They were kindly received by the only person about the premises, a man, whose family were away. The next morning, soon after crossing Hawk river, they were joined by Louis Labelle and Gertong, his son-in-law, who remained with them all that day.

On Wednesday morning they left the house of the friendly settler, and that night reached Cedar City, eleven miles from Hutchinson, in the county of McLeod. The inhabitants had deserted the town, and gone to an island, in Cedar Lake, and had erected a rude shelter. From the main land the island was reached through shallow water. Through this water our escaping party drove, guided by one of the citizens of Cedar City, and were cordially welcomed by the people assembled there.

That night it rained, and all were drenched to the skin. Poor Garvie was laid under a rude shed, upon his bed, and all was done for him that

man could do; but, in the morning, it was evident that he could go no further, and he was taken to the house of a Mr. Peck, and left. He died there, a day or two afterward. Some of the company, who were so worn out as to be unable to go on beyond Hutchinson, returned to Cedar City and saw that he was decently interred.

On Thursday they went on, by way of Hutchinson and Glencoe, to Carver, and thence to Shakopee and St. Paul. Major Galbraith, in a report to the department, says of this escape:

"Led by the Noble Other Day, they struck out on the naked prairie, literally placing their lives in this faithful creature's hands, and guided by him, and *him alone*. After intense suffering and privation, they reached Shakopee, on Friday, the 22d of August, Other Day never leaving them for an instant; and this Other Day is a *pure, full-blooded Indian*, and was, not long since, one of the wildest and fiercest of his race. Poor, noble fellow! must he, too, be ostracized for the sins of his nation? I commend him to the care of a just God and a liberal government; and not only him, but all others who did likewise."

[Government gave John Other Day a farm in Minnesota. He died several years since universally esteemed by the white people.]

After a knowledge of the designs of the Indians reached the people at the Agency, it was impossible for them to more than merely communicate with the two families at the saw-mill, three miles above, and with the families at the Mission. They were, therefore, reluctantly left to their fate. Early in the evening of Monday, two civilized Indians, Chaskada and Tankanxaceye, went to the house of Dr. Williamson, and warned them of their danger, informing them of what had occurred below; and two half-breeds, Michael and Gabriel Renville, and two Christian Indians, Paul Maxakuta Mani and Simon Anaga Mani, went to the house of Mr. Riggs, the missionary, at Hazelwood, and gave them warning of the danger impending over them.

There were at this place, at that time, the family of the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, Mr. H. D. Cunningham and family, Mr. D. W. Moore and his wife (who reside in New Jersey), and Jonas Pettijohn and family. Mr. Pettijohn and wife were in charge of the Government school at Red Iron's village, and were now at Mr. Riggs'. They got up a team, and these friendly Indians went with them to an Island in the Minnesota, about three

miles from the Mission. Here they remained till Tuesday evening. In the afternoon of Tuesday, Andrew Hunter, a son-in-law of Dr. Williamson, came to him with the information that the family of himself and the Doctor were secreted below. The families at the saw-mill had been informed by the Renvilles, and were with the party of Dr. Williamson. At night they formed a junction on the north side of the Minnesota, and commenced their perilous journey. A thunder-storm effectually obliterated their tracks, so that the savages could not follow them. They started out on the prairie in a northeasterly direction, and, on Wednesday morning, changed their course south-easterly, till they struck the Lac qui Parle road, and then made directly for Fort Ridgely. On Wednesday they were joined by three Germans, who had escaped from Yellow Medicine. On Wednesday night they found themselves in the vicinity of the Upper Agency, and turned to the north again, keeping out on the prairie. On Friday they were in the neighborhood of Beaver Creek, when Dr. Williamson, who, with his wife and sister, had remained behind, overtook them in an ox-cart, having left about twenty-four hours later. They now determined to go to Fort Ridgely. When within a few miles of that post, just at night, they were discovered by two Indians on horseback, who rode along parallel with the train for awhile, and then turned and galloped away, and the fugitives hastened on, momentarily expecting an attack. Near the Three-Mile creek they passed a dead body lying by the road-side. They drove on, passing the creek, and, turning to the left, passed out on to the prairie, and halted a mile and a half from the fort. It was now late at night; they had heard firing, and had seen Indians in the vicinity. They were in doubt what to do. It was at length decided that Andrew Hunter should endeavor to enter the fort and ascertain its condition, and learn, if possible, whether they could get in. Hunter went, and, although it was well-nigh surrounded by savages (they had been besieging it all the afternoon), succeeded in crawling by on his hands and knees. He was told that it would be impossible for so large a party, forty-odd, to get through the Indian lines, and that he had better return and tell them to push on toward the towns below. He left as he had entered, crawling out into the prairie, and reached his friends in safety. It seemed very hard, to be so near a place of fancied security, and obliged to turn away from it,

and, weary and hungry, press on. Perils beset their path on every hand; dangers, seen and unseen, were around them; but commending themselves to the care of Him who "suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground without His notice," they resumed their weary march. They knew that all around them the work of death and desolation was going on, for the midnight sky, on every side, was red with the lurid flame of burning habitations. They heard from out the gloom the tramp of horses' feet, hurrying past them in the darkness; but they still pressed on. Soon their wearied animals gave out, and again they encamped for the night. With the early dawn they were upon the move, some eight miles from the fort, in the direction of Henderson. Here, four men, the three Germans who had joined them on Wednesday, and a young man named Gilligan, left them, and went off in the direction of New Ulm. The bodies of these unfortunate men were afterward found, scarcely a mile from the place where they had left the guidance of Other Day.

They traveled on in the direction of Henderson, slowly and painfully, for their teams, as well as themselves, were nearly exhausted. That day the savages were beleaguering New Ulm, and the sounds of the conflict were borne faintly to their ears upon the breeze. They had flour with them, but no means of cooking it, and were, consequently, much of the time without proper food. On the afternoon of this day they came to a deserted house, on the road from Fort Ridgely to Henderson, the house of Michael Cummings, where they found a stove, cooking utensils, and a jar of cream. Obtaining some ears of corn from the field or garden near by, and "confiscating" the cream, they prepared themselves the first good meal they had had since leaving their homes so hastily on Monday night.

After refreshing themselves and their worn animals at this place for some hours, their journey was again resumed. That night they slept in a forsaken house on the prairie, and, on Sabbath morning early, were again on their way. As they proceeded, they met some of the settlers returning to their deserted farms, and calling a halt at a deserted house, where they found a large company of people, they concluded to remain until Monday, and recuperate themselves and teams, as well as to observe in a proper manner the holy Sabbath. On Monday morning they separated, part going to Henderson and part to St. Peter, all feeling that

the All-seeing Eye that never slumbers or sleeps had watched over them, and that the loving hand of God had guided them safely through the dangers, seen and unseen, that had beset their path.

In the region of the State above the Upper Agency there were but few white inhabitants. Of all those residing on the Chippewa river, near its mouth, we can hear of but one who escaped, and he was wounded, while his comrade, who lived with him was killed. This man joined the party of the missionaries, and got away with them.

On the Yellow Medicine, above the Agency about twelve miles, was a settler named James W. Lindsay. He was unmarried, and another single man was "baching it" with him. They were both killed. Their nearest white neighbors were at the Agency, and they could not be warned of their danger, and know nothing of it until the savages were upon them.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LEOPOLD WOHLER AND WIFE -LEAVENWORTH -
STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY J. COVILL -STORY OF
MRS. LAURA WHITON -MILFORD -NICOLLET COUN-
TY -WEST NEWTON -LAFAYETTE -COURTLAND -
SWAN LAKE -PARTIAL LIST OF THE KILLED IN
NICOLLET COUNTY-INDIANS SCOURING THE COUN-
TRY -A SCOUTING PARTY SEEN AT ST. PETER.

The news of the murders below reached Leopold Wohler at the "lime-kiln," three miles below Yellow Medicine, on Monday afternoon. Taking his wife, he crossed the Minnesota river, and went to the house of Major Joseph R. Brown.

Major Brown's family consisted of his wife and nine children; Angus Brown and wife, and Charles Blair, a son-in-law, his wife, and two children. The Major himself was away from home. Including Wohler and his wife, there were then at their house, on the evening of the 18th of August, eighteen persons.

They started, early on the morning of the 19th, to make their escape, with one or two others of their neighbors, Charles Holmes, a single man, residing on the claim above them, being of the party. They were overtaken near Beaver Creek by Indians, and all of the Browns, Mr. Blair and family, and Mrs. Wohler, were captured, and taken at once to Little Crow's village. Messrs. Wohler and Holmes escaped. Major Brown's family were of mixed Indian blood. This fact, probably, accounts

for their saving the life of Blair, who was a white man.

Crow told him to go away, as his young men were going to kill him; and he made his escape to Fort Ridgely, being out some five days and nights without food. Mr. Blair was in poor health. The hardships he endured were too much for his already shattered constitution; and although he escaped the tomahawk and scalping-knife, he was soon numbered among the victims of the massacre.

J. H. Ingalls, a Scotchman, who resided in this neighborhood, and his wife, were killed, and their four children were taken into captivity. Two of them, young girls, aged twelve and fourteen years, were rescued at Camp Release, and the two little boys were taken away by Little Crow. Poor little fellows! their fate is still shrouded in mystery. A Mr. Frace, residing near Brown's place, was also killed. His wife and two children were found at Camp Release.

The town of Leavenworth was situated on the Cottonwood, in the county of Brown. Word was brought to some of the settlers in that town, on Monday afternoon, that the Indians had broken out and were killing the inhabitants on the Minnesota. They immediately began to make preparations to leave. Mr. William Carroll started at once for New Ulm alone, to learn the facts of the rumored outbreak. The most of the inhabitants, alarmed by these rumors, fled that night toward New Ulm. Some of them reached that town in safety, and others were waylaid and massacred upon the road.

The family of a Mr. Blum, a worthy German citizen, were all, except a small boy, killed while endeavoring to escape. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Philetus Jackson was killed, while on the way to town with his wife and son. Mrs. Jackson and the young man escaped.

We insert here the statements of two ladies, who escaped from this neighborhood, as they detail very fully the events of several days in that locality. Mrs. Mary J. Covill, wife of George W. Covill, says:

"On Monday, the 18th of August, messengers came to the house of Luthur Whiton, from both above and below, with a report of an outbreak of the Indians. My husband was at Mr. Whiton's, stacking grain. He came home about four o'clock P. M., and told me about it, and then went back to Whiton's, about half a mile away, to get a Mr. Riant, who had recently come there from the State

of Maine, to take his team and escape. I packed a trunk with clothing, and hid it in the grass, and then went myself to Whiton's, as I was afraid to remain at home. Mr. Riant got up his team, and taking his two trunks—one of them containing over two thousand dollars in gold—took us all with him. There was a family at Mr. Whiton's from Tennessee, and a young child of theirs had died that day. The poor woman took her dead child in her arms, and we all started across the prairie, avoiding the road, for Mankato. We camped that night about three miles from home, on the prairie; and seeing no fires, as of burning buildings, returned to the house of our neighbor, Van Guilder, and found that the settlers had nearly all left. Mr. Van Guilder and family, Edward Allen and wife, Charles Smith and family and Mrs. Carroll, were all we knew of that remained.

"We started on, thinking that we would overtake the Leavenworth party, who had been gone about an hour. We had gone about two and a half miles, when we saw, ahead of us, a team, with two men in the wagon, who drove toward us until they got into a hollow, and then got out and went behind a knoll. We drove quite near them, when Mr. Covill discovered them to be Indians. Riant turned his horses round and fled, when they jumped up out of the grass, whooped, and fired at us. They then jumped into their wagon and followed. Mr. Covill had the only gun in the party that could be used, and kept it pointed at the Indians as we retreated. They fired at us some half-dozen times, but, fortunately, without injuring any one.

"We drove hastily back to the house of Van Guilder, and entered it as quickly as possible, the savages firing upon us all the time. Mr. Van Guilder had just started away, with his family, as we came back, and returned to the house with us. A shot from the Indians broke the arm of his mother, an aged lady, soon after we got into the house, as she was passing a window. In our haste, we had not stopped to hitch the horses, and they soon started off, and the Indians followed. As they were going over a hill near the house, they shook a white cloth at us, and, whooping, disappeared. There were in this company—after Riant was gone, who left us, and hid in a slough—fifteen persons. We immediately started out on the prairie again. We had now only the ox-team of Van Guilder, and the most of us were compelled to walk. His mother, some small children, and some

trunks, made a wagon-load. The dead child, which the mother had brought back to the house with her, was left lying upon the table. It was afterward found, *with its head severed from its body* by the fiends. S. L. Wait and Luther Whiton, who had concealed themselves in the grass when they saw the Indians coming, joined us. Mrs. A. B. Hough and infant child were with the family of Van Guilder. These made our number up to fifteen. We traveled across the prairie all day without seeing any Indians, and, at night, camped on the Little Cottonwood. We waded the stream, and made our camp on the opposite side, in the tall grass and reeds. We reached this spot on Tuesday night, and remained there till Friday afternoon, without food, save a little raw flour, which we did not dare to cook, for fear the smoke would reveal our whereabouts to the savages, when a company from New Ulm rescued us.

"On Wednesday night, after dark, Covill and Wait started for New Ulm, to get a party to come out to our aid, saying they would be back the next day. That night, and nearly all the next day, it rained. At about daylight the next day, when just across the Big Cottonwood, five miles from New Ulm, they heard an Indian whooping in their rear, and turned aside into some hazel-bushes, where they lay all day. At the place where they crossed the river they found a fish-rack in the water, and in it caught a fish. Part of this they ate raw that day. It was now Thursday, and they had eaten nothing since Monday noon. They started again at dark for New Ulm. When near the graveyard, two miles from the town, an Indian, with grass tied about his head, arose from the ground and attempted to head them off. They succeeded in evading him, and got in about ten o'clock. When about entering the place, they were fired upon by the pickets, which alarmed the town, and when they got in, all was in commotion, to meet an expected attack.

"The next morning, one hundred and fifty men, under Captain Tousley, of Le Sueur, and S. A. Buell, of St. Peter, started to our relief, reaching our place of concealment about two o'clock. They brought us food, of which our famished party eagerly partook. They were accompanied by Dr. A. W. Daniels, of St. Peter, and Dr. Mayo, of Le Sueur. They went on toward Leavenworth, intending to remain there all night, bury the dead, should any be found, the next day, rescue any who might remain alive,

and then return. They buried the Blum family of six persons that afternoon, and then concluded to return that night. We reached New Ulm before midnight. Mr. Van Guilder's mother died soon after we got into town from the effects of her wound and the exposure to which she had been subjected.

"At about the same time that we returned to the house of Mr. Van Guilder, on Tuesday, Charles Smith and family, Edward Allen and wife, and Mrs. Carroll had left it, and reached New Ulm without seeing Indians, about half an hour before the place was attacked. The same day, William Carroll, with a party of men, came to the house for us, found Mr. Runt, who was concealed in a slough, and started back toward New Ulm. But few of them reached the town alive."

An account of the adventures of this company, and its fate, will be found elsewhere, in the statement of Ralph Thomas, one of the party.

On Monday, the 18th of August, two women, Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Hill, residing on the Cottonwood, below Leavenworth, heard of the outbreak, and prevailed upon a Mr. Henshaw, a single man, living near them, to harness up his team and take them away, as their husbands were away from home. Mrs. Harrington had two children; Mrs. Hill none. They had gone but a short distance when they were overtaken by Indians. Mr. Henshaw was killed, and Mrs. Harrington was badly wounded, the ball passing through her shoulder. She had just sprung to the ground with her youngest child in her arms; one of its arms was thrown over her shoulder, and the ball passed through its little hand, lacerating it dreadfully. The Indians were intent upon securing the team, and the women were not followed, and escaped. Securing the horses, they drove away in an opposite direction.

Mrs. Harrington soon became faint from the loss of blood; and Mrs. Hill, concealing her near a slough, took the eldest child and started for New Ulm. Before reaching that place she met John Jackson and William Carroll, who resided on the Cottonwood, above them; and, telling them what had happened, they put her on one of their horses and turned back with her to the town.

On the next day, Tuesday, Mr. Jackson was one of the party with Carroll, heretofore mentioned, that went out to Leavenworth, and visited the house of Van Guilder, in search of their families. When that party turned back to New Ulm, Jack-

son did not go with them, but went to his own house to look for his wife, who had already left. He visited the houses of most of his neighbors, and finding no one, started back alone. When near the house of Mr. Hill, between Leavenworth and New Ulm, on the river, he saw what he supposed were white men at the house, but when within a few rods of them, discovered they were Indians. The moment he made this discovery he turned to flee to the woods near by. They fired upon him, and gave chase, but he outran them, and reached the timber unharmed. Here he remained concealed until late at night, when he made his way back to town, where he found his wife, who, with others of their neighbors, had fled on the first alarm, and reached the village in safety. Mrs. Laura Whiton, widow of Elijah Whiton, of Leavenworth, Brown county, makes the following statement:

"We had resided on our claim, at Leavenworth, a little over four years. There were in our family, on the 18th of August, 1862, four persons—Mr. Whiton, myself, and two children—a son of sixteen years, and a daughter nine years of age. On Monday evening, the 18th of August, a neighbor, Mr. Jackson, and his son, a young boy, who resided three miles from our place, came to our house in search of their horses, and told us that the Indians had murdered a family on the Minnesota river, and went away. We saw no one, and heard nothing more until Thursday afternoon following, about 4 o'clock, when about a dozen Indians were seen coming from the direction of the house of a neighbor named Heydrick, whom they were chasing. Heydrick jumped off a bridge across a ravine, and, running down the ravine, concealed himself under a log, where he remained until 8 o'clock, when he came out, and made his escape into New Ulm.

"The savages had already slain all his family, consisting of his wife and two children. Mr. Whiton, who was at work near the door at the time, came into the house, but even then did not believe there was any thing serious, supposing Heydrick was unnecessarily frightened. But when he saw them leveling their guns at him, he came to the conclusion that we had better leave. He loaded his double-barreled gun, and we all started for the timber. After reaching the woods, Mr. Whiton left us to go to the house of his brother, Luther, a single man, to see what had become of him, telling us to remain where we were until he came back. We never saw him again. After he left us, not daring to remain where we were, we

forded the river (Cottonwood), and hid in the timber, on the opposite side, where we remained until about 8 o'clock, when we started for New Ulm.

"While we lay concealed in the woods, we heard the Indians driving up our oxen, and yoking them up. They hitched them to our wagon, loaded it up with our trunks, bedding, etc., and drove away. we went out on the prairie, and walked all night and all next day, arriving at New Ulm at about dark on Friday, the 22d. About midnight, on Thursday night, as we were fleeing along the road, we passed the bodies of the family of our neighbor, Blum, lying dead by the road-side. They had started to make their escape to town, but were overtaken by the savages upon the road, and all but a little boy most brutally murdered.

"Mr. Whiton returned home, from his visit to the house of his brother, which he found deserted, and found that our house had already been plundered. He then went to the woods to search for us. He remained in the timber, prosecuting his search, until Saturday, without food; and, failing to find us, he came to the conclusion that we were either dead or in captivity, and then himself started for New Ulm. On Saturday night, when traveling across the prairie, he came suddenly upon a camp of Indians, but they did not see him, and he beat as hasty a retreat as possible from their vicinity.

"When near the Lone Cottonwood Tree, on Sunday morning, he fell in with William J. Duly, who had made his escape from Lake Shetek. They traveled along together till they came to the house of Mr. Henry Thomas, six miles from our farm, in the town of Milford. This house had evidently been deserted by the family in great haste, for the table was spread for a meal, and the food remained untouched upon it. Here they sat down to eat, neither of them having had any food for a long time. While seated at the table, two Indians came to the house; and, as Mr. Whiton arose and stepped to the stove for some water, they came into the door, one of them saying, '*Da mea tepee.*' [This is my house.] There was no way of escape, and Mr. Whiton, thinking to propitiate him, said 'Come in.' Mr. Duly was sitting partly behind the door, and was, probably, unobserved. The savage made no answer, but instantly raised his gun, and shot him through the heart. they then both went into the corn. Duly was unarmed; and, when Mr. Whiton was killed, took his gun and ran out of the house, and concealed himself in the bushes near by.

"While lying here he could hear the Indians yelling and firing their guns in close proximity to his place of concealment. After awhile he ventured out. Being too much exhausted to carry it, he threw away the gun, and that night arrived at New Ulm, without again encountering Indians."

We now return to Mrs. Harrington, whom, the reader will remember, we left badly wounded, concealed near a slough. We regret our inability to obtain a full narrative of her wanderings during the eight succeeding days and nights she spent alone upon the prairie, carrying her wounded child. We can only state in general terms, that after wandering for eight weary days and nights, without food or shelter, unknowing whither, early on the morning of Tuesday, the 26th, before daylight, she found herself at Crisp's farm, midway between New Ulm and Mankato. As she approached the pickets she mistook them for Indians, and, when hailed by them, was so frightened as not to recognize the English language, and intent only on saving her life, told them she was a Sioux. Two guns were instantly leveled at her, but, providentially, both missed fire, when an exclamation from her led them to think she was *white*, and a woman, and they went out to her. She was taken into camp and all done for her by Judge Flandrau and his men that could be done. They took her to Mankato, and soon after she was joined by her husband, who was below at the time of the outbreak, and also found the child which Mrs. Hill took with her to New Ulm.

Six miles from New Ulm there lived, on the Cottonwood, in the county of Brown, a German family of the name of Heyers, consisting of the father, mother and two sons, both young men. A burial party that went out from New Ulm on Friday, the 22d, found them all murdered, and buried them near where they were killed.

The town of Milford, Brown county, adjoining New Ulm on the west and contiguous to the reservation, was a farming community, composed entirely of Germans. A quiet, sober, industrious, and enterprising class of emigrants had here made their homes, and the prairie wilderness around them began to "bud and blossom like the rose." Industry and thrift had brought their sure reward, and peace, contentment and happiness filled the hearts of this simple-hearted people. The noble and classic Rhine and the vine-clad hills of Fatherland were almost forgotten, or, if not

forgotten, were now remembered without regret, in these fair prairie homes, beneath the glowing and genial sky of Minnesota.

When the sun arose on the morning of the 18th of August, 1862, it looked down upon this scene in all its glowering beauty; but its declining rays fell upon a field of carnage and horror too fearful to describe. The council at Rice Creek, on Sunday night, had decided upon the details of the work of death, and the warriors of the lower bands were early on the trail, thirsting for blood. Early in the forenoon of Monday they appeared in large numbers in this neighborhood, and the work of slaughter began. The first house visited was that of Wilson Massipost, a prominent and influential citizen, a widower. Mr. Massipost had two daughters, intelligent and accomplished. These the savages murdered most brutally. The head of one of them was afterward found, severed from the body, attached to a fish-hook, and hung upon a nail. His son, a young man of twenty-four years, was also killed. Mr. Massipost and a son of eight years escaped to New Ulm. The house of Anton Hanley was likewise visited. Mr. Hanley was absent. The children, four in number, were beaten with tomahawks on the head and person, inflicting fearful wounds. Two of them were killed outright, and one, an infant, recovered; the other, a young boy, was taken by the parents, at night, to New Ulm, thence to St. Paul, where he died of his wounds. After killing these children, they proceeded to the field near by, where Mrs. Hanley, her father, Anton Mesmer, his wife, son Joseph, and daughter, were at work harvesting wheat. All these they instantly shot, except Mrs. Hanley, who escaped to the woods and secreted herself till night, when, her husband coming home, they took their two wounded children and made their escape. At the house of Agrenatz Hanley all the children were killed. The parents escaped.

Bastian Mey, wife, and two children were massacred in their house, and three children were terribly mutilated, who afterward recovered.

Adolph Shilling and his daughter were killed; his son badly wounded, escaped with his mother. Two families, those of a Mr. Zeller and a Mr. Zettle, were completely annihilated; not a soul was left to tell the tale of their sudden destruction. Jacob Keek, Max Fink, and a Mr. Belzer were also victims of savage barbarity at this place. After killing the inhabitants, they plundered and

sacked the houses, destroying all the property they could not carry away, driving away all the horses and cattle, and when night closed over the dreadful scene, desolation and death reigned supreme.

There resided, on the Big Cottonwood, between New Ulm and Lake Shetek, a German, named Charles Zierke, familiarly known throughout all that region as "Dutch Charley." On the same road resided an old gentleman, and his son and daughter, named Brown. These adventurous pioneers lived many miles from any other human habitation, and kept houses of entertainment on that lonely road. This last-named house was known as "Brown's place." It is not known to us when the savages came to those isolated dwellings. We only know that the mutilated bodies of all three of the Brown family were found, and buried, some miles from their house. Zierke and his family made their escape toward New Ulm, and, when near the town, were pursued and overtaken by the Indians on the prairie. By sharp running, Zierke escaped to the town, but his wife and children, together with his team, were taken by them. Returning afterward with a party of men, the savages abandoned the captured team, woman, and children, and they were recovered and all taken into New Ulm in safety.

The frontier of Nicollet county contiguous to the reservation was not generally visited by the savages until Tuesday, the 19th, and the succeeding days of that week. The people had, generally in the meantime, sought safety in flight, and were principally in the town of St. Peter. A few, however, remained at their homes, in isolated localities, where the news of the awful scenes enacting around them did not reach them; or, who having removed their families to places of safety, returned to look after their property. These generally fell victims to the rifle and tomahawk of the savages. The destruction of life in this county, was, however, trifling, compared with her sister counties of Brown and Renville; but the loss of property was immense. The entire west half of the county was, of necessity, abandoned and completely desolated. The ripened grain crop was much of it uncut, and wasted in the field, while horses and cattle and sheep and hogs roamed unrestrained at will over the unharvested fields. And, to render the ruin complete the savage hordes swept over this portion of the county, gathering up horses and cattle shooting swine and sheep, and all other stock that

they could not catch; finishing the work of ruin by applying the torch to the stacks of hay and grain, and in some instances to the dwellings of the settlers.

William Mills kept a public house in the town of West Newton, four miles from Fort Ridgely, on the St. Peter road. Mr. Mills heard of the outbreak of the Sioux on Monday, and at once took the necessary steps to secure the safety of his family, by sending them across the prairie to a secluded spot, at a slough some three miles from the house. Leaving a span of horses and a wagon with them, he instructed them, if it should seem necessary to their safety, to drive as rapidly as possible to Henderson. He then went to Fort Ridgely to possess himself, if possible, of the exact state of affairs. At night he visited his house, to obtain some articles of clothing for his family, and carried them out to their place of concealment, and went again to the fort, where he remained until Tuesday morning, when he started out to his family, thinking he would send them to Henderson, and return and assist in the defense of that post. Soon after leaving the fort he met Lieutenant T. J. Sheehan and his company, on their way back to that post. Sheehan roughly demanded of him where he was going. He replied he was going to send his family to a place of safety, and return. The lieutenant, with an oath, wrested from him his gun, the only weapon of defense he had, thus leaving him defenseless. Left thus unarmed and powerless, he took his family and hastened to Henderson, arriving there that day in safety.

A few Indians were seen in the neighborhood of West Newton on Monday afternoon on horseback, but at a distance on the prairie. The most of the inhabitants fled to the fort on that day: a few remained at their homes and some fled to St. Peter and Henderson. The town of Lafayette was, in like manner, deserted on Monday and Monday night, the inhabitants chiefly making for St. Peter. Courtland township, lying near New Ulm, caught the contagion, and her people too fled—the women and children going to St. Peter, while many of her brave sons rushed to the defense of New Ulm, and in that terrible siege bore a conspicuous and honorable part.

As the cortege of panic stricken fugitives poured along the various roads leading to the towns below, on Monday night and Tuesday, indescribable terror seized the inhabitants; and the rapidly accumulating human tide, gathering force and num-

bers as it moved across the prairie, rolled an overwhelming flood into the towns along the river.

The entire county of Nicollet, outside of St. Peter, was depopulated, and their crops and herds left by the inhabitants to destruction.

On the arrival of a force of mounted men, under Captains Anson Northrup, of Minneapolis, and R. H. Chittenden, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, at Henderson, on the way to Fort Ridgely, they met Charles Nelson, and, on consultation, decided to go to St. Peter, where they were to report to Colonel Sibley, by way of Norwegian Grove. Securing the services of Nelson, John Fadden, and one or two others, familiar to the country, they set out for the Grove.

Captain Chittenden, in a letter to the "New Haven Palladium," written soon after, says:

"The prairie was magnificent, but quite deserted. Sometimes a dog stared at us as we passed; but even the brutes seemed conscious of a terrible calamity. At 2 o'clock we reached the Grove, which surrounded a lake. The farms were in a fine state of cultivation; and, strange to say, although the houses were in ruins, the grain stacks were untouched. Reapers stood in the field as the men had left them. Cows wandered over the prairies in search of their masters. Nelson led the way to the spot where he had been overtaken in attempting to escape with his wife and children. We found his wagon; the ground was strewn with articles of apparel, his wife's bonnet, boxes, yarn, in fact everything they had hastily gathered up. But the wife and boys were gone. Her he had seen them murder, but the children had run into the corn-field. He had also secreted a woman and child under a hay-stack. We went and turned it over; they were gone. I then so arranged the troops that, by marching abreast, we made a thorough search of the corn-field. No clue to his boys could be found. Passing the still burning embers of his neighbor's dwellings, we came to Nelson's own, the only one still standing. * * * The heart-broken man closed the gate, and turned away without a tear; then simply asked Sergeant Thompson when he thought it would be safe to return. I must confess that, accustomed as I am to scenes of horror, the tears would come."

The troops, taking Nelson with them, proceeded to St. Peter, where he found the dead body of his wife, which had been carried there by some of his neighbors, and his children, *alive*. They had fled

through the corn, and escaped from their savage pursuers.

Jacob Mauerle had taken his family down to St. Peter, and returned on Friday to his house, in West Newton. He had tied some clothing in a bundle, and started for the fort, when he was shot and scalped, some eighty rods from the house.

The two Applebaum's were evidently fleeing to St. Peter, when overtaken by the Indians and killed.

Felix Smith had escaped to Fort Ridgely, and on Wednesday forenoon went out to his house, some three miles away. The Indians attacked the fort that afternoon, and he was killed in endeavoring to get back into that post.

Small parties of Indians scoured the country between Fort Ridgely, St. Peter, and Henderson, during the first week of the massacre, driving away cattle and burning buildings, within twelve miles of the first-named place. The Swan Lake House was laid in ashes. A scouting party of six savages was seen by General M. B. Stone, upon the bluff, in sight of the town of St. Peter, on Friday, the 22d day of August, the very day they were making their most furious and determined assault upon Fort Ridgely.

This scouting party had, doubtless, been detached from the main force besieging that post, and sent forward, under the delusion that the fort must fall into their hands, to reconnoiter, and report to Little Crow the condition of the place, and the ability of the people to defend themselves. But they failed to take Fort Ridgely, and, on the 22d, their scouts saw a large body of troops, under Colonel Sibley, enter St. Peter.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BIG STONE LAKE. WHITES KILLED. LAKE SHETEK—
NAMES OF SETTLERS. MRS. ALOMINA HURD ESCAPES WITH HER TWO CHILDREN. THE BATTLE
SPIRIT LAKE. WARFARE IN JACKSON COUNTY
DAKOTA TERRITORY. MURDERS AT SIOUX FALLS.
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. KILLING OF AMOS
HUGGINS.

At Big Stone Lake, in what is now Big Stone county, were four trading houses, Wm. H. Forbes, Daily, Pratt & Co., and Nathan Myrick. The *habitués* of these Indian trading houses, as usual, were mostly half-breeds, natives of the country. The

store of Daily, Pratt & Co. was in charge of Mr. Ryder of St. Paul. On the 21st of August, four of these men at work cutting hay, unsuspecting of danger, were suddenly attacked and all murdered, except Anton Manderfield; while one half-breed, at the store, Baptiste Gubeau, was taken prisoner, and was informed that he would be killed that night. But Gubeau succeeded in escaping from their grasp, and making his way to the lake. His escape was a wonderful feat, bound as he was, as to his hands, pursued by yelling demons determined on his death. But, ahead of all his pursuers, he reached the lake, and dashing into the reeds on the margin, was hid from the sight of his disappointed pursuers. Wading noiselessly into the water, until his head alone was above the water, he remained perfectly still for some time. The water soon loosened the rawhide on his wrists, so that they were easily removed. The Indians sought for him in vain; and as the shades of night gathered around him, he came out of his hiding place, crossed the foot of the lake and struck out for the Upper Mississippi. He finally reached St. Cloud. Here he was mistaken for an Indian spy, and threatened with death, but was finally saved by the interposition of a gentleman who knew him.

The other employes at the lake were all killed except Manderfield, who secreted himself while his comrades were being murdered. Manderfield, in his escape, when near Lac qui Parle, was met by Joseph Laframboise, who had gone thither to obtain his sister Julia, then a captive there. Manderfield received from Laframboise proper directions, and finally reached Fort Ridgely in safety.

LAKE SHETEK.—This beautiful lake of quiet water, some six miles long and two broad, is situated about seventy miles west of New Ulm, in the county of Murray. Here a little community of some fifty persons were residing far out on our frontier, the nearest settlement being the Big Cottonwood. The families and persons located here were: John Eastlick and wife, Charles Hatch, Phineas B. Hurd and wife, John Wright, Wm. J. Duly and wife, H. W. Smith, Aaron Myers, Mr. Everett and wife, Thomas Ireland and wife, Koch and wife; these with their several families, and six single men, Wm. James, Edgar Bently, John Voight, E. G. Cook, and John F. and Daniel Burns, the latter residing alone on a claim at Walnut Grove, some distance from the lake, constituted the entire population of Lake Shetek settlement, in Murray county.

On the 20th of August some twenty Sioux Indians rode up to the house of Mr. Hurd. Mr. Hurd himself had left home for the Missouri river on the 2d day of June previous. Ten of these Indians entered the house, talked and smoked their pipes while Mrs. Hurd was getting breakfast. Mr. Voight, the work-hand, while waiting for breakfast, took up the babe, as it awoke and cried, and walked with it out in the yard in front of the door. No sooner had he left the house than an Indian took his gun and deliberately shot him dead near the door. Mrs. Hurd was amazed at the infernal deed, as these Indians had always been kindly treated, and often fed at her table. She ran to the fallen man to raise him up and look after the safety of her child. To her utter horror, one of the miscreants intercepted her, telling her to leave at once and go to the settlements across the prairie. She was refused the privilege of dressing her naked children, and was compelled to turn away from her ruined home, to commence her wandering over an almost trackless waste, without food, and almost without raiment, for either herself or little ones.

These Indians proceeded from the house of Mr. Hurd to that of Mr. Andrew Koch, whom they shot, and plundered the house of its contents. Mrs. Koch was compelled to get up the oxen and hitch them to the wagon, and drive them, at the direction of her captors, into the Indian country. In this way she traveled ten days. She was the captive of White Lodge, an old and ugly chief of one of the upper bands. As the course was towards the Missouri river, Mrs. Koch refused to go farther in that direction. The old chief threatened to shoot her if she did not drive on. Making a virtue of necessity she reluctantly obeyed. Soon after she was required to carry the vagabond's gun. Watching her opportunity she destroyed the explosive quality of the cap, and dampened the powder in the tube, leaving the gun to appearance all right. Soon afterward she again refused to go any farther in that direction. Again the old scoundrel threatened her with death. She instantly bared her bosom and dared him to fire. He aimed his gun at her breast and essayed to fire, but the gun refused to take part in the work of death. The superstitious savage, supposing she bore a charmed life, lowered his gun, and asked which way she wished to go. She pointed toward the settlements. In this direction the teams were turned. They reached the neighbor-

hood of the Upper Agency in ten days after leaving Lake Shetek, about the time of the arrival of the troops under Colonel Sibley in the vicinity of Wood Lake and Yellow Medicine. White Lodge did not like the looks of things around Wood Lake, and left, moving off in an opposite direction for greater safety. Mrs. Koch was finally rescued at Camp Release, after wading or swimming the Minnesota river ten times in company with a friendly squaw.

At Lake Shetek, the settlers were soon all gathered at the house of John Wright, prepared for defense. They were, however, induced by the apparently friendly persuasion of the Indians to abandon the house, and move towards the slough for better safety. The Indians commenced firing upon the retreating party. The whites returned the fire as they ran. Mrs. Eastlick was wounded in the heel, Mr. Duly's oldest son and daughter were shot through the shoulder, and Mrs. Ireland's youngest child was shot through the leg, while running to the slough. Mr. Hatch, Mr. Everett, Mr. Eastlick, Mrs. Eastlick, Mrs. Everett, and several children were shot. The Indians now told the women to come out of the slough, and they would not kill them or the children, if they would come out. They went out to them with the children, when they shot Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Ireland dead, and killed some of the children. Mrs. Eastlick was shot and left on the field, supposed to be dead, but she finally escaped, and two of her children, Merton and Johnny. Her interesting narrative will be found in the large work, from which this abridgment is made up. Mrs. Julia A. Wright, and Mrs. Duly, and the two children of Mrs. Wright, and two of the children of Mrs. Duly were taken captive. Some of these were taken by the followers of Little Crow to the Missouri river, and were subsequently ransomed at Fort Pierre, by Major Galpin. All the men except Mr. Eastlick, being only wounded, escaped to the settlements. The brothers Burns remained on their claim, and were not molested. One sneaking Indian coming near them paid the forfeit with his life.

SPIRIT LAKE.—On or about the 25th day of August, 1862, the "Annuity Sioux Indians" made their appearance at Spirit Lake, the scene of the terrible Inkapaduta massacre of 1857. The inhabitants fled in dismay from their homes; and the savages, after plundering the dwellings of the set-

tion, completed their fish work by setting fire to the country.

DAKOTA TERRITORY. Portions of Dakota Territory were visited by the Sioux in 1862. At Sioux Falls City the following murders were committed by the Sioux Indians on the 25th of August: Mr. Joseph B. and Mr. M. Amidon, father and son, were found dead in a corn-field, near which they had been making hay. The son was shot with both balls and arrows, the father with balls only. Their bodies lay some ten rods apart. On the morning of the 26th, about fifteen Indians, supposed to be Sioux, attacked the camp of soldiers at that place. They were followed, but eluded the vigilant pursuit of our soldiers and escaped. The families, some ten in number, were removed to Yankton, the capital, sixty-five miles distant. This removal took place before the murders at Lake Sisseton were known at Sioux Falls City. The mail carrier who carried the news from New Ulm had not yet arrived at Sioux Falls, on his return trip. He had, on his outward trip, found Mrs. Eastlick on the prairie, near Sisseton, and carried her to the house of Mr. Brown, on the Cottonwood.

In one week after the murders at the Falls, one-half of the inhabitants of the Missouri slope had fled to Sioux City, Iowa, six miles below the mouth of the Big Sioux.

THE MURDER OF AMOS HUGGINS. Amos Huggins (in the language of Rev. S. R. Riggs, in his late work, 1880, entitled "Mary and I,") "was the eldest child of Alexander G. Huggins, who had accompanied Dr. Williamson to the Sioux country in 1835. Amos was born in Ohio, and was at this time (1862) over thirty years old. He was married, and two children blessed their home, which for some time before the outbreak had been at Lac qui Parle, near where the town of that name now stands. It was then an Indian village and planting place, the principal man being Wakanmane—Spirit Walker, or Walking Spirit. If the people of the village had been at home Mr. Huggins and his family, which included Miss Julia Laframboise, who was also a teacher in the employ of the Government, would have been safe. But in the absence of Spirit Walker's people three Indian men came—two of them from the Lower Sioux Agency—and killed Mr. Huggins, and took from the house such things as they wanted." pp. 169-170.

This apology for the conduct of Christian In-

dians towards the missionaries and their assistants, who had labored among them since 1835 up to 1862, a period of twenty-seven years, shows a truly Christian spirit on the part of the Rev. S. R. Riggs; but it is scarcely satisfactory to the general reader that the Christian Indians were entirely innocent of all blame in the great massacre of 1862.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OCCURRENCES PREVIOUS TO THE ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF NEW ULM — THE ATTACK BY INDIANS — JUDGE FLANDRAU ARRIVES WITH REINFORCEMENTS — EVACUATION OF NEW ULM.

On the 18th of August, the day of the outbreak, a volunteer recruiting party for the Union army went out from New Ulm. Some eight miles west of that place several dead bodies were found on the road. The party turned back toward the town, and, to the surprise of all, were fired upon by Indians in ambush, killing several of their party. Another party leaving New Ulm for the Lower Agency, when seven miles above the town some fifty Indians near the road fired upon them, killing three of these men. This party returned to town. One of these parties had seen, near the Cottonwood, Indians kill a man on a stack of grain, and some others in the field. The people of the surrounding country fled for their lives into the town, leaving, some of them, portions of their families killed at their homes or on the way to some place of safety.

During the 18th and 19th of August the Indians overran the country, burning buildings and driving off the stock from the farms.

The people had no arms fit for use, and were perfectly panic-stricken and helpless. But the news of the outbreak had reached St. Peter, and at about one o'clock of August 19th, T. B. Thompson, James Hughes, Charles Wetherell, Samuel Coffin, Merrick Dickinson, H. Caywood, A. M. Bean, James Parker, Andrew Friend, Henry and Frederick Otto, C. A. Stein, E. G. Covey, Frank Kennedy, Thomas and Griffin Williams, and the Hon. Henry A. Swift, afterwards made Governor of Minnesota, by operation of the organic law, and William G. Hayden, organized themselves into a company, by the election of A. M. Bean, Captain, and Samuel Coffin, Lieutenant, and took up position at New Ulm, in the defense of that beleaguered place. They at once advanced upon the Indians, who were posted behind

the houses in the outer portions of the place. By this opportune arrival the savage foe were held in check. These were soon joined by another arrival from St. Peter: L. M. Bordman, J. B. Trogdon, J. K. Moore, Horace Austin (since Governor), P. M. Bean, James Homer, Jacob and Philip Stetzer, William Wilkinson, Lewis Patch, S. A. Buell, and Henry Snyder, all mounted, as well as a few from the surrounding country.

By the time these several parties had arrived, the savages had retired, after burning five buildings on the outskirts of the town. In the first battle several were killed, one Miss Paule of the place, standing on the sidewalk opposite the Dakota House. The enemy's loss is not known.

On the same evening Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, at the head of about one hundred and twenty-five men, volunteers from St. Peter and vicinity, entered the town; and reinforcements continued to arrive from Mankato, Le Sueur, and other points, until Thursday, the 21st, when about three hundred and twenty-five armed men were in New Ulm, under the command of Judge Flandrau. Captain Bierbauer, at the head of one hundred men, from Mankato, arrived and participated in the defense of the place.

Some rude barricades around a few of the houses in the center of the village, fitted up by means of wagons, boxes and waste lumber, partially protected the volunteer soldiery operating now under a chosen leader.

On Saturday, the 22d, the commandant sent across the river seventy-five of his men to dislodge some Indians intent on burning buildings and grain and hay stacks. First Lieutenant William Huey, of Traverse des Sioux, commanded this force. This officer, on reaching the opposite shore, discovered a large body of Indians in advance of him; and in attempting to return was completely intercepted by large bodies of Indians on each side of the river. There was but one way of escape, and that was to retreat to the company of E. St. Julien Cox, known to be approaching from the direction of St. Peter. This force, thus cut off, returned with the command of Captain E. St. Julien Cox; and with this increased force of one hundred and seventy-five, Captain Cox soon after entered the town to the relief of both citizens and soldiers.

The Indians at the siege of New Ulm, at the time of the principal attack before the arrival of Captain Cox, were estimated at about five hundred,

coming from the direction of the Lower Agency. The movement is thus described by Judge Flandrau:

"Their advance upon the sloping prairie in the bright sunlight was a very fine spectacle, and to such inexperienced soldiers as we all were, intensely exciting. When within about one mile of us the mass began to expand like a fan, and increasing in the velocity of its approach, continued this movement until within about double rifle-shot, when it covered our entire front. Then the savages uttered a terrific yell and came down upon us like the wind. I had stationed myself at a point in the rear where communication could be had with me easily, and awaited the first discharge with great anxiety, as it seemed to me that to yield was certain destruction, as the enemies would rush into the town and drive all before them. The yell unsettled the men a little, and just before the rifles began to crack they fell back along the whole line, and committed the error of passing the outer houses without taking possession of them, a mistake which the Indians immediately took advantage of by themselves occupying them in squads of two, three and up to ten. They poured into us a sharp and rapid fire as we fell back, and opened from the houses in every direction. Several of us rode up to the hill, endeavoring to rally the men, and with good effect, as they gave three cheers and sallied out of the various houses they had retreated to, and checked the advance effectually. The firing from both sides then became general, sharp and rapid, and it got to be a regular Indian skirmish, in which every man did his own work after his own fashion. The Indians had now got into the rear of our men, and nearly on all sides of them, and the fire of the enemy was becoming very galling, as they had possession of a large number of buildings."

FIGHT AT THE WIND-MILL.—Rev. B. G. Coffin, of Mankato, George B. Stewart, of Le Sueur, and J. B. Trogdon, of Nicollet, and thirteen others, fought their way to the wind-mill. This they held during the battle, their unerring shots telling fearfully upon the savages, and finally forcing them to retire. At night these brave men set fire to the building, and then retreated within the barricades, in the vicinity of the Dakota House. During the firing from this mill a most determined and obstinate fight was kept up from the brick post-office, where Governor Swift was stationed, which told most fatally upon the foe, and from

this point many an Indian fell before the deadly aim of the true men stationed there.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. DODD. When the attack was made upon the place the Indians had succeeded in reaching the Lower Town. The wind was favoring them, as the smoke of burning buildings was carried into the main portion of the town, behind which they were advancing. "Captain William B. Dodd, of St. Peter, seeing the movement from that quarter, supposed the expected reinforcements were in from that direction. He made at once a superhuman effort, almost, to encourage the coming troops to force the Indian line and gain admittance into the town. He had gone about seventy-five yards outside the lines, when the Indians from buildings on either side of the street poured a full volley into the horse and rider. The Captain received three balls near his heart, wheeled his horse, and riding within twenty-five yards of our lines fell from his horse, and was assisted to walk into a house, where in a few moments he died, 'the noblest Roman of them all.' He dictated a short message to his wife, and remarked that he had discharged his duty and was ready to die. No man fought more courageously, or died more nobly. Let his virtues be forever remembered. He was a hero of the truest type!" —St. Peter Statesman.

At the stage of the battle in which Captain Dodd was killed, several others also were either killed or wounded. Captain Saunders, a Baptist minister of Le Sueur, was wounded, with many others. Howell Houghton, an old settler, was killed. The contest was continued until dark, when the enemy began to carry off their dead and wounded. In the morning of the next day (Sunday) a feeble firing was kept up for several hours by the sullen and retiring foe. The battle of New Ulm had been fought, and the whites were masters of the field; but at what a fearful price! The dead and dying and wounded filled the buildings left standing, and this beautiful and enterprising German town, which on Monday morning contained over two hundred buildings, had been laid in ashes, only some twenty-five houses remaining to mark the spot where New Ulm once stood.

On Sunday afternoon, Captain Cox's command, one hundred and fifty volunteers from Nicollet, Sibley and Le Sueur, armed with Austrian rifles, shot-guns and hunting rifles arrived. The Indians retreated, and returned no more to make battle with the forces at New Ulm.

But strange battle field. The Indians deserted it on Sunday, and on Monday the successful defenders also retire from a place they dare not attempt to hold! The town was evacuated. All the women and children, and wounded men, making one hundred and fifty-three wagon loads, while a considerable number composed the company on foot. All these moved with the command of Judge Flandrau towards Mankato.

The loss to our forces in this engagement was ten killed, and about fifty wounded. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but must have been heavy, as ten of their dead were found on the field of battle, which they had been unable to remove.

We might fill volumes with incidents, and miraculous escapes from death, but our limits absolutely forbid their introduction in this abridgement. The reader must consult the larger work for these details. The escape of Governor Swift, Flandrau and Bird, and J. B. Trogdon and D. G. Shellack and others from perilous positions, are among the many exciting incidents of the siege of New Ulm.

Omitting the story of John W. Young, of wonderful interest, we refer briefly to the weightier matters of this sad chapter, and conclude the same by the relation of one short chapter.

THE EXPEDITION TO LEAVENWORTH.

During the siege of New Ulm, two expeditions were sent out from that place toward the settlements on the Big Cottonwood, and although not really forming a part of the operations of a defensive character at that place, are yet so connected with them that we give them here.

On Thursday morning, the 21st of August, a party went out on the road to Leavenworth for the purpose of burying the dead, aiding the wounded and bringing them in, should they find any, and to act as a scouting party. They went out some eight miles, found and buried several bodies, and returned to New Ulm, at night, without seeing any Indians.

On Friday, the 22d, another party of one hundred and forty men, under command of Captain George M. Tousley, started for the purpose of rescuing a party of eleven persons, women and children, who, a refugee informed the commandant, were hiding in a ravine out toward Leavenworth. Accompanying this party were Drs. A. W. Daniels, of St. Peter, and Ayer, of Le Sueur.

On the way out, the cannonading at Fort Ridgely was distinctly heard by them, and then

Dr. Daniels, who had resided among the Sioux several years as a physician to the lower bands, had, for the first time, some conception of the extent and magnitude of the outbreak.

As the main object of the expedition had already been accomplished—*i. e.*, the rescue of the women and children—Dr. Daniels urged a return to New Ulm. The question was submitted to the company, and they decided to go on, and proceeded to within four miles of Leavenworth, the design being to go to that place, remain there all night, bury the dead next day, and return.

It was now nearly night; the cannonading at the fort could still be heard; Indian spies were, undoubtedly, watching them; only about one hundred armed men were left in the town, and from his intimate knowledge of the Indian character, Dr. Daniels was convinced that the safety of their force, as well as New Ulm itself, required their immediate return.

A halt was called, and this view of the case was presented to the men by Drs. Daniels, Ayer, and Mayo. A vote was again taken, and it was decided to return. The return march commenced at about sundown, and at one o'clock A. M. they re-entered the village.

Ralph Thomas, who resided on the Big Cottonwood, in the county of Brown, had gone with many of his neighbors, on Monday, the 18th of August, into New Ulm for safety, while William Carroll and some others residing further up the river, in Leavenworth, had gone to the same place to ascertain whether the rumors they had heard of an uprising among the Sioux were true. Mr. Thomas makes the following statement of the doings of this little party, and its subsequent fate:

"There were eight of us on horseback, and the balance of the party were in three wagons. We had gone about a mile when we met a German going into New Ulm, who said he saw Indians at my place skinning a heifer, and that they drove him off, chasing him with spears. He had come from near Leavenworth. We kept on to my place, near which we met John Thomas and Almon Parker, who had remained the night before in a grove of timber, one and a half miles from my place. About eight o'clock the evening before, they had seen a party of ten or twelve Indians, mounted on ponies, coming toward them, who chased them into the grove, the savages passing on to the right, leaving them alone. They stated to us that they had seen Indians that morning traveling over the

prairie southward. We stopped at my place and fed our horses. While the horses were eating, I called for three or four men to go with me to the nearest houses, to see what had become of the people. We went first to the house of Mr. Mey, where we found him and his family lying around the house, to all appearance dead. We also found here Joseph Emery and a Mr. Heuyer, also apparently dead. We had been here some five minutes viewing the scene, when one of the children, a girl of seven years, rose up from the ground and commenced crying piteously. I took her in my arms, and told the other men to examine the other bodies and see if there were not more of them alive. They found two others, a twin boy and girl about two years old; all the rest were dead.

"We next proceeded to the house of Mr. George Raeser, and found the bodies of himself and wife lying near the house by a stack of grain. We went into the house and found their child, eighteen months old, alive, trying to get water out of the pail. We then went back to my place, and sent John Thomas and Mr. Parker with an ox-team to New Ulm with these children. Mr. Mey's three children were wounded with blows of a tomahawk on the head; the other child was uninjured. We then went on toward Leavenworth, seeing neither Indians nor whites, until we arrived at the house of Mr. Seaman, near which we found an old gentleman named Riant concealed in a slough among the tall grass. He stated to us that a party of whites with him had been chased and fired upon by a party of Indians. It consisted of himself, Luther Whiton, George W. Covill and wife, Mrs. Covill's son, Mrs. Hough and child, Mr. Van Guilder and wife and two children, and Mr. Van Guilder's mother. All these Mr. Riant said had scattered over the prairie. We remained about two hours, hunting for the party, and not finding them, turned back toward New Ulm, taking Mr. Riant with us. We proceeded down opposite my place, where we separated, eleven going down on one side of the Big Cottonwood, to Mr. Tuttle's place, and seven of us proceeded down on the other, or north side of the stream. The design was to meet again at Mr. Tuttle's house, and all go back to New Ulm together; but when we arrived at Tuttle's, they had gone on to town without waiting for us, and we followed. When near Mr. Hibbard's place we met Mr. Jakes going west. He said that he had been within a mile of New Ulm, and saw the other men of our party. He

further informed us that he saw grain-stacks and sheds on fire at that distance from the place.

When we came to the burning stacks we halted to look for Indians. Our comrades were half an hour ahead of us. When they got in sight of the town, one of them, Mr. Hinton, rode up on an elevation, where he could overlook the place, and saw Indians, and the town on fire in several places. He went back and told them that the Indians had attacked the town, and that he did not consider it safe for them to try to get in, and proposed crossing the Cottonwood, and going toward the Mankato road, and entering town on that side. His proposition was opposed by several of the party, who thought him frightened at the sight of half a dozen Indians. They asked him how many he had seen. He said some forty. They came up and looked, but could see but three or four Indians. Mr. Carroll told them they had better go on, and, if opposed, cut their way through. He told Hinton to lead, and they would follow. They passed down the hill, and met with no opposition until they came to a slough, half a mile from the town. Here two Indians, standing on a large stone by the side of the road, leveled their double-barreled guns at Mr. Hinton. He drew his revolver, placed it between his horse's ears, and made for them. The balance of the company followed. The Indians retired to cover without firing a shot, and the company kept on until they had crossed the slough, when the savages, who were lying in ambush, arose from the grass, and firing upon them, killed five of their number, viz.: William Carroll, Almond Loomis, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Riant, and a Norwegian, and chased the balance into the town.

"We came on about half an hour afterward, and passing down the hill, crossed the same slough, and unconscious of danger, approached the fatal spot, when about one hundred and fifty savages sprang up out of the grass and fired upon us, killing five horses and six men. My own horse was shot through the body, close to my leg, killing him instantly. My feet were out of the stirrups in a moment, and I sprang to the ground, striking on my hands and feet. I dropped my gun, jumped up, and ran. An Indian, close behind, discharged the contents of both barrels of a shot-gun at me. The charge tore up the ground at my feet, throwing dirt all around me as I ran. I made my way into town on foot as fast as I could go. No other of our party escaped; all the rest were killed. Reinforcements from St. Peter came to

the relief of the place in about half an hour after I got in, and the Indians soon after retired."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BATTLE AT LOWER AGENCY FERRY—SIEGE OF FORT
RIDGELY—BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY—JACK FRAZER
BATTLE OF FRIDAY—REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

On Monday morning, the 18th of August, 1862, at about 9 o'clock, a messenger arrived at Fort Ridgely, from the Lower Sioux Agency, bringing the startling news that the Indians were massacring the whites at that place. Captain John S. Marsh, of Company B, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, then in command, immediately dispatched messengers after Lieutenant Sheehan, of Company C, of the same regiment, who had left that post on the morning before, with a detachment of his company, for Fort Ripley, on the Upper Mississippi, and Major T. J. Galbraith, Sioux Agent, who had also left the fort at the same time with fifty men, afterwards known as the Renville Rangers, for Fort Snelling, urging them to return to Fort Ridgely with all possible dispatch, as there were then in the fort only Company B, numbering about seventy-five or eighty men. The gallant captain then took a detachment of forty-six men, and accompanied by Interpreter Quinn, immediately started for the scene of blood, distant twelve miles. They made a very rapid march. When within about four miles of the ferry, opposite the Agency, they met the ferryman, Mr. Martelle, who informed Captain Marsh that the Indians were in considerable force, and were murdering all the people, and advised him to return. He replied that he was there to protect and defend the frontier, and he should do so if it was in his power, and gave the order "Forward!" Between this point and the river they passed nine dead bodies on or near the road. Arriving near the ferry the company was halted, and Corporal Ezekiel Rose was sent forward to examine the ferry, and see if all was right. The captain and interpreter were mounted on mules, the men were on foot, and formed in two ranks in the road, near the ferry-house, a few rods from the banks of the river. The corporal had taken a pail with him to the river, and returned, reporting the ferry all right, bringing with him water for the exhausted and thirsty men.

In the meantime an Indian had made his appearance on the opposite bank, and calling to Quinn, urged them to come across, telling him all was right on that side. The suspicions of the captain were at once aroused, and he ordered the men to remain in their places, and not to move on to the boat until he could ascertain whether the Indians were in ambush in the ravines on the opposite shore. The men were in the act of drinking, when the savage on the opposite side, seeing they were not going to cross at once, fired his gun, as a signal, when instantly there arose out of the grass and brush, all around them, some four or five hundred warriors, who poured a terrific volley upon the devoted band. The aged interpreter fell from his mule, pierced by over twenty balls. The captain's mule fell dead, but he himself sprang to the ground unharmed. Several of the men fell at this first fire. The testimony of the survivors of this sanguinary engagement is, that their brave commander was as cool and collected as if on dress parade. They retreated down the stream about a mile and a half, fighting their way inch by inch, when it was discovered that a body of Indians, taking advantage of the fact that there was a bend in the river, had gone across and gained the bank below them.

The heroic little band was already reduced to about one-half its original number. To cut their way through this large number of Indians was impossible. Their only hope now was to cross the river to the reservation, as there appeared to be no Indians on that shore, retreat down that side and recross at the fort. The river was supposed to be fordable where they were, and, accordingly, Capt. Marsh gave the order to cross. Taking his sword in one hand and his revolver in the other, accompanied by his men, he waded out into the stream. It was very soon ascertained that they must swim, when those who could not do so returned to the shore and hid in the grass as best they could, while those who could, dropped their arms and struck out for the opposite side. Among these latter was Capt. Marsh. When near the opposite shore he was struck by a ball, and immediately sank, but arose again to the surface, and grasped the shoulder of a man at his side, but the garment gave way in his grasp, and he again sank, this time to rise no more.

Thirteen of the men reached the bank in safety, and returned to the fort that night. Those of

them who were unable to cross remained in the grass and bushes until night, when they made their way, also, to the fort or settlements. Some of them were badly wounded, and were out two or three days before they got in. Two weeks afterward, Josiah F. Marsh, brother of the captain, with a mounted escort of thirty men—his old neighbors from Fillmore county—made search for his body, but without success. On the day before and the day after this search, as was subsequently ascertained, two hundred Indians were scouting along the river, upon the very ground over which these thirty men passed, in their fruitless search for the remains of their dead brother and friend. Two weeks later another search was made with boats along the river, and this time the search was successful. His body was discovered a mile and a half below where he was killed, under the roots of a tree standing at the water's edge. His remains were borne by his sorrowing companions to Fort Ridgely, and deposited in the military burial-ground at that place.

This gallant officer demands more than a passing notice. When the Southern rebellion broke out, in 1861, John S. Marsh was residing in Fillmore county, Minnesota. A company was recruited in his neighborhood, designed for the gallant 1st Minnesota, of which he was made first lieutenant. Before, however, this company reached Fort Snelling, the place of rendezvous, the regiment was full, and it was disbanded. The patriotic fire still burned in the soul of young Marsh. Going to La Crosse, he volunteered as a *private* in the 2d Wisconsin regiment, and served some ten months in the ranks. In the following winter his brother, J. F. Marsh, assisted in raising a company in Fillmore county, of which John S. was elected first lieutenant, and he was therefore transferred, by order of the Secretary of War, to his company, and arrived at St. Paul about the 12th of March, 1862. In the meantime, Captain Gere was promoted to major, and on the 24th Lieutenant Marsh was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and ordered to report at Fort Ridgely and take command of that important frontier post. Captain Marsh at once repaired to his post of duty, where he remained in command until the fatal encounter of the 18th terminated both his usefulness and life. He was a brave and accomplished soldier, and a noble man,

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

SIEGE OF FORT RIDGELY.

Foiled in their attack on New Ulm by the timely arrival of reinforcements under Plandau, the Indians turned their attention toward Fort Ridgely, eighteen miles north west. On Wednesday, at three o'clock P. M., the 20th of August, they suddenly appeared in great force at that post, and at once commenced a furious assault upon it. The fort is situated on the edge of the prairie, about half a mile from the Minnesota river, a timbered bottom intervening, and a wooded ravine running up out of the bottom around two sides of the fort, and within about twenty rods of the buildings, affording shelter for an enemy on three sides, within easy rifle or musket range.

The first knowledge the garrison had of the presence of the foe was given by a volley from the ravine, which drove in the pickets. The men were instantly formed, by order of Lieutenant Sheehan, in line of battle, on the parade-ground inside the works. Two men, Mark M. Grear, of Company C, and William Goode, of Company B, fell at the first fire of the concealed foe, after the line was formed; the former was instantly killed, the latter badly wounded, both being shot in the head.

Robert Baker, a citizen, who had escaped from the massacre at the Lower Agency, was shot through the head and instantly killed, while standing at a window in the barracks, at about the same time. The men soon broke for shelter, and from behind boxes, from windows, from the shelter of the buildings, and from every spot where concealment was possible, watched their opportunities, wasted no ammunition, but poured their shots with deadly effect upon the wily and savage foe whenever he suffered himself to be seen.

The forces in the fort at this time were the remnant of Company B, 5th Regiment M. V., Lieutenant Culver, thirty men; about fifty men of Company C, same regiment, Lieutenant T. J. Sheehan; the Renville Rangers, Lieutenant James Gorman, numbering fifty men, all under command of Lieutenant T. J. Sheehan.

Sergeant John Jones, of the regular army, a brave and skillful man, was stationed at this fort as post-sergeant, in charge of the ordnance, and took immediate command of the artillery, of which there were in the fort six pieces. Three only, however, were used—two six-pounder howitzers and one twenty-four-pounder field-piece. A sufficient number of men had been detailed to work these

guns, and at the instant of the first alarm were promptly at their posts. One of the guns was placed in charge of a citizen named J. C. Whipple, an old artilleryman, who had seen service in the Mexican war, and in the United States navy, and had made his escape from the massacre at the Lower Agency, and one in charge of Sergeant McGrew, of Company C; the other in charge of Sergeant Jones in person. In this assault there were, probably, not less than five hundred warriors, led by their renowned chief, Little Crow.

So sudden had been the outbreak, and so weak was the garrison that there had been no time to construct any defensive works whatever, or to remove or destroy the wooden structures and haystacks, behind which the enemy could take position and shelter. The magazine was situated some twenty rods outside the main works on the open prairie. Men were at once detailed to take the ammunition into the fort. There was the post of danger; but they passed through the leaden storm unscathed.

In the rear of the barracks was a ravine up which the St. Peter road passed. The enemy had possession of this ravine and road, while others were posted in the buildings, at the windows, and in sheltered portions in the sheds in the rear of the officer's quarters. Here they fought from 3 o'clock until dark, the artillery all the while shelling the ravine at short range, and the rifles and muskets of the men dropping the yelling demons like autumn leaves. In the meantime the Indians had got into some of the old out-buildings, and had crawled up behind the hay-stacks, from which they poured heavy volleys into the fort. A few well-directed shells from the howitzers set them on fire, and when night closed over the scene the lurid light of the burning buildings shot up with a fitful glare, and served the purpose of revealing to the wary sentinel the lurking foe should he again appear.

The Indians retired with the closing day, and were seen in large numbers on their ponies, making their way rapidly toward the Agency. The great danger feared by all was, that, under cover of the darkness, the savages might creep up to the buildings and with fire-arrows ignite the dry roofs of the wooden structures. But about midnight the heavens opened and the earth was deluged with rain, effectually preventing the consummation of such a design, if it was intended. As the first great drops fell on the faces upturned to the

gathering heavens the glad shout of "Rain! rain! thank God! thank God!" went round the beleaguered garrison. Stout-hearted, strong-armed men breathed free again; and weary, frightened women and children slept once more in comparative safety.

In this engagement there were two men killed, and nine wounded, and all the government mules were stampeded by the Indians. Jack Frazer, an old resident in the Indian country, volunteered as a bearer of dispatches to Governor Ramsey, and availing himself of the darkness and the furious storm, made his way safely out of the fort, and reached St. Peter, where he met Colonel Sibley and his command on their way to the relief of the fort.

Rain continued to fall until nearly night of Thursday, when it ceased, and that night the stars looked down upon the weary, but still wakeful and vigilant watchers in Fort Ridgely. On that night a large quantity of oats, in sacks, stored in the granary near the stable, and a quantity of cordwood piled near the fort, were disposed about the works in such a manner as to afford protection to the men, in case of another attack. The roof of the commissary building was covered with earth, as a protection against fire-arrows. The water in the fort had given out, and as there was neither well nor cistern in the works, the garrison were dependent upon a spring some sixty rods distant in the ravine, for a supply of that indispensable element. Their only resource now was to *dig* for water, which they did at another and less exposed point, and by noon had a supply sufficient for two or three days secured inside the fort.

In the meantime the small arm's ammunition having become nearly exhausted in the battle of Wednesday, the balls were removed from some of the spherical case-shot, and a party of men and women made them up into cartridges, which were greatly needed. Small parties of Indians had been seen about the fort, out of range, during Thursday and Friday forenoon, watching the fort, to report if reinforcements had reached it. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 22d, they appeared again in force, their numbers greatly augmented, and commenced a furious and most determined assault. They came apparently from the Lower Agency, passing down the Minnesota bottom, and round into the ravine surrounding the fort. As they passed near the beautiful residence of R. H. Randall, post sutler, they applied the torch and it was soon wrapped in flames. On came the painted savages yelling like so many demons

let loose from the bottomless pit; but the brave men in that sore pressed garrison, knowing full well that to be taken alive was certain death to themselves and all within the doomed fort, each man was promptly at his post.

The main attack was directed against that side of the works next to the river, the buildings here being frame structures, and the most vulnerable part of the fort. This side was covered by the stable, granary, and one or two old buildings, besides the sutler's store on the west side, yet standing, as well as the buildings named above. Made bold by their augmented numbers, and the non-arrival of reinforcements to the garrison, the Indians pressed on, seemingly determined to rush at once into the works, but were met as they reached the end of the timber, and swept round up the ravine with such a deadly fire of musketry poured upon them from behind the barracks and the windows of the quarters, and of grape, canister and shell from the guns of the brave and heroic Jones, Whipple, and McGrew, that they beat a hasty retreat to the friendly shelter of the bottom, out of musket range. But the shells continued to scream wildly through the air, and burst around and among them. They soon rallied and took possession of the stable and other out-buildings on the south side of the fort, from which they poured terrific volleys upon the frail wooden buildings on that side, the bullets actually passing through their sides, and through the partitions inside of them. Here Joseph Vanosse, a citizen, was shot through the body by a ball which came through the side of the building. They were soon driven from these buildings by the artillery, which shelled them out, setting the buildings on fire. The sutler's store was in like manner shelled and set on fire. The scene now became grand and terrific. The flames and smoke of the burning buildings, the wild and demoniac yells of the savage besiegers, the roaring of cannon, the screaming of shells as they hurtled through the air, the sharp crack of the rifle, and the unceasing rattle of musketry presented an exhibition never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The Indians retired hastily from the burning buildings, the men in the fort sending a shower of bullets among them as they disappeared over the bluffs toward the bottom. With wild yells they now circled round into the ravine, and from the tall grass, lying on their faces, and from the shelter of the timber, continued the battle till

night, their leader, Little Crow, vainly ordering them to charge on the guns. They formed once for that purpose, about sundown, but a shell and round of canister sent into their midst closed the contest, when, with an unearthly yell of rage and disappointment, they left. These shots, as was afterwards ascertained, killed and wounded seventeen of their number. Jones continued to shell the ravine and timber around the fort until after dark, when the firing ceased, and then, as had been done on each night before, since the investment of the fort, the men all went to their several posts to wait and watch for the coming of the wily foe. The night waned slowly; but they must not sleep; their foe is sleepless, and that wide area of dry shingled roof must be closely scanned, and the approaches be vigilantly guarded, by which he may, under cover of the darkness, creep upon them unawares.

Morning broke at last, the sun rode up a clear and cloudless sky, but the foe came not. The day passed away, and no attack; the night again, and then another day; and yet other days and nights of weary, sleepless watching, but neither friend nor foe approached the fort, until about daylight on Wednesday morning, the 27th, when the cry was heard from the look-out on the roof, "There are horsemen coming on the St. Peter road, across the ravine!" Are they friends or foes? was the question on the tongues of all. By their cautious movements they were evidently reconnoitering, and it was yet too dark for those in the fort to be able to tell, at that distance, friends from foes. But as daylight advanced, one hundred and fifty mounted men were seen dashing through the ravine; and amidst the wild hurrahs of the assembled garrison, Colonel Samuel McPhail, at the head of two companies of citizen-cavalry, rode into the fort. In command of a company of these men were Anson Northrup, from Minneapolis, an old frontiers-man, and R. H. Chittenden, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. This force had ridden all night, having left St. Peter, forty-five miles distant, at 6 o'clock the night before. From them the garrison learned that heavy reinforcements were on their way to their relief, under Colonel (now Brigadier-General) H. H. Sibley. The worn-out and exhausted garrison could now sleep with a feeling of comparative security. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is not known, but must have been considerable, as, at the close of each battle, they were seen carrying away their

dead and wounded. Our own fallen heroes were buried on the edge of the prairie near the fort; and the injuries of the wounded men were carefully attended to by the skillful and excellent post-surgeon, Dr. Alfred Muller.

We close our account of this protracted siege by a slight tribute on behalf of the sick and wounded in that garrison, to one whose name will ever be mentioned by them with love and respect. The hospitals of Sebastopol had their Florence Nightingale, and over every blood-stained field of the South, in our own struggle for national life, hovered angels of mercy, cheering and soothing the sick and wounded, smoothing the pillows and closing the eyes of our fallen braves. And when, in after years, the brave men who fell, sorely wounded, in the battles of Fort Ridgely, Birch Coolie, and Wood Lake, fighting against the savage hordes who overran the borders of our beautiful State, in August and September, 1862, carrying the flaming torch, the gleaming tomahawk, and bloody scalping-knife to hundreds of peaceful homes, shall tell to their children and children's children the story of the "dark and bloody ground" of Minnesota, and shall exhibit to them the scars those wounds have left; they will tell, with moistened cheek and swelling hearts of the noble, womanly deeds of Mrs. Eliza Muller, the "Florence Nightingale" of Fort Ridgely. [Mrs. Muller several years since died at the asylum at St. Peter.]

SERGEANT JOHN JONES.

We feel that the truth of history will not be fully vindicated should we fail to bestow upon a brave and gallant officer that meed of praise so justly due. The only officer of experience left in the fort by the death of its brave commandant was Sergeant John Jones, of the regular artillery; and it is but just to that gallant officer that we should say that but for the cool courage and discretion of Sergeant Jones, Fort Ridgely would, in the first day's battle have become a funeral pyre for all within its doomed walls. And it gives us more than ordinary pleasure to record the fact, that the services he then rendered the Government, in the defense of the frontier were fully recognized and rewarded with the commission of Captain of the Second Minnesota Battery.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CAPTAIN WHITCOMB'S ARRIVAL AT ST. PAUL—PASSES THROUGH MEEKER COUNTY—A FORT CONSTRUCTED—ENGAGEMENT WITH INDIANS—ATTACK ON FOREST CITY—CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY CAPTAIN STROUT AT GLENCOE—ATTACKED NEAR ACTON BY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY INDIANS—ATTACK ON HUTCHINSON.

This chapter will be devoted to the upper portion of the state, and the movements of troops for the relief of the frontier, not immediately connected with the main expedition under Colonel Sibley; and to avoid repetition, the prominent incidents of the massacre in this portion of the state will be given in connection with the movements of the troops. We quote from the Adjutant-General's Report:

The 19th day of August the first news of the outbreak at Redwood was received at St. Paul. On the same day a messenger arrived from Meeker county, with news of murders committed in that county by the Indians, and an earnest demand for assistance. The murders were committed at Acton, about twelve miles from Forest City, on Sunday, the 17th day of the month. The circumstances under which these murders were committed are fully detailed in a previous chapter.

George C. Whitcomb, commander of the state forces raised in the county of Meeker, was stationed at Forest City. On the 19th of August, Mr. Whitcomb arrived at St. Paul, and received from the state seventy-five stand of arms and a small quantity of ammunition, for the purpose of enabling the settlers of Meeker county to stand on the defensive, until other assistance could be sent to their aid. With these in his possession, he started on his return, and, on the following day he met Col. Sibley at Shakopee, by whom he was ordered to raise a company of troops and report with command to the Colonel, at Fort Ridgely. On arriving at Hutchinson, in McLeod county, he found the whole country on a general stampede, and small bands of Indians lurking in the border of Meeker county.

Captain Richard Strout was ordered, under date of August 24, to proceed with a company of men to Forest City, in the county of Meeker, for the protection of that locality.

In the meantime Captain Whitcomb arrived at Forest City with the arms furnished him by the

state, with the exception of those left by him at Hutchinson. Upon his arrival he speedily enlisted, for temporary service, a company of fifty-three men, twenty-five of whom were mounted, and the remainder were to act as infantry.

Captain Whitcomb, with the mounted portion of his company, made a rapid march into the county of Monongalia, to a point about thirty miles from Forest City, where he found the bodies of two men who had been shot by the Indians, who had mutilated the corpses by cutting their throats and scalping them. In the same vicinity he found the ruins of three houses that had been burned, and the carcasses of a large number of cattle that had been wantonly killed and devoted to destruction.

Owing to rumors received at this point, he proceeded in a north-westerly direction, to the distance of ten miles further, and found on the route the remains of five more of the settlers, all of whom had been shot and scalped, and some of them were otherwise mutilated by having their hands cut off and gashes cut in their faces, done apparently with hatchets.

On the return to camp at Forest City, when within about four miles of Acton, he came to a point on the road where a train of wagons had been attacked on the 23d. He here found two more dead bodies of white men, mutilated in a shocking manner by having their hands cut off, being disemboweled and otherwise disfigured, having knives still remaining in their abdomens, where they had been left by the savages. The road at this place was, for three miles, lined with the carcasses of dead cattle, a great portion of which belonged to the train upon which the attack had been made. On this excursion the company were about four days, during which time they traveled over one hundred miles, and buried the bodies of nine persons who had been murdered.

On the next day after having returned to the camp, being the 28th of the month, the same party made a circuit through the western portion of Meeker county, and buried the bodies of three more men that were found mutilated and disfigured in a similar manner to those previously mentioned. In addition to the other services rendered by the company thus far, they had discovered and removed to the camp several persons found wounded and disabled in the vicinity, and two, who had been very severely wounded, had been sent by them to St. Cloud for the purpose of receiving surgical attention.

The company, in addition to their other labors, were employed in the construction of a stockade fort, to be used if necessary for defensive purposes, and for the protection of those who were not capable of bearing arms. It was formed by inserting the ends of pieces of rough timber into the earth to the depth of three feet, and leaving them from ten to twelve feet above the surface of the ground. In this way an area was inclosed of one hundred and forty feet in length and one hundred and thirty in width. Within the fortification was included one frame dwelling-house and a well of water. At diagonal corners of the inclosure were erected two wings or bastions provided with port-holes, from each of which two sides of the main work could be guarded and raked by the rifles of the company.

Information was received by Captain Whitcomb that a family at Green Lake, in Monongalia county, near the scenes visited by him in his expedition to that county, had made their escape from the Indians, and taken refuge upon an island in the lake. In attempting to rescue this family Captain Whitcomb had a severe encounter with Indians found in ambush near the line of Meeker county, and after much skirmishing and a brisk engagement, which proved very much to the disadvantage of the Indians, they succeeded in effecting their escape to the thickly-timbered region in the rear of their first position. The members of the company were nearly all experienced marksmen, and the Springfield rifles in their hands proved very galling to the enemy. So anxious was the latter to effect his retreat, that he left three of his dead upon the ground. No loss was sustained on the part of our troops, except a flesh-wound in the leg received by one of the company. As it was deemed unadvisable to pursue the Indians into the heavy timber with the small force at command, the detachment fell back to their camp, arriving the same evening.

On the following day, Captain Whitcomb, taking with him twenty men from his company, and twenty citizens who volunteered for the occasion, proceeded on the same route taken the day previous. With the increase in his forces he expected to be able, without much difficulty, to overcome the Indians previously encountered. After proceeding about ten miles from the camp, their further progress was again disputed by the Indians, who had likewise been reinforced since their last encounter. Owing to the great superi-

ority of the enemy's forces, the Captain withdrew his men. They fell gradually back, fighting steadily on the retreat, and were pursued to within four miles of the encampment. In this contest, one Indian is known to have been killed. On the part of the whites one horse and wagon got mired in a slough, and had to be abandoned. No other injury was suffered from the enemy; but two men were wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in their own ranks.

A fortification was prepared, and the citizens, with their families, were removed within the inclosure. Captain Whitcomb quartered his company in the principal hotel of the place, and guards were stationed for the night, while all the men were directed to be prepared for any contingency that might arise, and be in readiness for using their arms at any moment.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock the following morning, the guards discovered the approach of Indians, and gave the alarm. As soon as the savages perceived that they were discovered, they uttered the war-whoop, and poured a volley into the hotel where the troops were quartered. The latter immediately retired to the stockade, taking with them all the ammunition and equipments in their possession. They had scarcely effected an entrance when fire was opened upon it from forty or fifty Indian rifles. Owing to the darkness of the morning, no distinct view could be obtained of the enemy, and, in consequence, no very effective fire could be opened upon him.

While one party of the Indians remained to keep up a fire upon the fort and harass the garrison, another portion was engaged in setting fire to buildings and haystacks, while others, at the same time, were engaged in collecting horses and cattle found in the place, and driving them off. Occasional glimpses could be obtained of those near the fires, but as soon as a shot was fired at them they would disappear in the darkness. Most of the buildings burned, however, were such a distance from the fort as to be out of range of the guns of the garrison. The fire kept up from that point prevented the near approach of the incendiary party, and by that means the principal part of the town was saved from destruction. On one occasion an effort was made to carry the flames into a more central part of the town, and the torches in the hands of the party were seen approaching the office of A. C. Smith, Esq. Directed by the light of the torches, a volley was

poured into their midst from the fort, whereupon the braves hastily abandoned their incendiary implements and retreated from that quarter of the village. From signs of blood afterward found upon the ground, some of the Indians were supposed to have met the fate intended for them, but no dead were left behind.

The fight continued, without other decided results, until about daylight, at which time the principal part of the forces retired. As the light increased, so that objects became discernible, a small party of savages were observed engaged in driving off a number of cattle. A portion of the garrison, volunteering for the purpose, sallied out to recover the stock, which they accomplished, with the loss of two men wounded, one of them severely.

This company had no further encounters with the Indians, but afterward engaged in securing the grain and other property belonging to the settlers who had abandoned, or been driven from, their farms and homes. Nearly every settlement between Forest City and the western frontier had, by this time, been deserted, and the whole country was in the hands of the savages. In speaking of his endeavors to save a portion of the property thus abandoned, Captain Whitcomb, on the 7th of September, wrote as follows:

"It is only in their property that the inhabitants can now be injured; the people have all fled. The country is totally abandoned. Not an inhabitant remains in Meeker county, west of this place. No white person (unless a captive) is now living in Kandiyohi or Monongalia county."

On the 1st of September, Captain Strout, who had previously arrived at Glencoe, made preparations for a further advance. Owing to the vigorous measures adopted by General John H. Stevens, of the State militia, it was thought unnecessary that any additional forces should be retained at this point. Under his directions no able-bodied man having deserted the country further to the westward, had been permitted to leave the neighborhood, or pass through. All such were required to desist from further flight, and assist in making a stand, in order to check the further advance of the destroyers of their homes. The town of Glencoe had been fortified to a certain extent, and a military company of seventy-three members had been organized, and armed with such guns as were in possession of the settlers. With Glencoe thus provided for, General Stevens did

not hesitate to advise, nor Captain Strout to attempt a further advance into the overrun and threatened territory.

The company of the latter, by this time, had been increased by persons, principally from Wright county, who volunteered their services for the expedition, until it numbered about seventy-five men. With this force he marched, as already stated, on the 1st day of September.

Passing through Hutchinson on his way, no opposition was encountered until the morning of the 3d of September. On the night previous, he had arrived at and encamped near Acton, on the western border of Meeker county.

At about half-past five o'clock the next morning his camp was attacked by a force comprising about one hundred and fifty Indians. The onset was made from the direction of Hutchinson, with the design, most probably, of cutting off the retreat of the company, and of precluding the possibility of sending a messenger after reinforcements. They fought with a spirit and zeal that seemed determined to annihilate our little force, at whatever cost it might require.

For the first half hour Captain Strout formed his company into four sections, in open order, and pressed against them as skirmishers. Finding their forces so much superior to his own, he concentrated the force of his company, and hurled them against the main body of the enemy. In this manner the fight was kept up for another hour and a half, the Indians falling slowly back as they were pressed, in the direction of Hutchinson, but maintaining all the while their order and line of battle. At length the force in front of the company gave way, and falling upon the rear, continued to harass it in its retreat.

About one-half of the savages were mounted, partly on large, fine horses, of which they had plundered the settlements, and partly on regular Indian ponies. These latter were so well trained for the business in which they were now engaged, that their riders would drive them at a rapid rate to within any desirable distance of our men, when pony and rider would both instantly lie down in the tall grass, and thus become concealed from the aim of the sharp-shooters of the company.

With the intention, most likely, of creating a panic in our ranks, and causing the force to scatter, and become separately an easy prey to the pursuers, the Indians would at times, uttering the most terrific and unearthly yells of which their

lungs and skill were capable, charge in a mass upon the little band. On none of these occasions, however, did a single man falter or attempt a flight; and after approaching within one hundred yards of the retreating force, and perceiving that they still remained firm, the Indians would halt the charge, and seek concealment in the grass or elsewhere, from which places they would continue their fire.

After having thus hung upon and harassed the rear of the retreating force for about half an hour, at the end of which time the column had arrived within a short distance of Cedar City, in the extreme north-west corner of McLeod county, the pursuit was given up, and the company continued the retreat without further opposition to Hutchinson, at which place it arrived at an early hour in the same afternoon.

The loss of the company in the encounter was three men killed and fifteen wounded, some of them severely. All were, however, brought from the field.

In addition to this they lost most of their rations, cooking utensils, tents, and a portion of their ammunition and arms. Some of their horses became unmanageable and ran away. Some were mired and abandoned, making, with those killed by the enemy, an aggregate loss of nine. The loss inflicted upon the enemy could not be determined with any degree of certainty, but Captain Strout was of the opinion that their killed and wounded were two or three times as great as ours.

At Hutchinson a military company, consisting of about sixty members, had been organized for the purpose of defending the place against any attacks from the Indians. Of this company Louis Harrington was elected captain. On the first apprehension of danger a house was barricaded as a last retreat in case of necessity. The members of the company, aided by the citizens, afterward constructed a small stockade fort of one hundred feet square. It was built after the same style as that at Forest City, with bastions in the same position, and a wall composed of double timbers rising to the height of eight feet above the ground. The work was provided with loop-holes, from which a musketry fire could be kept up, and was of sufficient strength to resist any projectiles that the savages had the means of throwing. At this place Captain Strout halted his company, to await further developments.

At about nine o'clock on the next morning, the

4th of September, the Indians approached the town thus garrisoned and commenced the attack. They were replied to from the fortification; but, as they were careful not to come within close range, and used every means to conceal their persons, but little punishment was inflicted upon them. They bent their energies more in attempts to burn the town than to inflict any serious injury upon the military. In these endeavors they were so far successful as to burn all the buildings situated on the bluff in the rear of the town, including the college building, which was here located. They at one time succeeded in reaching almost the heart of the village, and applying the incendiary torch to two of the dwelling-houses there situated, which were consumed.

Our forces marched out of the fort and engaged them in the open field; but, owing to the superior numbers of the enemy, and their scattered and hidden positions, it was thought that no advantage could be gained in this way, and, after driving them out of the town, the soldiers were recalled to the fort. The day was spent in this manner, the Indians making a succession of skirmishes, but at the same time endeavoring to maintain a sufficient distance between them and the soldiers to insure an almost certain impunity from the fire of their muskets. At about five o'clock in the evening their forces were withdrawn, and our troops rested on their arms, in expectation of a renewal of the fight in a more desperate form.

As soon as General Stevens was informed of the attack made upon Captain Strout, near Acton, and his being compelled to fall back to Hutchinson, he directed Captain Davis to proceed to the command of Lieutenant Weinmann, then stationed near Lake Addie, in the same county, to form a junction of the two commands, and proceed to Hutchinson and reinforce the command of Captain Strout.

On the morning of the 4th of September the pickets belonging to Lieutenant Weinmann's command reported having heard firing in the direction of Hutchinson. The Lieutenant immediately ascended an eminence in the vicinity of his camp, and from that point could distinguish the smoke from six different fires in the same direction. Being satisfied from these indications that an attack had been made upon Hutchinson, he determined at once to march to the assistance of the place. Leaving behind him six men to collect the teams and follow with the wagons, he started with

the remainder of his force in the direction indicated.

Some time after he had commenced his march the company of Captain Davis arrived at the camp he had just left.

Upon learning the state of affairs, the mounted company followed in the same direction, and, in a short time, came up with Lieutenant Weinmann. A junction of their forces was immediately effected, and they proceeded in a body to Hutchinson, at which place they arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening. No Indians had been encountered on the march, and the battle, so long and so diligently kept up during most of the day, had just been terminated, and the assailing forces withdrawn. A reconnoissance, in the immediate vicinity, was made from the fort on the same evening, but none of the Indians, who, a few hours before, seemed to be everywhere, could be seen; but the bodies of three of their victims, being those of one woman and two children, were found and brought to the village.

On the following morning, six persons arrived at the fortification, who had been in the midst of and surrounded by the Indians during the greater part of the day before, and had succeeded in concealing themselves until they retired from before the town, and finally effected their escape to the place.

The companies of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Weinmann made a tour of examination in the direction that the Indians were supposed to have taken. All signs discovered seemed to indicate that they had left the vicinity. Their trail, indicating that a large force had passed, and that a number of horses and cattle had been taken along, was discovered, leading in the direction of Redwood. As the battle of Birch Coolie had been fought two or three days previous, at which time the Indians first learned the great strength of the column threatening them in that quarter, it is most likely that the party attacking Hutchinson had been called in to assist in the endeavor to repel the forces under Colonel Sibley.

On the 23d of September the Indians suddenly reappeared in the neighborhood. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a messenger arrived, with dispatches from Lieutenant Weinmann, informing Captain Strout that Samuel White and family, residing at Lake Addie, had that day been brutally murdered by savages.

At about 11 o'clock P. M., the scouts from the

direction of Cedar City came in, having been attacked near Greenleaf, and one of their number, a member of Captain Harrington's company, killed and left upon the ground. They reported having seen about twenty Indians, having killed one, and their belief that more were in the party. The scouts from nearly every direction reported having seen Indians, some of them in considerable numbers, and the country all around seemed at once to have become infested with them.

On the 5th of September, Lieutenant William Byrnes, of the Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, with a command of forty-seven men, started from Minneapolis, where his men were recruited, for service in Meeker and McLeod counties. Upon his arrival in the country designated, he was finally stationed at Kingston, in the county of Meeker, for the purpose of affording protection to that place and vicinity. He quartered his men in the storehouse of Hall & Co., which had been previously put in a state of defense by the citizens of the place. He afterward strengthened the place by means of earth-works, and made daily examinations of the surrounding country by means of scouts.

Capt. Pettit, of the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, was, about the same time, sent to reinforce Captain Whitcomb, of Forest City, at which place he was stationed at the time of the sudden reappearance of the Indians in the country. On the 22d of September word was brought to Forest City that the Indians were committing depredations at Lake Ripley, a point some twelve miles to the westward of that place. Captain Pettit thereupon sent a messenger to Lieutenant Byrnes, requesting his co-operation, with as many of his command as could leave their post in safety, for the purpose of marching into the invaded neighborhood.

In pursuance of orders, Lieutenant Byrnes, with thirty-six men, joined the command of Capt Pettit on the same evening. On the next morning, the 23d of September, the same day that Captain Strout's scouting party was attacked at Greenleaf, Captain Pettit, with the command of Lieutenant Byrnes and eighty-seven men, from the post at Forest City, marched in the direction in which the Indians had been reported as committing depredations on the previous day. Four mounted men of Captain Whitcomb's force accompanied the party as guides.

On arriving at the locality of reported depreda-

tions, they found the mutilated corpse of a citizen by the name of Olson. He had received three shots through the body and one through the hand. Not even satisfied with the death thus inflicted, the savages had removed his scalp, beaten out his brains, cut his throat from ear to ear, and cut out his tongue by the roots. Leaving a detachment to bury the dead, the main body of expedition continued the march by way of Long Lake, and encamped near Acton, where Captain Strout's command was first attacked, and at no great distance from the place where his scouts were attacked.

Scouts were sent out by Captain Pettit, all of whom returned without having seen any Indians. Two dwelling-houses had been visited that had been set on fire by the Indians, but the flames had made so little progress as to be capable of being extinguished by the scouts, which was done accordingly. Three other houses on the east side of Long Lake had been fired and consumed during the same day. Three women were found, who had been lying in the woods for a number of days, seeking concealment from the savages. They were sent to Forest City for safety. During the early part of the night, Indians were heard driving or collecting cattle, on the opposite side of Long Lake from the encampment.

During the 24th of September the march was continued to Diamond Lake, in Monongalia county. All the houses on the route were found to be tenantless, all the farms were deserted, and every thing of value, of a destructible nature, belonging to the settlers, had been destroyed by the savages. Only one Indian was seen during the day, and he being mounted, soon made his escape into the big woods. The carcasses of cattle, belonging to the citizens, were found in all directions upon the prairie, where they had been wantonly slaughtered and their flesh abandoned to the natural process of decomposition.

At break of day, on the morning of the 25th, an Indian was seen by one of the sentinels to rise from the grass and attempt to take a survey of the encampment. He was immediately fired upon when he uttered a yell and disappeared. Captain Pettit thereupon formed his command in order of battle and sent out skirmishers to reconnoiter; but the Indians had decamped, and nothing further could be ascertained concerning them.

At seven o'clock the return march to Forest City was commenced, by a route different from that

followed in the outward march. About ten o'clock the expedition came upon a herd, comprising sixty-five head of cattle, which the Indians had collected, and were in the act of driving off, when they were surprised by the near approach of volunteers. As the latter could be seen advancing at a distance of three miles, the Indians had no difficulty in making their escape to the timber, and in this way eluding pursuit from the expedition by abandoning their plunder. The cattle were driven by the party to Forest City, where a great portion of the herd was found to belong to persons who were then doing military duty, or taking refuge from their enemies.

At Rockford, on the Crow river, a considerable force of citizens congregated for the purpose of mutual protection, and making a stand against the savages in case they should advance thus far. A substantial fortification was erected at the place, affording ample means of shelter and protection to those there collected; but we are not aware that it ever became necessary as a place of last resort to the people, nor are we aware that the Indians committed any act of hostilities within the county of Wright.

On the 24th of August rumors reached St. Cloud that murders and other depredations had been committed by the Indians near Paynesville, on the border of Stearns county, and near the dividing line between Meeker and Monongalia counties. A public meeting of the citizens was called at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which, among other measures adopted, a squad, well armed and equipped, was instructed to proceed to Paynesville, and ascertain whether danger was to be apprehended in that direction. This party immediately entered upon the discharge of their duty, and started to Paynesville the same evening.

On the evening of the following day they returned, and reported that they met at Paynesville the fugitives from Norway Lake, which latter place is situated in Monongalia county, and about seventeen miles in a south-west direction from the former. That, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August, as a family of Swedes, by the name of Lomberg, were returning from church, they were attacked by a party of Indians, and three brothers killed, and another one, a boy, wounded. The father had fourteen shots fired at him, but succeeded in making his escape. One of his sons, John, succeeded in bearing off his wounded brother, and making their escape to Paynesville.

On the 24th, a party went out from Paynesville for the purpose of burying the dead at Norway Lake, where they found, in addition to those of the Lomberg family, two other entire families murdered—not a member of either left to tell the tale. The clothes had all been burned from their bodies, while from each had been cut either the nose, an ear or a finger, or some other act of mutilation had been committed upon it.

The party, having buried the dead, thirteen in number, were met by a little boy, who informed them that his father had that day been killed by the savages while engaged in cutting hay in a swamp. They proceeded with the intention of burying the body, but discovered the Indians to be in considerable force around the marsh, and they were compelled to abandon the design.

The party beheld the savages in the act of driving off forty-four head of cattle, a span of horses, and two wagons; but the paucity of their numbers compelled them to refrain from any attempt to recover the property, or to inflict any punishment upon the robbers and murderers having it in their possession. A scouting party had been sent to Johanna Lake, about ten miles from Norway Lake, where about twenty persons had been living. Not a single person, dead or alive, could there be found. Whether they had been killed, escaped by hasty flight, or been carried off as prisoners, could not be determined from the surrounding circumstances. As the party were returning, they observed a man making earnest endeavors to escape their notice, and avoid them by flight, under the impression that they were Indians, refusing to be convinced to the contrary by any demonstrations they could make. Upon their attempting to overtake him, he plunged into a lake and swam to an island, from which he could not be induced to return. His family were discovered and brought to Paynesville, but no information could be derived from them respecting the fate of their neighbors.

When this report had been made to the citizens of St. Cloud by the returned party, a mounted company, consisting of twenty-five members, was immediately formed, for the purpose of co-opering with any forces from Paynesville in efforts to recover and rescue any citizens of the ravaged district. Of this company Ambrose Freeman was elected captain, and they proceeded in the direction of Paynesville the next morning at 8 o'clock.

At Maine Prairie, a point to the south-west of

St. Cloud, and about fifteen miles distant from that place, a determined band of farmers united together, with a determination never to leave until driven, and not to be driven by an inferior force. Their locality was a small prairie, entirely surrounded by timber and dense thickets, a circumstance that seemed to favor the near approach of the stealthy savage.

By concerted action they soon erected a substantial fortification, constructed of a double row of timbers, set vertically, and inserted firmly in the ground. The building was made two stories in height. The upper story was fitted up for the women and children, and the lower was intended for purposes of a more strictly military character. Some of their number were dispatched to the State Capital to obtain such arms and supplies as could be furnished them. Provisions were laid in, and they soon expressed their confidence to hold the place against five hundred savages, and to stand a siege, if necessary. Their determination was not to be thus tested, however. The Indians came into their neighborhood, and committed some small depredations, but, so far as reported, never exhibited themselves within gunshot of the fort.

At Paynesville the citizens, and such others as sought refuge in the town, constructed a fortification for the purpose of protecting themselves and defending the village; but no description of the work has ever been received at this office, and, I believe, it was soon abandoned.

At St. Joseph, in the Watab Valley, the citizens there collected erected three substantial fortifications. These block-houses were built of solid green timber, of one foot in thickness. The structure was a pentagon, and each side was fifty feet in length. They were located at different points of the town, and completely commanded the entrance in all directions. In case the savages had attacked the town, they must have suffered a very heavy loss before a passage could be effected, and even after an entry had been made, they would have become fair targets for the riflemen of the forts. Beyond them, to the westward, every house is said to have become deserted, and a great portion of the country ravaged, thus placing them upon the extreme frontier in that direction; but, owing, no doubt, to their activity in preparing the means for effective resistance, they were permitted to remain almost undisturbed.

Sauk Center, near the north-western corner of

the country, and situated on the head waters of the Sauk river, is, perhaps, the most extreme point in the settlement at which a stand was made by the settlers. Early measures were taken to perfect a military organization, which was effected on the 25th of August, by the election of Sylvester Rasmussen as captain. The company consisted of over fifty men, and labored under discouraging circumstances at the outset. The affrighted and panic-stricken settlers, from all places located still further to the north and west, came pouring past the settlement, almost communicating the same feeling to the inhabitants. From Holmes City, Chippewa Lake, Alexandria, Osakis, and West Union, the trains of settlers swept by, seeking safety only in flight, and apparently willing to receive it in no other manner.

Assistance was received from the valley of the Ashley river, from Grove Lake, and from Westport, in Pope county.

A small stockade fort was constructed, and within it were crowded the women and children. The haste with which it was constructed, and the necessity for its early completion, prevented its either being so extensive or so strongly built as the interest and comfort of the people seemed to require.

Upon being informed of the exposed situation of the place, and the determination of the settlers to make a united effort to repel the destroyers from their homes, orders were, on the 30th day of August, issued to the commandant at Fort Snelling, directing him, with all due speed, to detail from his command two companies of troops, with instructions to proceed to Sauk Center, for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants of the Sauk Valley from any attack of hostile Indians, and to co-operate as far as possible with the troops stationed at Fort Abernethy.

In obedience to these orders, the companies under command respectively of Captains George G. McCoy, of the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and Theodore H. Barrett, of the Ninth Regiment, were sent forward. Their arrival at the stockade created a thrill of joy in the place, especially among the women and children, and all, even the most timid, took courage and rejoiced in their security. Captain Barrett was, shortly afterward, sent with his command in the expedition for the relief of Fort Abernethy, and a short time afterward Captain McCoy, in obedience to orders from General Pope, fell back to St. Cloud.

Upon the departure of these troops, many of the more timid were again almost on the verge of despair, and would willingly have retreated from the position they so long held. More courageous councils prevailed, and the same spirit of firmness that refused safety by flight in the first instance, was still unbroken, and prompted the company to further action, and to the performance of other duties in behalf of themselves and those who had accepted their proffers of protection. Disease was beginning to make its appearance within the stockade, where no other enemy had attempted to penetrate, and this fact admonished the company that more extensive and better quarters were required in order to maintain the health of the people.

Several plans were submitted for a new stockade, from which one was selected, as calculated to secure the best means of defense, and at the same time, to afford the most ample and comfortable quarters for the women, children, and invalids, besides permitting the horses and cattle to be secured within the works. In a few days the new fort was completed, inclosing an area of about one acre in extent, the walls of which were constructed of a double row of timbers, principally tamarack poles, inserted firmly in the ground, and rising eleven feet above the surface. These were properly prepared with loopholes and other means of protection to those within, and for the repulsion of an attacking party.

When the people had removed their stock and other property within the new fortification, and had been assigned to their new quarters, they for the first time felt really secure and at ease in mind. Had any vigorous attack been made upon the party in their old stockade, they might have saved the lives of the people, but their horses and cattle would most certainly have been driven off or destroyed. Now they felt that there was a chance of safety for their property as well as themselves.

A short time after this work had been completed Captain McCoy, after having rendered services in other parts of the country, was ordered back to Sauk Center. A company from the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment was sent to the same place upon its arrival in the state, and remained there until about the first of December.

Two days after the citizens from Grove Lake—a point some twelve miles to the south-west of Sauk Center—had cast their lot with the people

of the latter place, the night-sentinels of Captain Ramsdell's company discovered fires to the southwest. Fearing that all was not right in the vicinity of Grove Lake, a party was sent out the next morning to reconnoiter in that neighborhood. They found one dwelling-house burned, and others plundered of such things as had attracted the fancy of the savages, while all furniture was left broken and destroyed. A number of the cattle which had not been taken with the settlers when they left, were found killed.

A Mr. Van Eaton, who resided at that place, about the same time, started from Sauk Center, with the intention of revisiting his farm. He is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the savages, as he never returned to the fort. Several parties were sent in search of him, but no positive trace could ever be found.

At St. Cloud, in the upper part of the town, a small but substantial fortification was erected, and "Broker's Block" of buildings was surrounded with a breastwork, to be used in case the citizens should be compelled to seek safety in this manner. In Lower Town a small work was constructed, called Fort Holes. It was located upon a ridge overlooking the "flat" and the lower landing on the river. It was circular in form, and was forty-five feet in diameter. The walls were formed by two rows of posts, deeply and firmly set in the ground, with a space of four feet between the rows. Boards were then nailed upon the sides of the posts facing the opposite row, and the interspace filled and packed with earth, thus forming an earthen wall of four feet in thickness. The structure was then covered with two-inch plank, supported by heavy timbers, and this again with sods, in order to render it fire-proof. In the center, and above all, was erected a bullet-proof tower, of the "monitor" style, but without the means of causing it to revolve, prepared with loop-holes for twelve sharpshooters. This entire structure was inclosed with a breastwork or wall similar to that of the main building, two feet in thickness and ten in height, with a projection outward so as to render it difficult to be scaled. It was pierced for loop-holes at the distance of every five feet. Within this fortification it was intended that the inhabitants of Lower Town should take refuge in case the Indians should make an attack in any considerable force, and where they expected to be able to stand a siege until reinforcements would be able to reach them. They were not put to

this test, however; but the construction of the fort served to give confidence to the citizens, and prevented some from leaving the place that otherwise would have gone, and were engaged in the preparation at the time the work was commenced.

On the 22d of September a messenger arrived at St. Cloud from Richmond, in the same county, who reported that, at four o'clock the same morning, the Indians had appeared within a mile of the last-mentioned town, and had attacked the house of one of the settlers, killing two children and wounding one woman. Upon the receipt of this intelligence Captain McCoy, who was then stationed at St. Cloud with forty men of his command, got under way for the reported scene of disturbance at ten o'clock A. M., and was followed early in the afternoon by a mounted company of home-guards, under command of Captain Cramer. Upon arriving at Richmond the troops took the trail of the Indians in the direction of Paynesville, and all along the road found the dwellings of the settlers in smouldering ruins, and the stock of their farms, even to the poultry, killed and lying in all directions. Seven of the farm-houses between these two towns were entirely consumed, and one or two others had been fired, but were reached before the flames had made such progress as to be incapable of being extinguished, and these were saved, in a damaged condition, through the exertions of the troops. On arriving at Paynesville they found eight dwelling-houses either consumed or so far advanced in burning as to preclude the hope of saving them, and all the outbuildings of every description had been committed to the flames and reduced to ruins. Only two dwelling-houses were left standing in the village.

At Clear Water, on the Mississippi river, below St. Cloud, and in the county of Wright, the citizens formed a home guard and built a fortification for their own protection, which is said to have been a good, substantial structure, but no report has been received in regard either to their military force or preparations for defense.

Morrison county, which occupies the extreme frontier in this direction, there being no organized county beyond it, we believe, was deserted by but few of its inhabitants. They collected, however, from the various portions of the county, and took position in the town of Little Falls, its capital, where they fortified the court-house, by strengthening its walls and digging entrenchments around

it. During the night the women and children occupied the inside of the building, while the men remained in quarters or on guard on the outside. In the morning the citizens of the town would return to their habitations, taking with them such of their neighbors as they could accommodate, and detachments of the men would proceed to the farms of some of the settlers and exert themselves in securing the produce of the soil. Indians were seen on several occasions, and some of the people were fired upon by them, but so far as information has been communicated, no lives were lost among the settlers of the county.

CHAPTER XL.

HOSTILITIES IN THE VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH—CAPTAINS FREEMAN AND DAVIS ORDERED TO GO TO THE RELIEF OF ABERCROMBIE—INDIANS APPEAR NEAR THE FORT IN LARGE NUMBERS—THE ATTACK—INDIANS RETIRE—SECOND ATTACK ON THE FORT—UNION OF FORCES—ANOTHER ATTACK UPON THE FORT—EFFECT OF THE HOWITZER—RETURN OF CAPTAIN FREEMAN TO ST. CLOUD.

On the 23d of August the Indians commenced hostilities in the valley of the Red River of the North. This region of country was protected by the post of Fort Abercrombie, situated on the west bank of the river, in Dakota Territory. The troops that had formerly garrisoned the forts had been removed, and sent to aid in suppressing the Southern rebellion, and their place was supplied, as were all the posts within our state, by a detachment from the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. But one company had been assigned to this point, which was under the command of Captain John Van der Horek. About one-half of the company was stationed at Georgetown, some fifty miles below, for the purpose of overawing the Indians in that vicinity, who had threatened some opposition to the navigation of the river, and to destroy the property of the Transportation Company. The force was thus divided at the commencement of the outbreak.

The interpreter at the post, who had gone to Yellow Medicine for the purpose of attending the Indian payment, returned about the 20th of August, and reported that the Indians were becoming exasperated and that he expected hostilities to be

immediately commenced. Upon the receipt of this intelligence the guards were doubled, and every method adopted that was likely to insure protection against surprises.

The Congress of the United States had authorized a treaty to be made with the Red Lake Indians, (Chippewas,) and the officers were already on their way for the purpose of consummating such treaty. A train of some thirty wagons, loaded with goods, and a herd of some two hundred head of cattle, to be used at the treaty by the United States Agent, was likewise on the way, and was then at no great distance from the fort.

Early in the morning of the 23d a messenger arrived, and informed the commandant that a band of nearly five hundred Indians had already crossed the Otter Tail river, with the intention of cutting off and capturing the train of goods and cattle intended for the treaty. Word was immediately sent to those having the goods in charge, and requesting them to take refuge in the fort, which was speedily complied with. Messengers were likewise sent to Breckenridge, Old Crossing, Graham's Point, and all the principal settlements, urging the inhabitants to flee to the fort for safety, as from the weakness of the garrison, it was not possible that protection could be afforded them elsewhere.

The great majority of the people from the settlements arrived in safety on the same day, and were assigned to quarters within the fortification. Three men, however, upon arriving at Breckenridge, refused to go any further, and took possession of the hotel of the place, where they declared they would defend themselves and their property without aid from any source. On the evening of the same day a detachment of six men was sent out in that direction, in order to learn, if possible, the movements of the Indians. Upon their arriving in sight of Breckenridge they discovered the place to be occupied by a large force of the savages. They were likewise seen by the latter, who attempted to surround them, but being mounted, and the Indians on foot, they were enabled to make their escape, and returned to the fort.

The division of the company at Georgetown was immediately ordered in; and, on the morning of the 24th, a detachment was sent to Breckenridge, when they found the place deserted by the Indians, but discovered the bodies of the three men who had there determined to brave the violence of the war party by themselves. They had

been brutally murdered, and, when found, had chains bound around their ankles, by which it appeared, from signs upon the floor of the hotel, their bodies at least had been dragged around in the savage war-dance of their murderers, and, perhaps, in that very mode of torture they had suffered a lingering death. The mail-coach for St. Paul, which left the fort on the evening of the 22d, had fallen into the hands of the Indians, the driver killed, and the contents of the mail scattered over the prairie, as was discovered by the detachment on the 24th.

Over fifty citizens capable of bearing arms had taken refuge with the garrison, and willingly became soldiers for the time being; but many of them were destitute of arms, and none could be furnished them from the number in the possession of the commandant. There was need, however, to strengthen the position with outside intrenchments, and all that could be spared from other duties were employed in labor of that character.

On the morning of the 25th of August, messengers were dispatched from the post to head-quarters, stating the circumstances under which the garrison was placed, and the danger of a severe attack; but, as all troops that could be raised, and were not indispensable at other points, had been sent to Colonel Sibley, then on the march for the relief of Fort Ridgely, it was impossible at once to reinforce Fort Abercrombie with any troops already reported ready for the field. Authority had been given, and it was expected that a considerable force of mounted infantry for the State service had been raised, or soon would be, at St. Cloud.

As the place was directly upon the route to Abercrombie, it was deemed advisable to send any troops that could be raised there to the assistance of Captain Van der Horck, relying upon our ability to have their places shortly filled with troops, then being raised in other parts of the State. Accordingly, Captain Freeman, with his company, of about sixty in number, started upon the march; but upon arriving at Sauk Center, he became convinced, from information there received, that it would be extremely dangerous, if not utterly impossible, to make the march to the fort with so small a number of men. He then requested Captain Ramsdell, in command of the troops at Sauk Center, to detail thirty men from his command, to be united with his own company, and, with his force so strengthened, he proposed to make the

attempt to reach the fort. Captain Ramsdell thought that, by complying with this request, he would so weaken his own force that he would be unable to hold position at Sauk Center, and that the region of country around would become overrun by the enemy, and he refused his consent. Captain Freeman then deemed it necessary to await reinforcements before proceeding any further on his perilous journey.

On the same day that orders were issued to the mounted men then assembling at St. Cloud, similar orders were issued to those likewise assembling in Goodhue county, under the command of Captain David L. Davis, directing them to complete their organization with all speed, and then to proceed forthwith to the town of Carver, on the Minnesota river, and thence through the counties of McLeod, Meeker, and Stearns, until an intersection was made with the stage-route from St. Cloud to Fort Abercrombie, and thence along such stage-route to the fort, unless the officers in command became convinced that their services were more greatly needed in some other quarter, in which case they had authority to use discretionary powers. This company, likewise, marched, pursuant to orders; but, in consequence of the attacks then being made upon Forest City, Acton, and Hutchinson, they deemed it their duty to render assistance to the forces then acting in that part of the country.

Our first efforts to reinforce the garrison on the Red River had failed. Upon the fact becoming known at this office, there were strong hopes that two more companies of infantry could be put into the field in a very short time, and, therefore, on the 30th day of August, orders were issued to the commandant of Fort Snelling, directing him to detail two companies, as soon as they could be had, to proceed to Sauk Center, and thence to proceed to Fort Abercrombie, in case their services were not urgently demanded in the Sauk Valley. These companies were, soon after, dispatched accordingly, and it was hoped that, by means of this increased force on the north-western frontier, a sufficiently strong expedition might be formed to effect the reinforcement of Abercrombie.

Upon the arrival of these troops at the rendezvous, however, they still considered the forces in that vicinity inadequate to the execution of the task proposed. Of this fact we first had notice on the 6th day of September. Two days previously, the effective forces of the state had been strength-

on the 1st of September, the Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, without any commissioned officers and bereft of a week of that once noble regiment. Three hundred of the men had already been ordered to the field, under the command of Major Welch. It was now determined to send forward the remaining available force of the regiment, to endeavor to effect the project so long delayed, of reinforcing the command of Captain Van der Horck, on the Red River of the North. Orders were accordingly issued to the commandant at Fort Snelling, on the 6th day of September, directing him to fit out an expedition for that purpose, to be composed, as far as possible, of the troops belonging to the Third Regiment; and Colonel Smith, the commandant at the post, immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned him in the order.

During the time that these efforts had been making for their relief, the garrison at Fort Abernethy were kept in a state of siege by the savages, who had taken possession of the surrounding country in large numbers. On the 25th of August, the same day that the first messengers were sent from that post, Captain Van der Horck detailed a squad, composed of six men from his company and six of the citizens then in the fort, to proceed to Breckenridge and recover the bodies of the men who had there been murdered. They proceeded, without meeting with any opposition, to the point designated, where they found the bodies, and consigned them to boxes or rough coffins, prepared for the purpose, and were about starting on the return, when they observed what they supposed to be an Indian in the saw-mill, at that place. A further examination revealed the fact that the object mistaken for an Indian was an old lady by the name of Scott, from Old Crossing, on the Otter Tail, a point distant fifteen miles from Breckenridge.

When discovered, she had three wounds on the breast, which she had received from the Indians, at her residence, on the morning of the previous day. Notwithstanding the severity of her wounds, and the fact that she was sixty-five years of age, she made her way on foot and alone, by walking or crawling along the banks of the river, until she arrived, in a worn-out, exhausted, and almost dying condition, at the place where she was found. She stated that, on the 24th of August, a party of Indians came to her residence, where they were met by her son, a young man, whom they instantly

shot dead, and immediately fired upon her, inflicting the wounds upon her person which she still bore. That then a teamster in the employment of Burbank & Co. appeared in sight, driving a wagon loaded with oats, and they went to attack him, taking with them her grandchild, a boy about eight years of age. That they fired upon the teamster, wounding him in the arm, after which he succeeded in making his escape for that time, and they left her, no doubt believing her to be dead, or, at least, in a dying condition. She was conveyed to the fort, where her wounds were dressed, after which she gradually recovered. A party was sent out, on the 27th of August, to the Old Crossing, for the purpose of burying the body of her son, which was accomplished, and on their way to that point they discovered the body of another man who had been murdered, as was supposed, on the 24th.

On Saturday, the 30th of August, another small party were sent out, with the intention of going to the Old Crossing for reconnoitering purposes, and to collect and drive to the fort such cattle and other live stock as could there be found. They had proceeded ten miles on their way, when they came upon a party of Indians, in ambush, by whom they were fired upon, and one of their party killed. The remainder of the squad made their escape unhurt, but with the loss of their baggage wagon, five mules, and their camp equipage.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the Indians appeared in large numbers in sight of the fort. At this time nearly all the live stock belonging to the post, as well as that belonging to the citizens then quartered within the work, together with the cattle that had been intended for the treaty in contemplation with the Red Lake Indians, were all grazing upon the prairie in rear of the fort, over a range extending from about one-half mile to three miles from it. The Indians approached boldly within this distance, and drove off the entire herd, about fifty head of which afterward escaped. They succeeded, however, in taking between one hundred and seventy and two hundred head of cattle, and about one hundred horses and mules. They made no demonstration against the fort, except their apparently bold acts of defiance; but, from the weakness of the garrison in men and arms, no force was sent out to dispute with them the possession of the property. It was mortifying in the extreme, especially to the citizens, to be compelled

to look thus quietly on, while they were being robbed of their property, and dare not attempt its rescue, lest the fort should be filled with their enemies in their absence.

On the 2d day of September, another reconnoitering party of eight were sent out in the direction of Breckenridge, who returned, at four o'clock P. M. without having encountered any opposition from the Indians, or without having even seen any; but brought with them the cattle above spoken of as having escaped from their captors, which were found running at large during their march.

At daybreak on the following morning, the 3d of September, the garrison was suddenly called to arms by the report of alarm-shots fired by the sentinels in the vicinity of the stock-yard belonging to the post. The firing soon became sharp and rapid in that direction, showing that the enemy were advancing upon that point with considerable force. The command was shortly after given for all those stationed outside to fall back within the fortification. About the same time, two of the haystacks were discovered to be on fire, which greatly emboldened and inflamed the spirits of the citizens, whose remaining stock they considered to be in extreme jeopardy. They rushed with great eagerness and hardihood to the stables, and as the first two of them entered on one side, two of the savages had just entered from the other. The foremost of these men killed one of the Indians and captured his gun. The other Indian fired upon the second man, wounding him severely in the shoulder, notwithstanding which, he afterward shot the Indian and finished him with the bayonet. By this time two of the horses had been taken away and two killed.

The fight was kept up for about two hours and a half, during which time three of the inmates of the fort were seriously wounded (one of whom afterward died from the wound) by shots from the enemy; and the commandant received a severe wound in the right arm from an accidental shot, fired by one of his own men. The Indians then retired without having been able to effect an entrance into the fort, and without having been able to succeed in capturing the stock of horses and cattle, which, most probably, had been the principal object of their attack.

Active measures were taken to strengthen the outworks of the fort. The principal materials at hand were cord-wood and hewn timber, but of this there was a considerable abundance. By

means of these the barracks were surrounded with a breastwork of cord-wood, well filled in with earth to the height of eight feet, and this capped with hewn oak timbers, eight inches square, and having port-holes between them, from which a fire could be opened on the advancing foe. This was designed both as a means of protection, in case of attack, and a place of final retreat in case the main fort should by any means be burned or destroyed, or the garrison should in any manner be driven from it.

On Saturday, the 6th day of September, the same day that an expedition to that point was ordered from the Third Regiment, the fort was a second time attacked. Immediately after daybreak on that morning, the Indians, to the number of about fifty, mounted on horseback, made their appearance on the open prairie in the rear of the fort. Their intention evidently was, by this bold and defiant challenge, with so small a force, to induce the garrison to leave their fortifications and advance against them, to punish their audacity.

In becoming satisfied that our troops could not be seduced from their intrenchments, the Indians soon displayed themselves in different directions, and in large numbers. Their principal object of attack in this instance, as on the former occasion, seemed to be the Government stables, seeming determined to get possession of the remaining horses and cattle at almost any sacrifice, even if they should make no other acquisition.

The stables were upon the edge of the prairie, with a grove of heavy timber lying between them and the river. The savages were not slow in perceiving the advantage of making their approach upon that point from this latter direction. The shores of the river, on both sides, were lined with Indians for a considerable distance, as their war-whoops, when they concluded to commence the onset, soon gave evidence. They seemed determined to frighten the garrison into a cowardly submission, or, at least, to drive them from the outposts, by the amount and unearthliness of their whoops and yells. They, in turn, however, were saluted and partially quieted by the opening upon them of a six-pounder, and the explosion of a shell in the midst of their ranks.

A large force was led by one of their chiefs from the river through the timber until they had gained a close proximity to the stables, still under cover of large trees in the grove. When no nearer position could be gained without presenting them-

selves in the open ground, they were urged by their leader to make a charge upon the point thus sought to be gained, and take the place by storm. They appeared slow in rendering obedience to his command, whereby they were to expose themselves in an open space intervening between them and the stables. When at length he succeeded in creating a stir among them (for it assuredly did not approach the grandeur of a charge), they were met by such a volley from the direction in which they were desired to march that they suddenly reversed their advance, and each sought the body of a tree, behind which to screen himself from the threatened storm of flying bullets.

As an instance of the manner in which the fight was now conducted, we would mention a part of the personal adventures of Mr. Walter P. Hills, a citizen, who three times came as a messenger from the fort during the time it was in a state of siege. He had just returned to the post with dispatches the evening before the attack was made. He took part in the engagement, and killed his Indian in the early portion of the fight before the enemy was driven across the river.

He afterward took position at one of the loopholes, where he paired off with a particular Sioux warrior, posted behind a tree of his own selection. He, being acquainted with the language to a considerable extent, saluted and conversed with his antagonist, and as the opportunity was presented, each would fire at the other. This was kept up for about an hour without damage to either party, when the Indian attempted to change his position, so as to open fire from the opposite side of his tree from that which he had been using hitherto. In this maneuver he made an unfortunate exposure of his person in the direction of the upper bastion of the fort. The report of a rifle from that point was heard, and the Indian was seen to make a sudden start backward, when a second and third shot followed in rapid succession, and Mr. Hills beheld his polite opponent stretched a corpse upon the ground. He expressed himself as experiencing a feeling of dissatisfaction at beholding the death of his enemy thus inflicted by other hands than his own, after he had endeavored so long to accomplish the same object.

Several of the enemy at this point were killed while in the act of skulking from one tree to another. The artillery of the post was used with considerable effect during the engagement. At one time a number of the enemy's horsemen were

observed collecting upon a knoll on the prairie, at the distance of about half a mile from the fort, with the apparent intention of making a charge. A howitzer was brought to bear upon them, and a shell was planted in their midst, which immediately afterward exploded, filling the air with dust, sand, and other fragments. When this had sufficiently cleared away to permit the knoll to be again seen, the whole troop, horses and riders, had vanished, and could nowhere be discovered.

The fight lasted until near noon, when the enemy withdrew, taking with him nearly all his dead. The loss which he sustained could not be fully ascertained, but from the number killed in plain view of the works, and the marks of blood, broken guns, old rags, and other signs discovered where the men had fallen or been dragged away by their companions, it must have been very severe. Our loss was one man killed and two wounded, one of them mortally.

Mr. Hills left the fort the same evening as bearer of dispatches to headquarters at St. Paul, where he arrived in safety on the evening of the 8th of September.

Captain Emil A. Buerger was appointed, by special order from headquarters, to take command of the expedition for the relief of Fort Abercrombie. He had served with some distinction in the Prussian army for a period of ten years. He afterward emigrated to the United States, and became a resident of the state of Minnesota, taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and making a declaration of his intention to become a citizen. He enlisted in the second company of Minnesota Sharp-Shooters, and was with the company in the battle of Fair Oaks, in Virginia, where he was severely wounded and left upon the field. He was there found by the enemy, and carried to Richmond as a prisoner of war. After having in a great measure recovered from his wounds, he was paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, in the state of Missouri, where he was sojourning at the time the 3d Regiment was ordered to this state. As the regiment at that time was utterly destitute of commissioned officers, Captain Buerger was designated to take charge and command during the passage from St. Louis, and to report the command at headquarters in this state.

From his known experience and bravery, he was selected to lead the expedition to the Red River of the North, for the relief of the garrison at

Fort Abercrombie. On the 9th of September he was informed, by the commandant at Fort Snelling, that the companies commanded respectively by Captains George Atkinson and Rolla Banks, together with about sixty men of the Third Regiment, under command of Sergeant Dearborne, had been assigned to his command, constituting an aggregate force of about 250 men.

The next day (September 10) arms and accoutrements were issued to the men, and, before noon of the 11th of September, Captain Atkinson's company and the company formed from the members of the Third Regiment were ready for the march. With these Captain Buerger at once set out, leaving Captain Bank's company to receive their clothing, but with orders to follow after and overtake the others as soon as possible, which they did, arriving at camp and reporting about 3 o'clock the next morning.

It was also deemed expedient to send the only remaining field-piece belonging to the state along with the expedition, and Lieutenant Robert J. McHenry was, accordingly, appointed to take command of the piece, and was sent after the expedition, which he succeeded in overtaking, near Clear Water, on the 13th of September, and immediately reported for further orders to the captain commanding the expedition.

Being detained by heavy rains and muddy roads, the expedition was considerably delayed upon its march, but arrived at Richmond, in Stearns county, on the 16th of September, and encamped in a fortification erected at that point by the citizens of the place. Upon his arrival, Captain Buerger was informed that the night previous an attack had been made upon the neighboring village of Paynesville, and a church and school-house had been burned, and that, on the day of his arrival, a party of thirty Sioux warriors, well mounted, had been seen by some of the Richmond home-guards, about three miles beyond the Sauk river at that point.

Captain Buerger thereupon detailed a party of twenty men to proceed to Richmond, to patrol up and down the bank of the river as far as the town site extended, and, in case of an attack being made, to render all possible or necessary assistance and aid to the home militia; at the same time he held the remainder of his command in readiness to meet any emergency that might arise. No Indians appeared during the night, and, on the morning following, the march was resumed.

On the 19th of September the expedition reached Wyman's Station, at the point where the road enters the "Alexandria Woods." At the setting out of the expedition it was next to impossible to obtain means of transportation for the baggage and supplies necessary for the force. The fitting out of so many other expeditions and detachments about the same time had drawn so heavily upon the resources of the country, that scarcely a horse or wagon could be obtained, either by contract or impressment. Although Mr. Kimball, the quartermaster of the expedition, had been assiduously engaged from the 8th of September in endeavoring to obtain such transportation, yet, on the 11th, he had but partially succeeded in his endeavors.

Captain Buerger had refused longer to delay, and started at once with the means then at hand, leaving directions for others to be sent forward as rapidly as circumstances would allow. The march was much less rapid, for want of this part of the train. These, fortunately, arrived while the command was encamped at Wyman's Station, just before the commencement of what was considered the dangerous part of the march.

On the 14th of September, Captains Barrett and Freeman, having united their commands, determined to make the attempt to relieve Fort Abercrombie, in obedience to previous orders. They broke up camp on the evening of that day, and by evening of the 15th, had reached Lake Amelia, near the old trail to Red River, where they encamped. During the night a messenger arrived at their camp, bearing dispatches from Captain McCoy, advising them of the advance of the expedition under command of Captain Buerger, by whom they were directed to await further orders.

On the 18th they received orders directly from Captain Buerger, directing them to proceed to Wyman's Station, on the Alexandria road, and join his command at that point on the 19th, which was promptly executed. Captain Buerger expressed himself as being highly pleased with these companies, both officers and men. He had been directed to assume command over these companies, and believing the country in his rear to be then sufficiently guarded, and being so well pleased with both companies that he disliked to part with either, he ordered them to join the expedition during the remainder of the march.

By the accession of these companies the strength of the expedition was increased to something over four hundred effective men. This whole force,

with the entire train, marched on the 20th of September, and passed through the "Alexander Woods" without encountering Indians. After passing the Snake Center, however, there was not an inhabitant to be seen, and the whole country had been laid waste. The houses were generally burned, and those that remained had been plundered of their contents and broken up, until they were mere wrecks, while the stock and produce of the farms had been all carried off or destroyed.

On the 21st they passed the spot where a Mr. Andrew Austin had been murdered by the Indians a short time previous. His body was found, terribly mutilated, the head having been severed from the body, and lying about forty rods distant from it, with the scalp torn off. It was buried by the expedition in the best style that circumstances would admit. Pomme de Terre river was reached in the evening.

On the 22d they arrived at the Old Crossing, on the Otter Tail river, between Dayton and Breckenridge, about fifteen miles from the latter place.

On the 23d the march was resumed, and nothing worthy of remark occurred until the expedition had approached within about a mile of the Red River, and almost within sight of Fort Abercrombie. At this point a dense smoke was observed in the direction of the fort, and the impression created among the troops was, that the post had already fallen, and was now being reduced to ashes by the victorious savages, through the means of their favorite element of war.

Upon ascending an eminence where a better view could be obtained, a much better state of affairs was discovered to be existing. There stood the little fort, yet monarch of the prairie, and the flag of the Union was still waving above its battlements. The fire from which the smoke was arising was between the command and the post, and was occasioned by the burning of the prairie, which had been set on fire by the Indians, with the evident design of cutting off the expedition from the crossing of the river. After they had advanced a short distance further toward the river, a party of thirteen Indians appeared on the opposite bank, rushing in wild haste from a piece of woods. They hastily fired a few shots at our men from a distance of about fifteen hundred yards, inflicting no injuries on any one of the command, after which they disappeared in great trepidation, behind some bushes on the river shore.

A detachment consisting of twenty mounted men

of Captain Freeman's company, under command of Lieutenant Taylor, and twenty from the members of the Third Regiment, the latter to act as skirmishers in the woods, was directed to cross the river with all possible celerity, and follow the retreating enemy. The men entered upon the duty assigned them with the greatest zeal, crossed the river, and followed in the direction taken by the Indians.

Captain Buerger took with him the remaining force of the Third Regiment and the field-piece, and proceeded up the river to a point where he suspected the Indians would pass in their retreat, and where he was able to conceal his men from their sight until within a very short distance.

He soon discovered, however, that the savages were retreating, under cover of the woods, across the prairie, in the direction of the Wild Rice river. The whole expedition was then ordered to cross the river, which was effected in less than an hour, the men not awaiting to be carried over in wagons, but plunging into the water, breast-deep, and wading to the opposite shore.

By this time the savages had retreated some three miles, and were about entering the heavy timber beyond the prairie, and further pursuit was considered useless. The march was continued to the fort, at which place the expedition arrived about 4 o'clock of the same day, to the great joy of the imprisoned garrison and citizens, who welcomed their deliverers with unbounded cheers and demonstrations of delight.

When the moving columns of the expedition were first descried from the ramparts of the fort, they were taken to be Indians advancing to another attack. All was excitement and alarm. The following description of the after-part of the scene is from the pen of a lady who was an inmate of the fort during the long weeks that they were besieged, and could not dare to venture beyond half cannon-shot from the post without being in imminent peril of her life:

"About 5 o'clock the report came to quarters that the Indians were again coming from up toward Bridges. With a telescope we soon discovered four white men, our messengers, riding at full speed, who, upon reaching here informed us that in one half hour we would be reinforced by three hundred and fifty men. Language can never express the delight of all. Some wept, some laughed, others hallooed and cheered. The soldiers and citizens here formed in a line and went

out to meet them. It was quite dark before all got in. We all cheered so that the next day more than half of us could hardly speak aloud. The ladies all went out, and as they passed, cheered them. They were so dusty I did not know one of them."

* * * * *

On the same day that the expedition reached the fort, but at an early hour, it had been determined to dispatch a messenger to St. Paul, with reports of the situation of the garrison, and a request for assistance. The messenger was escorted a considerable distance by a force of twenty men, composed of soldiers and partly of the citizens quartered at the post. When returning, and within about a mile of the fort, they were fired upon by Indians in ambush, and two of the number, one citizen and one soldier, were killed, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The others, by extraordinary exertions, succeeded in making their escape, and returned to the garrison.

The next morning, about two-thirds of the mounted company, under command of Captain Freeman, escorted by a strong infantry force, went out to search for the bodies of those slain on the day before. After scouring the woods for a considerable distance, the bodies were found upon the prairie, some sixty or eighty rods apart, mangled and mutilated to such a degree as to be almost deprived of human form. The body of the citizen was found ripped open from the center of the abdomen to the throat. The heart and liver were entirely removed, while the lungs were torn out and left upon the outside of the chest. The head was cut off, scalped, and thrust within the cavity of the abdomen, with the face toward the feet. The hands were cut off and laid side by side, with the palms downward, a short distance from the main portion of the body. The body of the soldier had been pierced by two balls, one of which must have occasioned almost instant death. When found, it was lying upon the face, with the upper part of the head completely smashed and beaten in with clubs while the brains were scattered around upon the grass. It exhibited eighteen bayonet wounds in the back, and one of the legs had received a gash almost, or quite, to the bone, extending from the calf to the junction with the body.

The citizen had lived in the vicinity for years. The Indians had been in the habit of visiting his father's house, sharing the hospitalities of the dwelling, and receiving alms of the family. He must have been well known to the savages who in-

flicted such barbarities upon his lifeless form; neither could they have had aught against him, except his belonging to a different race, and his being found in a country over which they wished to re-establish their supremacy.

That his body had been treated with still greater indignity and cruelty than that of the soldier was in accordance with feelings previously expressed to some of the garrison. In conversation with some of the Sioux, previous to the commencement of hostilities, they declared a very strong hatred against the settlers in the country, as they frightened away the game, and thus interfered with their hunting. They objected, in similar terms, to having United States troops quartered so near them, but said they did not blame the soldiers, as they had to obey orders, and go wherever they were directed, but the settlers had encroached upon them, of their own free will, and as a matter of choice; for this reason the citizens should be severely dealt with.

No more Indians were seen around the fort until the 26th of September. At about 7 o'clock of that day, as Captain Freeman's company were watering their horses at the river, a volley was fired upon them by a party of Sioux, who had placed themselves in ambush for the purpose. One man, who had gone as teamster with the expedition, was mortally wounded, so that he died the succeeding night; the others were unarmed. From behind the log-buildings and breastworks the fire was soon returned with considerable effect, as a number of the enemy were seen to fall and be carried off by their comrades. At one time two Indians were observed skulking near the river. They were fired upon by three men from the fortification, and both fell, when they were dragged away by their companions.

On another occasion, during the fight, one of the enemy was discovered perched on a tree, where he had stationed himself, either for the purpose of obtaining a view of the movements inside of the fort, or to gain a more favorable position for firing upon our men. He was fired upon by a member of Captain Barret's company, when he released his hold upon the tree and fell heavily into a fork near the ground, from which he was removed and borne off by his comrades. In a very short time a howitzer was brought into position, and a few shells (which the Indians designate as rotten bullets) were thrown among them, silencing their fire and causing them to withdraw.

A detachment, comprising Captain Freeman's company, fifty men of the 3d Regiment, and a squad of artillery, or a howitzer, were ordered in pursuit, and started over the prairie, up the river. At the distance of about two miles they came upon the Sioux camp, but the warriors fled in the greatest haste and confusion upon their approach. A few shots were fired at them in their flight, to which they replied by yells, but were in too great haste to return the fire. The howitzer was again opened upon them, whereupon their yelling suddenly ceased, and they rushed, if possible, with still greater celerity through the brush and across the river.

Their camp was taken possession of, and was found to contain a considerable quantity of plunder, composed of a variety of articles, a stock of liquors being part of the assortment. Everything of value was carried to the fort, and the remainder was burned upon the ground.

On the evening of September 29th a light skirmish was had with a small party of Sioux, who attempted to gain an ambush in order to fire upon the troops while watering their horses, as on a previous occasion. Fire was first opened upon them, which they returned, wounding one man. They were immediately routed and driven off, but with what loss, if any, was unknown.

On the 30th of September Captain Freeman's company and the members of the 3d Regiment, together with a number of citizens and families, started on their return from Fort Abercrombie to St. Cloud. They passed by where the town of Dayton had formerly stood, scarcely a vestige of which was then found remaining. The dead body of one of the citizens, who had been murdered, was there found, and buried in the best manner possible under the circumstances. The whole train arrived in safety at St. Cloud, on the 5th of October, without having experienced any considerable adventures on the journey.

CHAPTER XLI.

SOUTH-EASTERN DEPARTMENT. HON. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU. STATE OF MINNEAPOLIS AND SIOUX. — MANKATO TAKES A COMPANY FOR THE DEFENSE OF NEW ULM. — BLUE EARTH. AT SOUTH BEND. — WAJEWAN. — INDIAN RAID IN WAGONWAN COUNTY. — PURSUIT OF INDIANS. — STATE TROOPS RELIEVED FROM DUTY. — COLLECTED. THEY ADVANCED FROM THE FORT. — CONCLUSION.

That portion of the State lying between the

Minnesota river and the Iowa line, supposed in the early part of the military movement to occupy a position of extreme danger, was placed under the control of Hon. Charles E. Flandrau. In the division was the Winnebago Reservation. And it was reasonably supposed that the Winnebagoes would more readily unite with the Sioux than with the Ojibwas [Chippewas] in the northern part of the State, the former tribe being on good terms with the Sioux, while the latter held the Sioux as hereditary enemies, with whom an alliance offensive or defensive would hardly take place, unless under extraordinary conditions, such as a general war of the Indian tribes upon the white race. This peculiar condition did not mark the present outbreak.

In this portion of the State were distributed the following forces, subject to special duty as circumstances required: a company of sixty-three members under the command of Captain Cornelius F. Buck, marched from Winona, Sept. 1, 1861; on the 26th of August, six days previous, Captain A. J. Edgerton, of the 10th Regiment, with one hundred and nine men, arrived at the Winnebago Agency, where the inhabitants were in great terror. After the evacuation of New Ulm, by Colonel Flandrau, he encamped at Crisp's farm, half way between New Ulm and Mankato. On the 31st of August, a company of forty-four members, from Mankato, took up position at South Bend, at which place Colonel Flandrau had established his headquarters. On the 23d of August a company of fifty-eight members, from Winnebago City, under command of Captain H. W. Holly, was raised for special services in the counties of Blue Earth, Faribault, Martin, Wagonwan, and Jackson. This command, on the 7th of September, was relieved at Winnebago City by the Fillmore County Rangers, under the command of Captain Colburn. At Blue Earth City, a company of forty-two members, under command of Captain J. B. Wakefield, by order of Colonel Flandrau, remained at that point and erected fortifications, and adopted means for subsisting his men there during the term of their service. Major Charles R. Read, of the State militia, with a squad of men from south-eastern Minnesota, also reported to Colonel Flandrau at South Bend. Captain Dane, of the 9th Regiment, was by order of the Colonel in command, stationed at New Ulm. Captain Post, and Colonel John R. Jones, of the State militia, reported a company of mounted men from the county of Fill-

more, and were assigned a position at Garden City. Captain Aldrich, of the 8th Regiment, reported his company at South Bend, and was placed in position at New Ulm. Captain Ambler, of the 10th Regiment, reported his company, and was stationed at Mankato. Captain Sanders, of the 10th, also reported, and was stationed at Le Sueur. Captain Meagher likewise was assigned a position with his company at Mankato, where the company was raised. Captain Cleary, with a company, was stationed at Marysburg, near the Winnebago Reserve, and a similar company, under Captain Potter, was raised, and remained at camp near home. Captain E. St. Julien Cox, with a command composed of detachments from different companies, was stationed at Madelia. He here erected a fort commanding the country for some twenty miles. It was octagonal in form, two stories in height, with thirty feet between the walls. This was inclosed by a breastwork and ditch six feet deep, and four feet wide at the bottom, with projecting squares of similar thickness on the corners, from which the ditch could be swept through its entire length. This structure was named Fort Cox, in honor of its projector.

From this disposition of forces in the department commanded by Colonel Flandrau, it will be seen that the south-western portion of the State was provided with the most ample means of defense against any attack from any open enemy in any ordinary warfare; and yet on the 10th of September, the wily Indian made an attack upon Butternut Valley, near the line of Blue Earth and Brown counties and fired upon the whites, wounded a Mr. Lewis in the hand, killed James Edwards, and still further on killed Thomas J. Davis, a Mr. Mohr, and wounded Mr. John W. Task and left him for dead. Mr. Task, however, survived. And again on the 21st of September, a party of Sioux came into Watonwan county, killed John Armstrong, two children of a Mr. Patterson, and a Mr. Peterson.

The consequences of the massacre we have detailed in these pages to some extent can be easily imagined, and the task of the historian might here be transferred to the reader. But even the reader of fiction, much more the reader of history, requires some aid to direct the imagination in arriving at proper conclusions. A few words in connection with the facts already presented will suffice to exhibit this tragic epoch in our State's history in its proper light.

Minnesota, the first State in the North-west, bounded on the east by the Great Father of Waters, had taken her place in the fair sisterhood of states with prospects as flattering as any that ever entered the American Union. The tide of hardy, vigorous, intelligent emigrants had come hither from the older states, as well as from England, Ireland, and the different countries on the European continent, until a thriving population of 200,000 had taken up their abode upon her virgin soil, and were in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of her salubrious climate. Her crystal lakes, her wooded streams, her bewitching water-falls, her island groves, her lovely prairies, would have added gems to an earthly paradise. Her Lake Superior, her Mississippi, her Red River of the North, and her Minnesota, were inviting adjuncts to the commerce of the world. Her abundant harvests and her fertile and enduring soil gave to the husbandman the highest hopes of certain wealth. Her position in the track of the tidal human current sweeping across the continent to the Pacific coast, and thence around the globe, placed her forever on the highway of the nations.

Minnesota, thus situated, thus lovely in her virgin youth, had one dark spot resting on the horizon of her otherwise cloudless sky. The dusky savage, as we have seen, dwelt in the land. And, when all was peace, without a note of warning, that one dark spot, moved by the winds of savage hate, suddenly obscured the whole sky, and poured out, to the bitter dregs, the vials of its wrath, without mixture of mercy. The blow fell like a storm of thunderbolts from the clear, bright heavens. The storm of fierce, savage murder, in its most horrid and frightful forms, rolled on. Day passed and night came;

"Down sank the sun, nor ceased the carnage there—
Tumultuous horrors rent the midnight air."

until the sad catalogue reached the fearful number of *two thousand* human victims, from the gray-haired sire to the helpless infant of a day, who lay mangled and dead on the ensanguined field! The dead were left to bury the dead; for

"The dead reigned there alone."

In two days the whole work of murder was done, with here and there exceptional cases in different settlements. And during these two days a population of *thirty thousand*, scattered over some eighteen counties, on the western border of the state, on foot, on horseback, with teams of oxen and horses, under the momentum of the panic thus

created, were rushing wildly and frantically over the prairies to places of safety, either to Fort Ridgely or to the yet remaining towns on the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers. Flight from an invading army of civilized foes is awful, but flight from the uplifted tomahawk, in the hands of savage fiends in pursuit of unarmed men, women and children, is a scene too horrible for the stoutest heart. The unarmed men of the settlements offered no defense, and could offer none, but fled before the savage horde, each in his own way, to such places as the dictates of self preservation gave the slightest hope of safety. Some sought the protection of the nearest slough; others crawled into the tall grass, hiding, in many instances, in sight of the lurking foe. Children of tender years, hacked and beaten and bleeding, fled from their natural protectors, now dead or disabled, and, by the aid of some trail of blood, or by the instincts of our common nature, fled away from fields of slaughter, cautiously crawling by night from the line of fire and smoke in the rear, either toward Fort Ridgely or to some distant town on the Minnesota or the Mississippi. Over the entire border of the State, and even near the populous towns on the river, an eye looking down from above could have seen a human avalanche of thirty thousand, of all ages, and in all possible plight, the rear ranks maimed and bleeding, and faint from starvation and the loss of blood, continually falling into the hands of inhuman savages, keen and fierce, on the trail of the white man. An eye thus situated, if human, could not endure a scene so terrible. And angels from the realms of peace, if ever touched with human woe, over such a scene might have shed tears of blood; and, passing the empyreal sphere into the Eternal presence, we might see

***** "God lament,

And drew a cloud of mourning round his throne."

Who will say, looking on this picture, that the human imagination can color it at all equal to the sad reality? Reality here has outdone the highest flights to which fancy ever goes! The sober-minded Governor Sibley, not unused to the most horrible phases of savage life, seeing only a tithe of the wide field of ruin, giving utterance to his thoughts in official form, says: "Unless some crushing blow can be dealt at once upon these too successful murderers, the state is ruined, and some of its fairest portions will revert, for years, into the possession of these miserable wretches, who, of all devils in human shape, are among the most cruel

and ferocious. To appreciate this, one must see, as I have, the mutilated bodies of their victims. My heart is steeled against them, and if I have the means, and can catch them, I will sweep them with the besom of death." Again, alluding to the narrations of those who have escaped from the scenes of the brutal carnage, he says: "Don't think there is an exaggeration in the horrible pictures given by individuals—they fall far short of the dreadful reality."

The Adjutant-General of the state, in an official document, has attempted, by words of carefully-measured meaning, to draw a picture of the scenes we are feebly attempting to present on paper. But this picture is cold and stately compared with the vivid coloring of living reality. "During the time that this force was being marshaled and engaged in the march to this point (St. Peter), the greater portion of the country above was being laid waste by murder, fire and robbery. The inhabitants that could make their escape were fleeing like affrighted deer before the advancing gleam of the tomahawk. Towns were deserted by the residents, and their places gladly taken by those who had fled from more sparsely-settled portions of the regions. A stream of fugitives, far outnumbering the army that was marching to their relief, came pouring down the valley. The arrivals from more distant points communicated terror to the settlements, and the inhabitants there fled to points still further in the interior, to communicate in turn the alarm to others still further removed from the scene of hostilities. This rushing tide of humanity, on foot, on horse, and in all manner of vehicles, came meeting the advancing columns of our army. Even this sign of protection failed to arrest their progress. On they came, spreading panic in their course, and many never halted till they had reached the capital city of the state; while others again felt no security even here, and hurriedly and rashly sacrificed their property, and fled from the state of their adoption to seek an asylum of safety in some of our sister states further removed from the sound of the war-whoop."

Thirty thousand panic-stricken inhabitants at once desert their homes in the midst of an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children. All this distracted multitude, from the wide area of eighteen counties, are on the highways and byways, hiding now in the sloughs, and now in the grass of the open prairie; some famishing for

water, and some dying for want of food; some barefooted, some in torn garments, and some entirely denuded of clothing; some, by reason of wounds, crawling on their hands, and dragging their torn limbs after them, were all making their way over a country in which no white man could offer succor or administer consolation. The varied emotions that struggled for utterance in that fragmentary mass of humanity cannot be even faintly set forth in words. The imagination, faint and aghast, turns from the picture in dismay and horror! What indelible images are burned in upon the tablets of the souls of thousands of mothers bereft of their children by savage barbarity! What unavailing tears fall unseen to the ground from the scattered army of almost helpless infancy, now reduced by cruel hands to a life of cheerless orphanage! How many yet linger around the homes they loved, hiding from the keen-eyed savage, awaiting the return of father, mother, brother, or friend, who can never come again to their relief! We leave the reader to his own contemplations, standing in view of this mournful picture, the narration of which the heart sickens to pursue, and turns away with more becoming silence!

The scene of the panic extended to other counties and portions of the State remote from all actual danger. The Territory of Dakota was depopulated, except in a few towns on the western border. Eastward from the Minnesota river to the Mississippi, the inhabitants fled from their homes to the towns of Red Wing, Hastings, Wabasha, and Winona; and thousands again from these places to Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and some to distant New England friends.

Thirty thousand human beings, suddenly forced from their homes, destitute of all the necessities of life, coming suddenly upon the towns in the Minnesota Valley, can easily be supposed to have been a burden of onerous and crushing weight. It came like an Alpine avalanche, sweeping down, in the wildness of its fury, upon the plain. No wisdom could direct it; no force could resist it. No power of description is equal to the task of presenting it in fitting words. It was horribly "grand, gloomy, and peculiar." One faint picture must here suffice.

St. Peter, on the morning of the 19th of August, 1862, manifested some unwonted commotion. Couriers arrived before the dawn of that day, announcing the alarming news that the neighboring

town of New Ulm was on fire, and its inhabitants were being massacred by the savages, led by Little Crow. At the same time, or a little previous, came the tidings that Fort Ridgely was in imminent danger; that Captain Marsh had been killed, and his command almost, if not entirely, cut off, in attempting to give succor to the Lower Agency, which had been attacked on the morning of the 18th, the day previous, and was then in ashes. By nine o'clock the news of these events began to meet a response from the surrounding country. Horsemen and footmen, from different parts of Nicollet and Le Sueur counties, came hurrying into town, some with guns and ammunition, but more without arms. Men were hurrying through the streets in search of guns and ammunition; some were running bullets, while others were fitting up teams, horses, and provisions. Busiest among the agitated mass were Hon. Charles E. Flandrau and Captain William B. Dodd, giving directions for a hasty organization for the purpose of defending New Ulm, or, if that was impossible, to hold the savages in check, outside of St. Peter, sufficiently long to give the men, women, and children some chance to save their lives by hasty flight, if necessary. Every man, woman, and child seemed to catch the spirit of the alarming moment. Now, at about ten o'clock, Judge Flandrau, as captain, with quick words of command, aided by proper subalterns in rank, with one hundred and thirty-five men, armed as best they could be, with shot-guns, muskets, rifles, swords, and revolvers, took up the line of march for New Ulm. At an earlier hour, fifty volunteers, known as the Renville Rangers, on their way to Fort Snelling, had turned their course toward Fort Ridgely, taking with them all the Government arms at St. Peter.

With the departure of these noble bands went not only the wishes and prayers of wives, mothers, brothers, sisters, and children for success, but with them all, or nearly all, the able-bodied citizens capable of bearing arms, together with all the guns and ammunition St. Peter could muster. For one moment we follow these little bands of soldiers, the hope of the Minnesota Valley. Their march is rapid. To one of these parties thirty weary miles intervened between them and the burning town of New Ulm. Expecting to meet the savage foe on their route, flushed with their successful massacre at New Ulm, the skirmishers—a few men on horseback—were kept in advance of the hurry-

footmen. Before dark, the entire force destined for New Ulm reached the crossing of the Minnesota at the Red Stone Ferry. Here, for a moment, a halt was ordered; the field of ruin lay in full view before them. The smoke of the burning buildings was seen ascending over the town. No signs of life were visible. Some might yet be alive. There was no wavering in that little army of relief. The ferry was manned, the river was crossed, and soon New Ulm was frantic with the mingled shouts of the delivered and their deliverers. An account of the hard-fought battle which terminated the siege is to be found in another chapter of this work. Such expedition has seldom, if ever, been chronicled, as was exhibited by the deliverers of New Ulm. Thirty miles had been made in a little over half a day, traveling all the time in the face of a motley crowd of panic-stricken refugees, pouring in through every avenue toward St. Peter.

The other party, by dusk, had reached Fort Ridgely, traveling about forty-five miles, crossing the ravine near the fort at the precise point where one hundred and fifty Indians had lain in ambush awaiting their approach until a few moments before they came up, and had only retired for the night; and, when too late to intercept them, the disappointed savages saw the Renville Rangers enter the fort.

But let us now return to St. Peter. What a night and a day have brought forth! The quiet village of a thousand inhabitants thus increased by thousands, had become full to overflowing. Every private house, every public house, every church, school-house, warehouse, shed, or saloon, and every vacant structure is full. The crowd throng the public highways; a line of cooking-stoves smoke along the streets; the vacant lots are occupied, for there is no room in the houses. All is clatter, rattle, and din. Wagons, ponies, mules, oxen, cows and calves are promiscuously distributed among groups of men, women and children. The live stock from thousands of deserted farms surround the outskirts of the town; the lowing of strange cattle, the neighing of restless horses, the crying of lost and hungry children, the tales of horror, the tomahawk wounds undressed, the bleeding feet, the cries for food, and the loud wailing for missing friends, all combine to burn into the soul the dreadful reality that some terrible calamity was upon the country.

But the news of the rapid approach of the

savages, the bodies of the recently-murdered, the burning of houses, the admitted danger of a sudden attack upon St. Peter, agitated and moved that vast multitude as if some volcano was ready to engulf them. The overflowing streets were crowded into the already overflowing houses. The stone buildings were barricaded, and the women and children were huddled into every conceivable place of safety. Between hope and fear, and prayer for succor, several weary days and nights passed away, when, on the 22d day of August, the force under Colonel Sibley, fourteen hundred strong, arrived at St. Peter.

Now, as the dread of immediate massacre was past, they were siezed with a fear of a character entirely different. How shall this multitude be fed, clothed and nursed? The grain was unthreshed in the field, and the flour in the only mill left standing on the Minnesota, above Belle Plaine, was almost gone. The flouring-mill at Mankato, twelve miles above, in the midst of the panic, had been burned, and fears were entertained that the mill at St. Peter would share the same fate. Nor had this multitude any means within themselves to support life a single day. Every scheme known to human ingenuity was canvassed. Every device was suggested, and every expedient tried. The multitude was fearfully clamoring for food, raiment, and shelter. The sick and wounded were in need of medicine and skillful attention. Between six and seven thousand persons, besides the citizens of the place, were already crowding the town; and some thousand or fifteen hundred more daily expected, as a proper quota from the two thousand now compelled to abandon New Ulm. The gathering troops, regular and irregular, were moving, in large numbers, upon St. Peter, now a frontier town of the State, bordering on the country under the full dominion of the Annuity Sioux Indians, with torch and tomahawk, burning and murdering in their train.

A committee, aided by expert clerks, opened an office for the distribution of such articles of food, clothing and medical stores as the town could furnish, on their orders, trusting to the State or General Government for pay at some future day. So great was the crowd pressing for relief, that much of the exhausting labor was performed while bayonets guarded the entrance to the building in which the office of distribution was held. A bakery was established, furnishing two thousand loaves of bread per day, while many pri-

vate houses were put under requisition for the same purpose, and, aided by individual benevolence throughout the town, the hungry began to be scantily fed. A butcher-shop was pressed into the needed service, capable of supplying ten thousand rations a day over and above the citizens' ordinary demand. Still, there was a vast moving class, single persons, women, and children, not yet reached by these well-directed efforts. The committee, feeling every impulse of the citizens, to satisfy the demand for food fitted up a capacious soup-house, where as high as twelve hundred meals were supplied daily. This institution was a great success, and met the entire approval of the citizens, while it suited the conditions of the peculiar population better than any other mode in which relief could be administered. Soup was always ready; and its quality was superior. The aged and the young could here find relief, singly or in families; the well relished it, and the sick found it a grateful beverage. In this way the committee, aided by the extreme efforts of private charity, ever active and vigilant, continued for weeks to feed the refugees at St. Peter, taxing every energy of body and mind from twelve to sixteen hours per day. The census of the population was never taken; but it is believed that, after the arrival of the refugees from New Ulm, and a portion of the inhabitants from Le Sueur county, east of the town, excluding the fourteen hundred troops under Colonel H. H. Sibley, who were here a part of the time, the population of St. Peter was at least nine thousand. This was an estimate made by the committee of supplies, who issued eight thousand rations of beef each day to refugees alone, estimating one ration to a person. The ration was from a half-pound to a pound, varied to meet the condition of persons and families.

But the task of feeding the living did not stop with the human element. The live stock, horses and oxen, with an innumerable herd of cattle from a thousand prairies, ruly and unruly, furious from fright, so determined on food that in a few days not a green spot could be protected from their voracious demands. Fences offered no obstruction. Some bold leader laid waste the field or garden, and total destruction followed, until St. Peter was as barren of herbage, with scarce an exception, as the Great American desert. The committee could not meet successfully this new demand. The sixty tons of hay cut by their order was only an aggravation to the teams of the Government and

the necessary demands of the gathering cavalry. Some military power seemed needed to regulate the collection and distribution of food in this department. This soon came in an official order from Col. H. H. Sibley to a member of the committee, assigning him to the separate duty of collecting food for Government use at St. Peter. A wider range of country was now brought under contribution, and such of the live stock as was required for constant use was amply supplied. The cattle not required by the butchers were forced to a still wider extent of country.

Not only food, such as the mill, the bakery, the butcher-shop, and the soup-house could furnish was required among this heterogeneous multitude, but the infirm, the aged and the sick needed other articles, which the merchant and druggist alone could furnish. Tea, coffee, sugar, salt, soap, candles, wine, brandy, and apothecaries' drugs, as well as shoes, boots, hats, and wear for men, women and children, and articles of bedding and hospital stores, were demanded as being absolutely necessary. The merchants and druggists of the town honored the orders of the committee, and this demand was partially supplied. In all these efforts of the town to meet the wants of the refugees, it was discovered that the limit of supply would soon be reached. But the demand still continued inexorable. The fearful crisis was approaching! Public exertion had found its limit; private benevolence was exhausted; the requisite stores of the merchant and the druggist were well-nigh expended. It was not yet safe to send the multitude to their homes in the country. The fierce savage was yet in the land, thirsting for blood. What shall be done? Shall this vast crowd be sent to other towns, to St. Paul, or still further, to other states, to seek relief from public charity? or shall they be suffered to perish here, when all means of relief shall have failed?

On the 13th of September, 1862, after a month had nearly expired, a relief committee, consisting of Rev. A. H. Kerr and F. Lange, issued an appeal, approved by M. B. Stone, Provost Marshal of St. Peter, from which we make a few extracts, showing the condition of things at the time it bears date. Previous to this, however, a vast number had left for other places, principally for St. Paul, crowding the steamboats on the Minnesota river to their utmost capacity. The appeal says:

"FRIENDS! BRETHREN! In behalf of the suffering, the destitute, and homeless—in behalf of

the widow, the fatherless, and the homeless, we make this appeal for help. A terrible blow has fallen upon this frontier, by the uprising of the Sioux or Dakota Indians. All the horrors of an Indian war; the massacre of families, the aged and the young; the burning of houses and the wanton destruction of property; all, indeed that makes an Indian war so fearful and terribly appalling, are upon the settlements immediately west and north-west of us.

"In some cases the whole family have been murdered; in others the husband has fallen; in others the wife and children have been taken captive; in others only one child has escaped to tell the sad story. Stealthily the Indians came upon the settlements, or overtook families flying for refuge. Unprotected, alarm and terror siezed the people, and to escape with life was the great struggle. Mothers clasped their little ones in their arms and fled; if any lagged behind they were overtaken by a shot or the hatchet. Many, many thus left their homes, taking neither food nor clothing with them. The Indians immediately commenced the work of pillaging, taking clothing and bedding, and, in many instances giving the house and all it contained to the flames. Some have lost their all, and many, from comparative comfort, are left utterly destitute. A great number of cattle have been driven back into the Indian country, and where a few weeks ago plenty abounded, desolation now reigns. * * * * *

"Friends of humanity—Christians, brethren, in your homes of safety, can you do something for the destitute and homeless? We ask for cast-off clothing for men, women and children—for shoes and stockings; caps for boys, anything for the little girls and infants; woolen underclothing, blankets, comfortables; anything, indeed, to alleviate their sufferings. Can not a church or town collect such articles, fill a box and send it to the committee? It should be done speedily."

Circulars, containing the appeal from which we have made the above quotations, were sent to churches in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and throughout the towns and cities of New England. And similar appeals, from other places, were made, and met with universal response, worthy of men and women who honor the Christian profession. By these efforts, the refugees throughout the state were greatly relieved. In reply to these circulars about \$20,000

were received, to which was added \$25,000 by the state, for general distribution.

Other places on the frontier, such as Henderson, Chaska, Carver, and even Belle Plaine, Shakopee, and St. Paul, felt, more or less, the crushing weight of the army of refugees, as they poured across the country and down the Minnesota Valley; but no place felt this burden so heavily as the frontier town of St. Peter.

One reflection should here be made. Had New Ulm and Fort Ridgely fallen on the first attack, Mankato and St. Peter would have been taken before the state troops could have offered the proper assistance. Had New Ulm fallen on the 19th, when it was attacked, and Fort Ridgely on the 20th, when the attack was made on that place, Mankato and St. Peter could easily have been reached by the 21st, when the state troops were below, on their way to St. Peter. The successful defense of these places, New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, was accomplished by the volunteer citizens of Nicollet, Le Sueur, and Blue Earth counties, who reached New Ulm by the 19th of August, and the Renville Rangers, who timely succored Fort Ridgely, by a forced march of forty-five miles in one day, reaching the fort previous to the attack on that post. Whatever credit is due to the state troops, for the successful defense of the frontier and the rescue of the white captives, should be gratefully acknowledged by the citizens of Minnesota. Such acts are worthy of lasting honor to all who were participants in those glorious deeds. But to the brave men who first advanced to the defense of New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, higher honor and a more lasting debt of gratitude are due from the inhabitants of the valley of the Minnesota. Let their names be honored among men. Let them stand side by side with the heroes of other days. Let them rank with veteran brethren who, on Southern battle-fields, have fought nobly for constitutional freedom and the perpetuity of the Union of these states. These are all of them worthy men, who like

"Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause
Bled nobly, and their deeds, as they deserve,
Receive proud recompense. We give in charge
Their names to the sweet lyre. The Historic Muse,
Proud of her treasure, marches with it down
To latest times; and Sculpture, in her turn,
Gives bond, in stone and ever-during brass,
To guard them and immortalize her trust."

CHAPTER XLII.

BATTLE OF BIRCH COOLIE—BATTLE OF WOOD LAKE
—CAMP RELEASE—MILITARY COMPANIES—SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER GENERAL SIBLEY.

The massacre being the main design of this history, the movement of the troops, in the pursuit and punishment of the Indians connected with the atrocious murders initiated on the 18th of August, 1862, must especially, in this abridgement, be exceedingly brief.

On the day after the outbreak, August 19th, 1862, an order was issued by the commander-in-chief to Colonel H. H. Sibley, to proceed, with four companies, then at Fort Snelling, and such other forces as might join his command, to the protection of the frontier counties of the State. The entire force, increased by the separate commands of Colonels Marshall and McPhail, reached Fort Ridgely, August 28th, 1862. A detachment made up of Company A, 6th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Captain H. P. Grant, some seventy mounted men under Captain Joseph Anderson, and a fatigue party, aggregating in all a force of over one hundred and fifty men, were sent in advance of the main army, to protect the settlements from further devastation, and at the same time collect and bury the dead yet lying on the field of the recent slaughter. On the first of September, near the Beaver Creek, Captain Grant's party found Justina Krieger, who had escaped alive from the murders committed near Sacred Heart. Mrs Krieger had been shot and dreadfully butchered. During this day this detachment buried fifty-five victims of savage barbarity, and in the evening went into camp at Birch Coolie. The usual precautions were taken, and no immediate fears of Indians were apprehended; yet at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the second of September, one of the guards shouted "Indians!" Instantly thereafter a shower of bullets was poured into the encampment. A most fearful and terrible battle ensued, and for the numbers engaged, the most bloody of any in which our forces had been engaged during the war. The loss of men, in proportion to those engaged, was extremely large; twenty-three were killed outright, or mortally wounded, and forty-five so severely wounded as to require surgical aid, while scarce a man remained whose dress had not been pierced by the enemies' bullets. On the evening of the 3d of September the besieged camp was

relieved by an advance movement of Colonel Sibley's forces at Fort Ridgely.

This battle, in all probability, saved the towns of Mankato and St. Peter from the destruction intended by the savages. They had left Yellow Medicine with the avowed object of attacking these towns on the Minnesota. The signal defeat of the forces of Little Crow at Birch Coolie, not only saved the towns of Mankato and St. Peter, but in effect ended his efforts in subduing the whites on the borders.

After the battle of Birch Coolie all the marauding forces under the direction of Little Crow were called in, and a retreat was ordered up the valley of the Minnesota toward Yellow Medicine; and on the 16th day of September Colonel Sibley ordered an advance of his whole column in pursuit of the fleeing foe; his forces now increased by the 3d Minnesota Volunteers, paroled prisoners returned from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, under command of Major Abraham E. Welch.

On the evening of the 22d Colonel Sibley arrived at Wood Lake. On the morning of the 23d, at about seven o'clock, a force of three hundred Indians suddenly appeared before his camp, yelling as savages only can yell, and firing with great rapidity. The troops under Colonel Sibley were cool and determined, and the 3d Regiment needed no urging by officers. All our forces engaged the enemy with a will that betokened quick work with savages who had outraged every sentiment of humanity, and earned for themselves an immortality of infamy never before achieved by the Dakota nation. The fight lasted about two hours. We lost in killed four, and about fifty wounded. The enemy's loss was much larger; fourteen of their dead were left on the field, and an unknown number were carried off the field, as the Indians are accustomed to do.

The battle of Wood Lake put an end to all the hopes of the renowned chief. His warriors were in open rebellion against his schemes of warfare against the whites. He had gained nothing. Fort Ridgely was not taken. New Ulm was not in his possession. St. Peter and Mankato were intact, and at Birch Coolie and Wood Lake he had suffered defeat. No warrior would longer follow his fortunes in a war so disastrous. On the same day of the battle at Wood Lake a deputation from the Wapeton band appeared under a flag of truce, asking terms of peace. The response of Colonel Sibley was a demand for the delivery of all the

white captives in the possession of these savages. Wabasha, at the head of fifty lodges, immediately joined company with Little Crow, and established a camp near Lac qui Parle, with a view of surrendering his men on the most favorable terms. Affected by the atrocity of his action to Colonel Sibley, who soon after, under proper military guard, visited Wabasha's camp. After the formalities of the occasion were over, Colonel Sibley received the captives, in all, then and thereafter, to the number of 107 pure whites, and about 162 half-breeds, and conducted them to his headquarters. The different emotions of these captives at their release can easily be imagined by the reader. This place well deserved the name given it, "Camp Release."

A MILITARY COMMISSION was soon after inaugurated to try the parties charged with the murder of white persons. The labors of this commission continued until about the 5th of November, 1862. Three hundred and twenty-one of the savages and their allies had been found guilty of the charges preferred against them; three hundred and three of whom were recommended for capital punishment, the others to suffer imprisonment. These were immediately removed, under a guard of 1,500 men, to South Bend, on the Minnesota river, to await further orders from the United States Government.

PURSUER OF THE DESERTERS. After the disaster met with at Wood Lake, Little Crow retreated, with those who remained with him, in the direction of Big Stone Lake, some sixty miles to the westward. On the 5th of October, Colonel Sibley had sent a messenger to the principal camp of the deserters, to inform them that he expected to be able to pursue and overtake all who remained in arms against the Government; and that the only hope of mercy that they need expect, even for their wives and children, would be their early return and surrender at discretion. By the 8th of October the prisoners who had come in and surrendered amounted to upwards of 2,000. On the 14th of October, Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, with 252 men, was ordered to go out upon the frontier as a scouting party, to ascertain whether there were any hostile camps of savages located within probable striking distance, from which they might be able, by sudden marches, to fall upon the settlements before the opening of the campaign in the coming spring. About this time, Colonel Sibley, hitherto acting under State authority, received

the commission of Brigadier General of Volunteers from the United States.

The scouting party under Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall followed up the line of retreat of the fugitives, and near the edge of the Coteau de Prairie, about forty-five miles from Camp Release, found two lodges of straggling Indians. The males of these camps, three young men, were made prisoners, and the women and children and an old man were directed to deliver themselves up at Camp Release. From these Indians here captured they received information of twenty-seven lodges encamped near Chanopa (Two Wood) lakes. At these lakes they found no Indians; they had left, but the trail was followed to the north-west, towards the Big Sioux river. At noon of the 16th, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall took with him fifty mounted men and the howitzer and started in pursuit, without tents or supplies of any kind, but leaving the infantry and supply wagons to follow after. They crossed the Big Sioux river, passing near and on the north side of Lake Kampeska.

By following closely the Indian trail, they arrived at dark at the east end of a lake some six or eight miles long, and about eight miles in a north-westwardly direction from Lake Kampeska. Here they halted, without tents, fire or food, until near daylight, when reconnoitering commenced, and at an early hour in the morning they succeeded in surprising and capturing a camp composed of ten lodges, and thirteen Indians and their families. From those captured at this place information was received of another camp of some twelve or fifteen lodges, located at the distance of about one day's march in the direction of James river.

Placing a guard over the captured camp, the remaining portion of the force pressed on in the direction indicated, and at the distance of about ten miles from the first camp, and about midway between the Big Sioux and James rivers they came in sight of the second party, just as they were moving out of camp. The Indians attempted to make their escape by flight, but after an exciting chase for some distance they were overtaken and captured, without any armed resistance. Twenty-one men were taken at this place. Some of them had separated from the camp previous to the capture, and were engaged in hunting at the time. On the return march, which was shortly after commenced, six of these followed the detachment, and, after making ineffectual efforts to recover their families, came forward and surrendered themselves

into our hands. The infantry and wagons were met by the returning party about ten miles west of the Big Sioux.

The men of this detachment, officers and privates, evinced to a large degree the bravery and endurance that characterizes the true soldier. They willingly and cheerfully pressed on after the savages, a part of them without food, fire or shelter, and all of them knowing that they were thereby prolonging the period of their absence beyond the estimated time, and subjecting themselves to the certain necessity of being at least one or two days without rations of any kind before the return to Camp Release could be effected.

On the 7th of November, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, with a guard of some fifteen hundred men, started for Fort Snelling in charge of other captured Indians, comprising the women and children, and such of the men as were not found guilty of any heinous crime by the Military Commission, and arrived safely at their destination on the 13th.

From the commencement of hostilities until the 16th day of September the war was carried on almost entirely from the resources of the State alone, and some little assistance from our sister States in the way of arms and ammunition. On this latter date Major-General John Pope, who had been appointed by the President of the United States to take command of the Department of the North-west, arrived and established his headquarters in the city of St. Paul, in this state. The principal part of the active service of the season's campaign had previously been gone through with; but the forces previously under the command of the State authorities were immediately turned over to his command, and the after-movements were entirely under his control and direction.

He brought to the aid of the troops raised in the State the 25th Wisconsin and the 27th Iowa Regiments, both infantry. These forces were speedily distributed at different points along the frontier, and assisted in guarding the settlements during the autumn, but they were recalled and sent out of the State before the closing in of the winter.

It was contemplated to send the 6th and 7th Regiments Minnesota Volunteers to take part in the war against the rebels in the Southern States, and orders to this effect had already been issued, but on the 6th of November, in obedience to the expressed wish of a large portion of the inhab-

itants of the State, these orders were countermanded. They were directed to remain in the state, and the 3d Regiment was ordered off instead.

All the forces then remaining in the state were assigned to winter quarters at such points as it was thought expedient to keep guarded during the winter, and on the 25th of November Major-General Pope removed his headquarters to Madison, in the State of Wisconsin. Brigadier-General Sibley then remained in the immediate command of the troops retained in service against the Indians, and established his headquarters in the city of St. Paul.

On the 9th of October the "Mankato Record" thus speaks of this expedition:

"Considering the many serious disadvantages under which General Sibley has labored—a deficiency of arms and ammunition, scarcity of provisions, and the total absence of cavalry at a time when he could have successfully pursued and captured Little Crow and his followers—the expedition has been successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Of the three hundred white captives in the hands of the Indians at the commencement of the war, all, or nearly all, have been retaken and returned to their friends. Much private property has been secured, and some fifteen hundred Indians, engaged directly or indirectly in the massacres, have been captured; and those who have actually stained their hands in the blood of our frontier settlers are condemned to suffer death. Their sentence will be carried into execution, unless countermanded by authorities at Washington."

CHAPTER XLIII.

INDIAN SYMPATHISERS—MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT—THE HANGING OF THIRTY-EIGHT—ANNUL-
LING THE TREATIES WITH CERTAIN SIOUX—RE-
MOVAL OF WINNEBAGOES AND SIOUX TO THE UPPER
MISSOURI.

After the campaign of 1862, and the guilty parties were confined at Camp Lincoln, near Mendota, the idea of executing capitally, three hundred Indians, aroused the sympathy of those far removed from the scenes of their inhuman butcheries. President Lincoln was importuned, principally by parties in the East, for the release of these savages. The voice of the blood of innocence crying from the ground, the wailings of mothers bereft of their children was hushed in the tender cry of

sympathy for the condemned. Even the Christian ministers, stern in the belief that, "Whosoever shed man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," seemed now the most zealous for the pardon of these merciless outlaws, who, without cause had shed the blood of innocent women and children in a time of peace.

Senator M. S. Wilkinson and Congressmen C. Aldrich and William Windom, made an urgent appeal to the President for the proper execution of the sentence in the case of these Indians. From this appeal the following extract will be sufficient to indicate its character:

"The people of Minnesota, Mr. President, have stood firmly by you and your Administration. They have given both you and it their cordial support. They have not violated any law. They have borne these sufferings with patience, such as few people have ever exhibited under extreme trials. These Indians now are at their mercy; but our people have not risen to slaughter, because they believed their President would deal with them justly.

"We are told, Mr. President, that the committee from Pennsylvania, whose families are living happily in their pleasant homes in that state, have called upon you to pardon these Indians. We protest against the pardon of these Indians; because if it is done, the Indians will become more insolent and cruel than they ever were before, believing, as they certainly will, that their Great Father at Washington either justifies their acts or is afraid to punish them for their crimes.

"We protest against it, because, if the President does not permit the execution to take place under the forms of law, the outraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law. These two people cannot live together. We do not wish to see mob law inaugurated in Minnesota, as it certainly will be, if you force the people to it. We tremble at the approach of such a condition of things in our state.

"You can give us peace, or you can give us lawless violence. We pray you, as in view of all we have suffered, and of the danger which still awaits us, let the law be executed. Let justice be done to our people."

The press of Minnesota, without a single exception, insisted that the condemned Indians should expiate their dreadful crime upon the gallows, while the Eastern press, with some few exceptions, gave vent to the deep sympathy of the sentimental philosophers and the fanciful strains of the im-

aginative poets. It seemed to our Eastern neighbors that Minnesotians, in their contact with savage life, had ceased to appreciate the

* * * "Poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears Him in the wind;"

that they had looked upon the modern race of savages in their criminal degradation until they had well-nigh forgotten the renown of Massasoit, and his noble sons Alexander and Philip.

But two hundred years never fails to change somewhat the character and sentiments of a great people, and blot from its memory something of its accredited history. This may have happened in the case of our fellow-kinsmen in the Eastern and Middle States. They may not now fully enter into the views and sentiments of those who witnessed the outrages of Philip and his cruel warriors in their conspiracies against the infant colonies; in their attacks upon Springfield, Hatfield, Lancaster, Medfield, Seekong, Groton, Warwick, Marlborough, Plymouth, Taunton, Scituate, Bridgewater, and Northfield. They seem not fully now to appreciate the atrocities of the savages of these olden times. The historian of the times of Philip was not so sentimental as some of later days.

"The town of Springfield received great injury from their attacks, more than thirty houses being burned; among the rest one containing a 'brave library,' the finest in that part of the country, which belonged to the Rev. Pelatiah Glover."

"This," says Hubbard, "did, more than any other, discover the said actors to be the children of the devil, full of all subtilty and malice." And we of the present can not perceive why the massacre of innocent women and children should not as readily *discover* these Minnesota savages, under Little Crow, to be children of the devil as the burning of a minister's library two hundred years ago. Minnesotians lost by these Indians *splendid*, not to say *brave* libraries; but of this minor evil they did not complain, in their demand for the execution of the condemned murderers.

Indians are the same in all times. Two hundred years have wrought no change upon Indian character. Had King Philip been powerful enough, he would have killed all the white men inhabiting the New England Colonies. "Once an Indian, always an Indian," is fully borne out by their history during two hundred years' contact with the white race.

Eastern writers of the early history of the coun-

try spoke and felt in regard to Indians very much as Minnesotians now speak and feel. When Weet-
amore, queen of Pocasset, and widow of Alexander, Philip's eldest brother, in attempting to escape from the pursuit of Captain Church, had lost her life, her head was cut off by those who discovered her, and fixed upon a pole at Taunton! Here, being discovered by some of her loving subjects, then in captivity, their unrestrained grief at the shocking sight is characterized by Mather as "a most horrid and diabolical lamentation!" Have Minnesotians exhibited a more unfeeling sentiment than this, even against condemned murderers? Mather lived, it is true, amid scenes of Indian barbarity. Had he lived in the present day and witnessed these revolting cruelties, he would have said with Colonel H. H. Sibley, "My heart is steeled against them." But those who witnessed the late massacre could truly say, in the language of an Eastern poet,

"All died—the wailing babe—the shrieking maid—
And in the flood of fire that scathed the glade,
The roofs went down!"

Early in December, 1862, while the final decision of the President was delayed, the valley towns of Minnesota, led off by the city of St. Paul, held primary meetings, addressed by the most intelligent speakers of the different localities. An extract from a memorial of one of the assemblages of the people is given as a sample of others of similar import. The extract quoted is from the St. Paul meeting, drawn up by George A. Nourse, United States District Attorney for the District of Minnesota:

"To the President of the United States: We, the citizens of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, respectfully represent that we have heard, with regret and alarm, through the public press, reports of an intention on the part of the United States Government to dismiss without punishment the Sioux warriors captured by our soldiers; and further, to allow the several tribes of Indians lately located upon reservations within this State to remain upon the reservations.

"Against any such policy we respectfully but firmly protest. The history of this continent presents no event that can compare with the late Sioux outbreak in wanton, unprovoked, and fiendish cruelty. All that we have heard of Indian warfare in the early history of this country is tame in contrast with the atrocities of this late massacre. Without warning, in cold blood, beginning with

the murder of their best friends, the whole body of the Annuity Sioux commenced a deliberate scheme to exterminate every white person upon the land once occupied by them, and by them long since sold to the United States. In carrying out this bloody scheme they have spared neither age nor sex, only reserving, for the gratification of their brutal lust, the few white women whom the rifle, the tomahawk and the scalping-knife spared. Nor did their fiendish barbarities cease with death, as the mutilated corpses of their victims, disemboweled, cut limb from limb, or chopped into fragments, will testify. These cruelties, too, were in many cases preceded by a pretense of friendship; and in many instances the victims of these more than murderers were shot down in cold blood as soon as their backs were turned, after a cordial shaking of the hand and loud professions of friendship on the part of the murderers.

"We ask that the same judgment should be passed and executed upon these deliberate murderers, these ravishers, these mutilators of their murdered victims, that would be passed upon white men guilty of the same offense. The blood of hundreds of our murdered and mangled fellow-citizens cries from the ground for vengeance. 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord,' and the authorities of the United States are, we believe, the chosen instruments to execute that vengeance. Let them not neglect their plain duty.

"Nor do we ask alone for vengeance. We demand security for the future. There can be no safety for us or for our families unless an example shall be made of those who have committed the horrible murders and barbarities we have recited. Let it be once understood that these Indians can commit such crimes, and be pardoned upon surrendering themselves, and there is henceforth a torch for every white man's dwelling, a knife for every white man's heart upon our frontier.

"Nor will even the most rigorous punishment give perfect security against these Indians so long as any of them are left among, or in the vicinity of, our border settlements. The Indian's nature can no more be trusted than the wolf's. Tame him, cultivate him, strive to Christianize him as you will, and the sight of blood will in an instant call out the savage, wolfish, devilish instincts of the race. It is notorious that among the earliest and most murderous of the Sioux, in perpetrating their late massacre, were many of the 'civilized Indians,' so called, with their hair cut short, wear-

not white men's clothes, and dwelling in brick houses built for them by the Government.

"We respectfully ask, we demand that the captive Indians now in the hands of our military forces, proved before a military commission to be guilty of murder, and even worse crimes, shall receive the punishment due those crimes. This, too, not merely as a matter of vengeance, but much more as a matter of future security for our border settlers.

"We ask, further, that these savages, proved to be treacherous, unreliable, and dangerous beyond example, may be removed from close proximity to our settlements, to such distance and such isolation as shall make the people of this State safe from their future attacks."

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE PEOPLE IN MINNESOTA.

The final decision of the President, on the 17th of December, 1862, ordering the execution of thirty-nine of the three hundred condemned murderers, disappointed the people of Minnesota. These thirty-nine were to be hung on Friday, the 26th of December.

It was not strange that the people of Minnesota were disappointed. How had New England looked upon her Indian captives in her early history? Her history says:

"King Philip was hunted like a wild beast, his body quartered and set on poles, his head exposed as a trophy for twenty years on a gibbet, in Plymouth, and one of his hands sent to Boston; then the ministers returned thanks, and one said that they had *prayed* a bullet into Philip's heart. In 1677, on a Sunday, in Marblehead, the women, as they came out of the meeting-house, fell upon two Indians that had been brought in as captives, and, in a very tumultuous way, murdered them, in revenge for the death of some fishermen."

These Puritan ideas have greatly relaxed in the descendants of the primitive stock. But, as the sepulchers of the fathers are garnished by their children as an indorsement of their deeds, shall we not hope that those who have in this way given evidence of their paternity will find some palliation for a people who have sinned in the similitude of their fathers?

On the 24th of December, at the request of the citizens of Mankato of a previous date, Colonel Miller, (Ex Governor Stephen Miller, whose death at Worthington, Minn., took place in August, 1881), in order to secure the public peace, declared

martial law over all the territory within a circle of ten miles of the place of the intended execution.

On Monday, the 21st, the thirty-nine had been removed to apartments separate and distinct from the other Indians, and the death-warrant was made known to them through an interpreter—the Rev. Mr. Riggs, one of the Sioux missionaries. Through the interpreter, Colonel Miller addressed the prisoners in substance, as follows:

"The commanding officer at this place has called to speak to you upon a very serious subject this afternoon. Your Great Father at Washington, after carefully reading what the witnesses have testified in your several trials, has come to the conclusion that you have each been guilty of wantonly and wickedly murdering his white children; and, for this reason, he has directed that you each be hanged by the neck until you are dead, on next Friday, and that order will be carried into effect on that day at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

"Good ministers, both Catholic and Protestant, are here, from among whom each of you can select your spiritual adviser, who will be permitted to commune with you constantly during the few days that you are yet to live."

Adjutant Arnold was then instructed to read to them in English the letter of President Lincoln, which, in substance, stated the number and names of those condemned for execution, which letter was also read by Rev. S. R. Riggs, in Dakota.

The Colonel further instructed Mr. Riggs to tell them that they had so sinned against their fellow-men that there is no hope of clemency except in the mercy of God through the merits of the Blessed Redeemer, and that he earnestly exhorted them to apply to Him as their only remaining source of consolation.

The number condemned was forty, but one died before the day fixed for the execution, and one, Henry Milord, a half breed, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary; so that thirty-eight only were hung.

On the 16th of February, 1863, the treaties before that time existing between the United States and these annuity Indians were abrogated and annulled, and all lands and rights of occupancy within the State of Minnesota, and all annuities and claims then existing in favor of said Indians were declared forfeited to the United States.

These Indians, in the language of the act, had, in the year 1862, "made unprovoked aggression and most savage war upon the United States, and

massacred a large number of men, women and children within the State of Minnesota;" and as in this war and massacre they had "destroyed and damaged a large amount of property, and thereby forfeited all just claims" to their "monies and annuities to the United States," the act provides that "two-thirds of the balance remaining unexpended" of their annuities for the fiscal year, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars, being two-thirds of the annuities becoming due, and payable during the next fiscal year, should be appropriated and paid over to three commissioners appointed by the President, to be by them apportioned among the heads of families, or their survivors, who suffered damage by the depredations of said Indians, or the troops of the United States in the war against them, not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars to any one family, nor more than actual damage sustained. All claims for damages were required, by the act, to be presented at certain times, and according to the rules prescribed by the commissioners, who should hold their first session at St. Peter, in the State of Minnesota, on or before the first Monday of April, and make and return their finding, and all the papers relating thereto, on or before the first Monday in December, 1863.

The President appointed for this duty, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Hon. Albert S. White, of the State of Indiana, Eli R. Chase, of Wisconsin, and Cyrus Aldrich, of Minnesota.

The duties of this board were so vigorously prosecuted, that, by the 1st of November following their appointment, some twenty thousand sheets of legal cap paper had been consumed in reducing to writing the testimony under the law requiring the commissioners to report the testimony in writing, and proper decisions made requisite to the payment of the two hundred dollars to that class of sufferers designated by the act of Congress. Such dispatch in Government agents gives abundant evidence of national vigor and integrity.

It was, no doubt, the object of this act of Congress to make such an appropriation as would relieve the sufferings of those who had lost all present means of support, and for the further purpose of ascertaining the whole amount of claims for damages as a necessary prerequisite to future legislation. Regarded in this light, the act is one of wisdom and economy.

On the 21st of February following the annulling of the treaty with the Sioux above named, Congress passed "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit." The money arising from the sale of their lands, after paying their indebtedness, is to be paid into the treasury of the United States, and expended, as the same is received, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in necessary improvements upon their new reservation. The lands in the new reservation are to be allotted in severalty, not exceeding eighty acres to each head of a family, except to the chiefs, to whom larger allotments may be made, to be vested by patent in the Indian and his heirs, without the right of alienation.

These several acts of the General Government moderated to some extent the demand of the people for the execution of the condemned Sioux yet in the military prison at Mankato awaiting the final decision of the President. The removal of the Indians from the borders of Minnesota, and the opening up for settlement of over a million of acres of superior land, was a prospective benefit to the State of immense value, both in its domestic quiet and its rapid advancement in material wealth.

In pursuance of the acts of Congress, on the 22d of April, and for the purpose of carrying them into execution, the condemned Indians were first taken from the State, on board the steamboat *Favorite*, carried down the Mississippi, and confined at Davenport, in the State of Iowa, where they remained, with only such privileges as are allowed to convicts in the penitentiary.

On the 4th of May, A. D. 1863, at six o'clock in the afternoon, certain others of the Sioux Indians, squaws and papposes, in all about seventeen hundred, left Fort Snelling, on board the steamboat *Davenport*, for their new reservation on the Upper Missouri, above Fort Randall, accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers, and attended by certain of the missionaries and employes, the whole being under the general direction of Superintendent Clark W. Thompson. By these two shipments, some two thousand Sioux had been taken from the State and removed far from the borders of Minnesota. The expedition of 1863, fitted out against the scattered bands of the Sioux yet remaining on the borders of the State, or still further removed into the Dakota Territory, gave to the border settlements some assurance of protection and security.

against any further disturbance from these particular bands of Indians.

DEATH OF LITTLE CROW.

On Friday evening, July 3, 1863, Mr. Lampson and his son Chauncey, while traveling along the road, about six miles north of Hutchinson, discovered two Indians in a little prairie opening in the woods, interspersed with clumps of bushes and vines and a few scattering poplars, picking berries. These two Indians were Little Crow and his son Wownapa.

STATEMENT BY HIS SON.

"I am the son of Little Crow; my name is Wownapa; I am sixteen years old; my father had two wives before he took my mother; the first one had one son, the second one a son and daughter; the third wife was my mother. After taking my mother he put away the first two; he had seven children by my mother—six are dead; I am the only one living now; the fourth wife had four children born; do not know whether any died or not; two were boys and three were girls; the fifth wife had five children—three of them are dead, two are living; the sixth wife had three children; all of them are dead; the oldest was a boy, the other two were girls; the last four wives were sisters.

"Father went to St. Joseph last spring. When we were coming back he said he could not fight the white men, but would go below and steal horses from them, and give them to his children, so that they could be comfortable, and then he would go away off.

"Father also told me that he was getting old, and wanted me to go with him to carry his bundles. He left his wives and his other children behind. There were sixteen men and one squaw in the party that went below with us. We had no horses, but walked all the way down to the settlements. Father and I were picking red-berries, near Scattered Lake, at the time he was shot. It was near night. He was hit the first time in the side, just above the hip. His gun and mine were lying on the ground. He took up my gun and fired it first, and then fired his own. He was shot the second time when he was firing his own gun. The ball struck the stock of his gun, and then hit him in the side, near the shoulder. This was the shot that killed him. He told me that he was killed, and asked me for water, which I gave him. He died immediately after. When I heard the

first shot fired I laid down, and the man did not see me before father was killed.

"A short time before father was killed an Indian named Hiuka, who married the daughter of my father's second wife, came to him. He had a horse with him—also a gray-colored coat that he had taken from a man that he had killed to the north of where father was killed. He gave the coat to father, telling him he might need it when it rained, as he had no coat with him. Hiuka said he had a horse now, and was going back to the Indian country.

"The Indians that went down with us separated. Eight of them and the squaw went north; the other eight went further down. I have not seen any of them since. After father was killed I took both guns and the ammunition and started to go to Devil's Lake, where I expected to find some of my friends. When I got to Beaver creek I saw the tracks of two Indians, and at Standing Buffalo's village saw where the eight Indians that had gone north had crossed.

"I carried both guns as far as the Sheyenne river, where I saw two men. I was scared, and threw my gun and the ammunition down. After that I traveled only in the night; and, as I had no ammunition to kill anything to eat, I had not strength enough to travel fast. I went on until I arrived near Devil's Lake, when I staid in one place three days, being so weak and hungry that I could go no further. I had picked up a cartridge near Big Stone Lake, which I still had with me, and loaded father's gun with it, cutting the ball into slugs. With this charge I shot a wolf, ate some of it, which gave me strength to travel, and went on up the lake until the day I was captured, which was twenty-six days from the day my father was killed."

Here ends this wonderful episode in our contact with the Indian race in Minnesota. It commenced with Little Crow, in this instance, and it is proper that it should end with his inglorious life. With the best means for becoming an exponent of Indian civilization on this continent, he has driven the missionaries from his people and become a standing example of the assertion: "Once an Indian always an Indian."

Little Crow has indeed given emphasis to the aphorism of Ferdousi, "For that which is unclean by nature, thou can't entreatan no hope; no washing will make the gypsy white."

CHAPTER XLIV.

CHRONOLOGY.

1659. Groselliers (Gro-zay-yay) and Radisson visit Minnesota.

1661. Menard, a Jesuit missionary ascends the Mississippi according to Herrot, twelve years before Marquette saw this river.

1665. Allouez, a Jesuit, visited the Minnesota shore of Lake Superior.

1680. Du Luth, in June, the first to travel in a canoe from Lake Superior, by way of the St. Croix river, to the Mississippi. Descending the Mississippi, he writes to Signelay in 1683: "I proceeded in a canoe two days and two nights, and the next day at 10 o'clock in the morning" found Accault, Augelle, and Father Hennepin, with a hunting party of Sioux. He writes; "The want of respect which they showed to the said Reverend Father provoked me, and this I showed them, telling them he was my brother, and I had him placed in my canoe to come with me into the villages of said Nadouecioux." In September, Du Luth and Hennepin were at the falls of St. Anthony on their way to Mackinaw.

1683. Perrot and Le Sueur visited Lake Pepin. Perrot with twenty men builds a stockade at the base of a bluff, upon the east bank, just above the entrance of Lake Pepin.

1688. Perrot re-occupies the post on Lake Pepin.

1689. Perrot, at Green Bay, makes a formal record of taking possession of the Sioux country in the name of the King of France.

1693. Le Sueur at the extremity of Lake Superior.

1694. Le Sueur builds a post, on a prairie island in the Mississippi, about nine miles below Hastings.

1695. Le Sueur brings the first Sioux chiefs who visited Canada.

1700. Le Sueur ascends the Minnesota river. Fort L'Huillier built on a tributary of Blue Earth river.

1702. Fort L'Huillier abandoned.

1727. Fort Beauharnois, in the fall of this year, erected in sight of Maiden's Rock, Lake Pepin, by La Perriere du Boucher.

1728. Verendrye stationed at Lake Nepigon.

1731. Verendrye's sons reach Rainy Lake. Fort St. Pierre erected at Rainy Lake.

1732. Fort St. Charles erected on the south-west corner of Lake of the Woods.

1734. Fort Maurepas established on Winnipeg river.

1736. Verendrye's son and others massacred by the Sioux on an isle in the Lake of the Woods.

1738. Fort La Reine on the Red River established.

1743. Verendrye's sons reach the Rocky Mountains.

1766. Jonathan Carver, on November 17th, reaches the falls of St. Anthony.

1794. Sandy Lake occupied by the North-West Company.

1802. William Morrison trades at Leach Lake.

1804. William Morrison trades at Elk Lake, now Itasca.

1805. Lieutenant Z. M. Pike purchases the site since occupied by Fort Snelling.

1817. Earl of Selkirk passes through Minnesota for Lake Winnipeg. Major Stephen H. Long, U. S. A., visits Falls of St. Anthony.

1818. Dakota war party under Black Dog attack Ojibways on the Pomme de Terre river.

1819. Colonel Leavenworth arrives on the 24th of August, with troops at Mendota.

1820. J. B. Faribault brings up to Mendota, horses for Colonel Leavenworth.

Laidlow, superintendent of farming for Earl Selkirk, passes from Pembina to Prairie du Chien to purchase seed wheat. Upon the 15th of April left Prairie du Chien with Mackinaw boats and ascended the Minnesota to Big Stone Lake, where the boats were placed on rollers and dragged a short distance to Lake Traverse, and on the 3d of June, reached Pembina.

On the 5th of May, Colonel Leavenworth established summer quarters at Camp Coldwater, Hennepin county.

In July, Governor Cass, of Michigan, visits the camp.

In August, Colonel Snelling succeeds Leavenworth.

September 20th, corner-stone laid under command of Colonel Snelling.

First white marriage in Minnesota, Lieutenant Green to daughter of Captain Gooding.

First white child born in Minnesota, daughter of Colonel Snelling; died following year.

1821. Fort St. Anthony was sufficiently completed to be occupied by troops.

Mill at St. Anthony Falls constructed for the

use of garrison, under the supervision of Lieutenant McCabe.

1822. Colonel Dickson attempted to take a drove of cattle to Pembina.

1823. The first steamboat, the *Virginia*, on May 10th, arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota river. Mill stones for grinding flour sent to St. Anthony Falls.

Major Long, U. S. A., visits the northern boundary by way of the Minnesota and Red Rivers.

Beltrami, the Italian traveler, explores the northernmost source of the Mississippi.

1824. General Winfield Scott inspects Fort St. Anthony and at his suggestion the War Department changed the name to Fort Snelling.

1825. April 5th, steamboat *Rufus Putnam* reaches the fort. May, steamboat *Rufus Putnam* arrives again and delivers freight at Land's End trading post on the Minnesota, about a mile above the fort.

1826. January 26th, first mail in five months received at the fort.

Deep snow during February and March.

March 20th. Snow from twelve to eighteen inches.

April 5th, snow storm with flashes of lightning.

April 10th, thermometer four degrees above zero.

April 21st, ice began to move in the river at the fort, and with twenty feet above low water mark.

May 2d, first steamboat of the season, the *Lawrence*, Captain Reeder, took a pleasure party to within three miles of the Falls of St. Anthony.

1826. Dakotas kill an Ojibway near Fort Snelling.

1827. Flat Mouth's party of Ojibways attacked at Fort Snelling, and Sioux delivered by Colonel Snelling to be killed by Ojibways, and their bodies thrown over the bluff into the river.

General Gaines inspects Fort Snelling.

Troops of the Fifth Regiment relieved by those of the First.

1828. Colonel Snelling dies in Washington.

1829. Rev. Alvan Coe and J. D. Stevens, Presbyterian missionaries, visit the Indians around Fort Snelling.

Major Taliaferro, Indian agent, establishes a farm for the benefit of the Indians at Lake Calhoun, which he called Eatonville, after the secretary of war.

Winter, spring and summer very dry. One inch was the average monthly fall of rain or snow for

ten months. Vegetation more backward than it had been for ten years.

1830. August 14th, a sentinel at Fort Snelling, just before daylight, discovered the Indian council house on fire. Wa-pa-sha's son-in-law was the incendiary.

Cadotte and a half-breed called "Little Frenchman," killed on the St. Croix by Sioux Indians.

1831. August 17th, an old trader, Rocque, and his son arrived at Fort Snelling from *Prairie du Chien*, having been twenty-six days on the journey. Under the influence of whisky or stupidity, they ascended the St. Croix by mistake, and were lost for fifteen days.

1832. May 12th, steamboat *Versailles* arrived at Fort Snelling.

June 16th. William Carr arrives from Missouri at Fort Snelling, with a drove of cattle and horses.

Henry R. Schoolcraft explores the sources of the Mississippi.

1833. Rev. W. T. Bontwell establishes a mission among the Ojibways at Leech Lake.

E. F. Ely opens a mission-school for Ojibways at Aitkin's trading post, Sandy Lake.

1834. May. Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond arrive at Lake Calhoun as missionaries among the Sioux.

November. Henry H. Sibley arrives at Mendota as agent of Fur Company.

1835. May. Rev. T. S. Williamson and J. D. Stevens arrive as Sioux missionaries, with Alexander G. Huggins as lay-assistant.

June. Presbyterian Church at Fort Snelling organized.

July 31st. A Red River train arrives at Fort Snelling with fifty or sixty head of cattle, and about twenty-five horses.

Major J. L. Bean surveys the Sioux and Chippewa boundary line under treaty of 1825, as far as Otter Tail Lake.

November. Colonel S. C. Stambaugh arrives; is sutler at Fort Snelling.

1836. May 6th, "*Missouri Fulton*," first steamboat, arrives at Fort Snelling.

May 29th, "*Frontier*," Captain Harris, arrives.

June 1st, "*Pah-yra*" arrives.

July 2d, "*Saint Peters*" arrives with J. N. Nicollet as passenger.

July 30th, Sacs and Foxes kill twenty-four Winnebagoes on Root river.

September 7th, first Christian marriage celebrated at Lac-qui-Parle.

1837. Rev. Stephen R. Riggs and wife join Lake Harriet Mission.

Rev. A. Brunson and David King establish Kaposia Mission.

Commissioners Dodge and Smith at Fort Snelling make a treaty with the Chippewas to cede lands east of the Mississippi.

Franklin Steele and others make claims at falls of St. Croix and St. Anthony.

September 29th, Sioux chiefs at Washington sign a treaty.

November 10th, steamboat "Rolla" arrives at Fort Snelling with the Sioux on their return from Washington.

December 12th, Jeremiah Russell and L. W. Stratton make the first claim at Marine, in St. Croix valley.

1838. April, Hole-in-the-Day and party kill thirteen of the Lac qui Parle Sioux. Martin McLeod, from Pembina, after twenty-eight days of exposure to snow, reaches Lake Traverse.

May 25, steamboat Burlington arrives at Fort Snelling with J. N. Nicollet and J. C. Fremont on a scientific expedition.

June 14th, Maryatt, the British novelist, Franklin Steele and others rode from the Fort to view Falls of St. Anthony.

July 15th, steamboat Palmyra arrives at Fort Snelling with an official notice of the ratification of treaty. Men arrive to develop the St. Croix valley.

August 2d, Hole-in-the-Day encamped with a party of Chippewas near Fort Snelling, and was attacked by Sioux from Mud Lake, and one killed and another wounded.

August 27th, steamboat Ariel arrives with commissioners Pease and Ewing to examine half-breed claims.

September 30th, Steamboat Ariel makes the first trip up the St. Croix river.

October 26th, steamboat Gypsy first to arrive at Falls of St. Croix with annuity goods for the Chippewas. In passing through Lake St. Croix, grounded near the town site laid out by S. C. Stambaugh, and called Stambaughville.

1839. April 14th, first steamboat at Fort Snelling, the Ariel, Captain Lyons.

Henry M. Rice arrives at Fort Snelling.

May 2d, Rev. E. G. Gear, of the Protestant Episcopal church, recently appointed chaplain, arrived at the Fort in the steamboat Gypsy.

May 12th, steamboat Fayette arrives on the St.

Croix, having been at Fort Snelling, with members of Marine Mill Company.

May 21st, the Glancus, Captain Atchison, arrives at Fort Snelling.

June 1st, the Pennsylvania, Captain Stone, arrives at Fort Snelling.

June 12th, at Lake Harriet mission, Rev. D. Gavin, Swiss missionary among the Sioux at Red Wing, was married to Cordelia Stevens, teacher at Lake Harriet mission.

June 25th, steamboat Knickerbocker arrived at Fort Snelling.

June 27th, a train of Red River carts, under Mr. Sinclair, with emigrants, who encamped near the fort.

July 2d, Chippewas kill a Sioux of Lake Calhoun band.

July 3d, Sioux attack Chippewas in ravine above Stillwater.

1840. April, Rev. Lucien Galtier, of the Roman Catholic church, arrives at Mendota.

May 6th, squatters removed on military reservation.

June 15th, Thomas Simpson, Arctic explorer, shoots himself near Turtle river, under aberration of mind.

June 17th, four Chippewas kill and scalp a Sioux man and woman.

1841. March 6th, wild geese appeared at the Fort.

March 20th, Mississippi opened.

April 6th, steamboat Otter, Captain Harris, arrived. Kaboka, an old chief of Lake Calhoun band, killed by Chippewas.

May 24th, Sioux attack Chippewas at Lake Pokegama, of Snake river. Methodist mission moved from Kaposia to Red Rock, Rev. B. F. Kavanaugh, superintendent.

August, Mission church of unburnt bricks built at Lac qui Parle and surmounted with the first church bell.

November 1st, Father Galtier completes the log chapel of St. Paul, which gave the name to the capital of Minnesota. Rev. Augustin Ravoux arrives.

1842. July, the Chippewas attack the Kaposia Sioux.

1843. Stillwater laid out. Ayer, Spencer and Ely establish a Chippewa mission at Red Lake.

June 20th, Rev. S. R. Riggs and R. Hopkins establish Indian mission at Traverse des Sioux.

July 15th, Thomas Longley, brother-in-law of

Rev. S. R. Riggs, drowned at Traverse des Sioux mission station.

1844. August, Captain Allen with fifty dragoons marches from Fort Des Moines through south-western Minnesota, and on the 10th of September reaches the Big Sioux river. Sisseton war-party killed an American named Watson, driving cattle to Fort Snelling.

1845. June 25th, Captain Sumner reaches Traverse des Sioux, and proceeding northward arrested three of the murderers of Watson.

1846. Dr. Williamson, Sioux missionary, moves from Lac qui Parle to Kaposia. March 31st, steamboat Lynx, Captain Atchison, arrives at Fort Snelling. Rev. S. W. Pond establishes Indian mission at Shakopee.

1847. St. Croix county, Wisconsin, organized, Stillwater the county seat. Harriet E. Bishop establishes a school at St. Paul. Saw-mills begun at St. Anthony Falls. First framed house in the Minnesota valley, above Fort Snelling, erected by Mr. Pond. Lumber brought from Point Douglas.

August, Commissioners Verplanck and Henry M. Rice make treaties with the Chippewas at Fond du Lac and Leech Lake. The town of St. Paul surveyed, platted, and recorded in the St. Croix county register of deed's office.

1848. Henry H. Sibley, delegate to Congress from Wisconsin territory.

May 29th, Wisconsin admitted, leaving Minnesota (with its present boundaries) without a government.

August 26th, Stillwater convention held to take measures for a separate territorial organization.

October 30th, H. H. Sibley elected delegate to Congress.

1849. March. Act of Congress creating Minnesota territory.

April 9th, "Highland Mary," Captain Atchison, arrives at St. Paul.

April 18th, James M. Goodhue arrives at St. Paul with the first newspaper press.

May 27th, Governor Alexander Ramsey arrives at Mendota.

June 1st, Governor Ramsey issues a proclamation declaring the territory duly organized.

July, first brick house in Minnesota erected at St. Paul by Rev. E. D. Neill.

August 1st, H. H. Sibley elected delegate to Congress for Minnesota.

First Protestant house of worship in white set-

tlement, a Presbyterian chapel, completed at St. Paul.

September 3d, first Legislature convened.

November, First Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, organized.

December, first literary address at falls of St. Anthony.

1850. January 1st, Historical Society meeting.

June 11th, Indian council at Fort Snelling.

June 14th, steamer "Governor Ramsey" makes first trip above falls of St. Anthony.

June 26th, the "Anthony Wayne" reaches the falls of St. Anthony.

July 18th, steamboat "Anthony Wayne" ascends the Minnesota to the vicinity of Traverse des Sioux.

July 25th, steamboat "Yankee" goes beyond Blue Earth river.

September, H. H. Sibley elected delegate to Congress.

October, Fredrika Bremer, Swedish novelist, visits Minnesota.

November, the "Dakotah Friend," a monthly paper, appeared.

December, Colonel D. A. Robertson, establishes the "Minnesota Democrat."

December 26th, first public Thanksgiving day.

1851. May. "St. Anthony Express" newspaper began its career.

July, treaty concluded with the Sioux at Traverse des Sioux.

July, Rev. Robert Hopkins, Sioux missionary, drowned.

August, treaty concluded with the Sioux at Mankato.

September 19th, the "Minnesotian," of St. Paul, edited by J. P. Owens, appeared.

November, Jerome Fuller, Chief Justice in place of Aaron Goodrich, arrives.

December, Smithsonian Institute publishes Dakota Grammar and Lexicon.

1852. Hennepin county created.

February 14th, Dr. Rae, Arctic explorer arrives at St. Paul with dog train.

May 14th, land slide at Stillwater.

August, James M. Goodhue, pioneer editor, dies.

November, Yuhazee, an Indian, convicted of murder.

1853. April 27th, Chippewas and Sioux fight in streets of St. Paul. Governor Willis A. Gorman succeeds Governor Ramsey.

October, Henry M. Rice elected delegate to Congress. The capitol building completed.

1854. March 3d, Presbyterian mission house near Lac-qui-Parle burned.

June 8th, great excursion from Chicago to St. Paul and St. Anthony Falls.

December 27th, Yubazee, the Indian, hung at St. Paul.

1855. January, first bridge over Mississippi completed at falls of St. Anthony.

Church erected near Yellow Medicine; Indians contribute two-thirds of its cost.

October, H. M. Rice re-elected to Congress.

December 12th, James Stewart arrives in St. Paul, direct from Arctic regions, with relics of Sir John Franklin.

1856. Erection of the State University building begun.

1857. Congress passes an act authorizing people of Minnesota to vote for a constitution.

March. Inkpadutah slaughters settlers in southwest Minnesota.

Governor Samuel Medary succeeds Governor W. A. Gorman.

March 5th. Land-grant by Congress for railways.

April 27th. Special session of Legislature convenes.

July. On second Monday convention to form a constitution assembles at the Capitol.

October 13th. Election for State officers, and ratifying of the constitution.

H. H. Sibley first Governor under the State constitution.

December. On first Wednesday, first State Legislature assembles.

Henry M. Rice and James Shields elected United States Senators.

1858. April 15th, people approve act of Legislature loaning the public credit for five millions of dollars to certain railway companies.

May 11th. Minnesota becomes one of the United States of America.

June 2d. Adjourned meeting of the Legislature held.

November. Supreme Court of State orders Governor Sibley to issue railroad bonds.

December. Governor Sibley declares the bonds a failure.

1859. Normal school law passed.

June. Burbank & Company place the first steamboat on Red River of the North.

August. Bishop T. L. Grace arrived at St. Paul.

October 11th, State election; Alexander Ramsey chosen Governor.

1860. March 23d, Anna Bilanski hung at St. Paul for the murder of her husband, the first white person executed in Minnesota.

August 9th, telegraph line completed to St. Paul.

August 20th, J. B. Faribault died.

1861. April 14th, Governor Ramsey calls upon President in Washington and offers a regiment of volunteers.

June 21st, First Minnesota Regiment, Colonel W. A. Gorman, leaves for Washington.

June 28th, first railway in Minnesota completed from St. Paul to St. Anthony.

July 21st, First Minnesota in battle of Bull Run.

October 13th, Second Minnesota Infantry, Colonel H. P. Van Cleve, leaves Fort Snelling.

November 16th, Third Minnesota Infantry, H. C. Lester, goes to seat of war.

1862. January 19th, Second Minnesota in battle at Mill Spring, Kentucky.

April 6th, First Minnesota Battery, Captain Munch, at Pittsburgh Landing.

April 21st, Second Minnesota Battery goes to seat of war.

April 21st, Fourth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, J. B. Sanborn, leaves Fort Snelling.

May 13th, Fifth Regiment Volunteers, Colonel Borgesrode, leaves for the seat of war.

May 28th, Second, Fourth and Fifth in battle near Corinth, Mississippi.

May 31st, First Minnesota in battle at Fair Oaks, Virginia.

June 29th, First Minnesota in battle at Savage Station.

June 30th, First Minnesota in battle near Willis' Church.

July 1, First Minnesota in battle at Malvern Hill.

August, Sixth Regiment, Colonel Crooks, organized.

August, Seventh Regiment, Colonel Miller, organized.

August, Eighth Regiment, Colonel Thomas, organized.

August, Ninth Regiment, Colonel Wilkin, organized,

August 18th, Sioux attack whites at Lower Sioux Agency.

August 23, battle of New Ulm.

August 25, New Ulm evacuated.

September 23d, Colonel Sibley defeats Sioux at Wood Lake.

December 26th, thirty-eight Sioux executed on the same scaffold at Mankato.

1863. Jan'y, Alexander Ramsey elected United States Senator.

May 14th, Fourth and Fifth Regiments in battle near Jackson, Mississippi.

July 2d, First Minnesota Infantry in battle at Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania.

July 3d, Tah-o-yah-tay-doo-tah, or "Little Crow," killed near Hutchinson.

September 19th, Second Minnesota Infantry engaged at Chickamauga, Tennessee.

November 23d, Second Minnesota Infantry engaged at Mission Ridge.

1864. January, Colonel Stephen Miller inaugurated Governor of Minnesota.

March 30th, Third Minnesota Infantry engaged at Fitzhugh's Woods.

June 6th, Fifth Minnesota Infantry engaged at Lake Chicot, Arkansas.

July 13th, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth, with portion of Fifth Minnesota Infantry engaged at Tupelo, Mississippi.

July 14th, Colonel Alex. Wilkin, of the Ninth, killed.

October 15th, Fourth Regiment engaged near Altoona, Georgia.

December 7th, Eighth Regiment engaged near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Regiments at Nashville, Tennessee.

1865. January 10th, Daniel S. Norton elected United States Senator.

April 9th, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth at the siege of Mobile.

November 10th, Shakpedan, Sioux chief, and Medicine Bottle executed at Fort Snelling.

1866. January 8th, Colonel William R. Marshall inaugurated Governor of Minnesota.

1867. Preparatory department of the State University opened.

1868. January, Governor Marshall enters upon second term.

January 1st, Minnesota State Reform School opened for inmates.

1869. Bill passed by legislature, removing seat of government to spot near Big Kandiyohi Lake—vetoed by Governor Marshall.

1870. January 7th, Horace Austin inaugurated as governor.

1871. January, William Windom elected United States Senator. In the fall destructive fires occasioned by high winds, swept over frontier counties.

1872. January, Governor Austin enters upon a second term.

1873. January 7th, 8th and 9th, polar wave sweeps over the State, seventy persons perishing.

May 22d, Senate of Minnesota convicts State treasurer for corruption in office.

September, grasshopper raid began and continued five seasons. Jay Cooke failure occasions a financial panic.

1874. January 9th, Cushman K. Davis inaugurated Governor. Willam S. King elected to Congress.

1875. February 19th, S. J. R. McMillan elected United States Senator.

November, amendment to State constitution, allowing any woman twenty-one years of age to vote for school officers, and to be eligible for school offices. Rocky Mountain locusts destroy crops in south-western Minnesota.

1878. January 6th, John S. Pillsbury inaugurated Governor.

January 12th, State Forestry association organized.

September 6th, outlaws from Missouri kill the cashier of the Northfield Bank.

1877. November, State constitution amended forbidding public moneys to be used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive creeds or tracts of any particular Christian or other religious sect are taught. J. H. Stewart, M.D., elected to Congress. Biennial sessions of the legislature adopted.

1878. January, Governor Pillsbury enters upon a second term.

May 2d, explosion in the Washburn and other flour mills at Minneapolis. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated to purchase seed grain for destitute settlers.

1880. November 15th, a portion of the Insaue Asylum at St. Peter was destroyed by fire, and twenty-seven inmates lost their lives.

1881. March 1st, capitol at St. Paul destroyed by fire.

Extra session of the legislature for the passage of the bill adjusting State railroad bonds.

November, Lucius F. Hubbard elected Governor.

HISTORY

OF THE

MINNESOTA VALLEY.

RAMSEY COUNTY.

CHAPTER XLV.

COUNTY CREATED—BOUNDARIES—PIONEERS—BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY SETTLERS.

Ramsey county was created by act of territorial legislature, approved October 27th, 1849, with boundaries including several times its present area, being all the present county of Ramsey lying east of the Mississippi and all of the present counties of Anoka, Isanti and Kanabec, as well as a portion of the counties of Washington, Pine, Carlton, Aitkin, Mille Lacs and Hennepin. St. Anthony was in Ramsey county when it received its first city charter in 1855. From time to time, largely for speculative reasons, the area of Ramsey county has been reduced, until from a large county in the territory, it has become the smallest in the state, and now contains about one hundred and sixty-nine square miles, being less than one third the area of Hennepin.

The passage of the bill creating the territory of Minnesota was due to the persevering labors of Hon. H. H. Sibley, who had been elected representative to the national congress from the fractional territory left between the St. Croix and the Mississippi rivers, after the admission of Wisconsin as a state, with boundaries contracted from those of the territory of the same name.

While fulfilling his trust to his constituents, it is worthy of mention that General Sibley neglected to take advantage of the opportunity offered him of benefitting himself, by permitting Mendota to remain in the bill as capital, as originally pro-

posed by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. The bill making St. Paul the capital, passed the senate, but met considerable opposition in the house, which was finally overcome, and received the executive approval March 3d, 1849.

It is estimated that at this time the entire territory could not have contained a population of more than one thousand whites. The census taken four months later, when many immigrants had arrived, showed a total of but four thousand six hundred and eighty, of which three hundred and seventeen were connected with the army, and a large percentage of the remainder were of mixed blood.

The entire territory west of the Mississippi was still unceded by the Indians, save such small tracts as had been secured for military purposes. Steamers on the river north of Prairie du Chien had no regular landing place except to wood up. Mr. James M. Goodhue, founder of the Minnesota Pioneer, states that in April of this year there were but thirty buildings in St. Paul.

E. S. Seymour, author of "Sketches of Minnesota, the New England of the West," landed in St. Paul the 17th of May. He says:

"The townsite is a pretty one, affording ample room for stores or dwellings, to any extent desirable. I could not but regret, however, that where land is so cheap and abundant, some of the streets are narrow, and that the land on the edge of the high bluff, in the center of the town was not left open to the public, instead of being cut up into small lots. It would have made a pleasant place for promenading, affording a fine view of the river which is now liable to be intercepted by buildings

erected on these lots." At a later date of this year the same writer says:

"On the 13th of June I counted all the buildings of the place, the number of which, including shanties and those in every state of progress from the foundation wall to completion, was one hundred and forty-two, of the above, all, except about a dozen, were probably less than six months old. They included three hotels, one of which is very large, and is now open to the accommodation of travelers; a state house, four warehouses, ten stores; seven groceries, three boarding houses, two printing offices, two drug stores, one fruit and tobacco store, one or two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one tin shop, one or two bakery shops, one furniture room, a billiard and bowling saloon, one school-house, in which a school of about forty children is kept by a young lady, and where divine services are performed every Sabbath by a minister of the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian or Baptist persuasion. There is also a Catholic church, where meetings are held every alternate Sabbath. At the time mentioned above there were twelve attorneys at law, six of whom were practicing, five physicians, and a large number of mechanics of various kinds. There was not a brick or stone building in the place. There are, however, good stone quarries in the vicinity, and clay near the town, where persons are employed in making brick."

The territorial census, which was taken this year showed that the St. Paul precinct contained 540 males and 300 females, a total of 840.

The election of councillors, representatives and delegates was on August 2d. Wm. H. Forbes and James McC. Boal were elected to the council, and Benjamin W. Brunson, Henry Jackson, Dr. John Dewey and Parsons K. Johnson, were elected from the St. Paul precinct. Captain John Rollins was elected to the council by the Falls of St. Anthony precinct and the Little Canada settlement. William R. Marshall and William Dugas were elected delegates to the house.

The session of the first territorial legislature was held in "The Central House," on the corner of what is now Minnesota and Bench streets.

During the session the first struggle took place for the permanent location of the capital, which was not fully determined until the following year, "when a compromise was effected by which the Capital was to be at St. Paul, the State Univer-

sity at St. Anthony and the Penitentiary at Stillwater."

The legislature was in session sixty days and adjourned November 3, 1849.

By act of the legislature, approved October 27th, Ramsey county was created, with boundaries heretofore given. On the adjournment of the legislature Gov. Ramsey appointed county officers to hold their positions until the first of January following. The formal election of county officers was held on November 26th.

The first term of court was held April 28th, 1850, with forty-nine cases on the calendar, Chief Justice Goodrich presiding. There were thirteen indictments, mostly amongst gambling house keepers. As there was no jail, prisoners were sent to Fort Snelling for safe keeping.

The federal census of this year showed that Ramsey county had 1,337 males and 860 females—a total of 2,197. Number of dwellings, 834. Number of acres improved, 458. Number of families, 257. It should be borne in mind that at that time Ramsey county included nearly all of Minnesota on the east of the Mississippi, except the St. Croix valley.

Vetal Guerin gave the county a block for county buildings. On January 16th the county commissioners advertised for plans for a court house and jail. Dr. David Day furnished the most acceptable plan for a court house, for which he was paid ten dollars. To raise money for the erection of county buildings, bonds were issued to the amount of five thousand dollars, drawing ten per cent. interest, and this sum covered the entire cost of the old court house, except that a trifling additional compensation was allowed for "winding stairs." At no time since could the building have been erected for that sum.

A Mr. Taylor, who purchased Franklin Steele's interest in the St. Anthony Water-power Company, said he could negotiate the court house bonds in Boston. They were accordingly drawn up, and signed by Benjamin Gervais, Louis Roberts, and R. P. Russell, the two former making their marks. These bonds were offered in the Boston market, but the good people would not purchase bonds thus signed. They were accordingly returned, by some means duly signed (of course by proxy), and Mr. Russell paid the money for them. The court house was commenced in November of this year, and was completed the year following.

Several months after, the building of the jail was commenced, and was the first prison erected in Minnesota. It was built of logs, weather boarded, and stood till 1857.

From about the 1st of April, 1850, the Mississippi began to rise, and on the 13th, the lower floor of a warehouse, then occupied by William Constans, at the foot of Jackson street, was submerged. For a purse of \$200, the steamboat Anthony Wayne passed above Fort Snelling to the Falls of St. Anthony, having Governor Ramsey and others on board.

The great event of 1851 was the treaty with the the Dakotahs, whereby they sold their birthright, and were to be henceforth intruders when on their native soil. Up to 1851, 2 and 3, their dead might be seen on platforms in West St. Paul, and settlers there found the near presence of the Indian dead so offensive, that complaint was made to Governor Gorman, who ordered their removal.

We now approach some of the most stirring events connected with the history of Ramsey county.

The military reservation of Fort Snelling included the present town of Reserve and a part of the present city of St. Paul. Settlers had made homes on the reservation from time to time until 1853, when all the lands of the reserve, east of the Mississippi were taken by claimants, though without the sanction of law. In anticipation of the offering of these lands for sale, a Claim Association was organized for the purpose of mutual protection. Henry M. Rice was elected the first president, and William S. Combs, secretary of the Association, which held a meeting in the open air, on the grass, about where the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha machine shops are.

The claims of the settlers frequently overlapped, and the first business of the association was to settle these claims among themselves, and then to present a united front against any new comer who might attempt to get possession of the lands by jumping claims, buying of the government, or otherwise.

On July 1st, 1854, the association held a meeting, in anticipation of the sale of the lands which was to occur on the 11th of September following. Mr. Rice in the mean time having taken his seat in congress as a delegate from the territory of Minnesota.

It should be stated that at that time the government required all public lands, when offered

for sale, to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, though at a price not less than \$1.25 per acre.

At the meeting before referred to, a series of nine resolutions were adopted, a few of which we give with their numbers.

3. "Resolved that we repair to the land sale *en masse*, to protect our homes from the bids of wealthy and sordid speculators, the homes and improvements which have cost so many of us long years of toil and labor, and the expenditure of all our means, the homes which shelter our wives and little ones, the homes doubly endeared to us by the privations, cares and anxieties which we have all experienced in their security, the only spot in fact that we can justly call our home, upon the fairest portion of God's footstool, and which we will protect from the ruthless hands of those who would eagerly tear them from our possession."

7. "Resolved that our brethren of Minneapolis and Brownsville land district be respectfully and cordially invited to be with us at Stillwater on the 11th day of September next, and that we do pledge ourselves to return the favor at their respective "land sales" on the 18th of September next."

9. "Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to every editor in the territory, and that they be respectfully requested to give publicity to the same."

The resolutions were signed by William Noot, president, and J. D. Williams, secretary, and were published in the papers of the territory, thereby giving due and public notice, that no competition in the purchase of the lands of the reservation would be allowed.

Wm. R. Marshall was appointed to bid off the lands on the day of sale, in trust for the claimants.

On the day appointed for the sale, according to the Daily Democrat, a thousand people were on the ground at Stillwater; ready to act decisively, had occasion required. The claimants dressed in red shirts, all armed, and having clubs in their hands, were arranged in a circle so large as almost to prevent outsiders from being heard, even if disposed to bid. One outsider only made an attempt to bid, and he was soon disposed of. The sale commenced at 9 A. M., and was finished in three-quarters of an hour. The remainder of the day was consumed in making out the papers for the purchasers, who were congratulated on being re-

leased from their long suspense, and getting lands so valuable to them and the territory, at the government price of \$1.25 per acre, "without disturbance or violence of any kind."

The first real settlement was in 1838, by Pierre Parrant, familiarly known as "Pig's Eye," Abraham Perry, Benjamin Gervais, Pierre Gervais, Edward Phelan, John Hays, and William Evans. The first settler was the notorious whisky dealer, Pierre Parrant, who had been ordered "not to enter the Indian country in any capacity." At "Fountain Cave," in upper town, in 1838, he erected a hovel for the sale of liquor, and it was in all respects an infamous den. In the fall of the same year, he borrowed ninety dollars of William Beaumette, of Mendota, to secure which he gave a judgment note. On this note Parrant lost his claim.

After losing his place at the Cave, Parrant "selected a tract just east of Sergeant Hay's claim, fronting on the river, extending from Minnesota street to Jackson street, approximately, and thence back to the bluff." On Bench street, near the foot of Robert, he erected his saloon, which he occupied about one year.

Parrant was blind in one eye, and from his alleged resemblance to a pig, he was nicknamed "Pig's Eye," a name which was subsequently attached to the locality of his residence, and at a later period when he moved to a point on the bottom lands on the east side of the river, about three miles below his former residence on Bench street, then that place in time became known by the same name. In 1840, Parrant sold his claim in St. Paul to Benjamin Gervais for ten dollars. He undoubtedly little dreamed that it would ultimately be worth millions. It would appear that Parrant and Perry made their claims almost simultaneously. They were also contiguous.

Abraham Perry was a Swiss watchmaker, who had come from the Red River colony and had settled at Fort Snelling in 1827, from which he, in common with other settlers, was driven off, by order of the government, in 1838. The Gervais brothers were also refugees from the Red River country. Phelan, Hays and Evans, natives of Ireland, had been recently discharged from the Fifth regiment, then stationed at Fort Snelling. Very little is known of Evans, but Phelan, a man of remarkable physique, boastful and unscrupulous in all his ways, left behind him a memory for turbulent acts. Sergeant John Hays, on the contrary,

was a gentlemanly, frugal, honest man, and was respected by everybody; Vetal Guerin subsequently succeeded to the Hays claim. Towards the close of 1838, a man by the name of Johnson, whose advent created much curiosity and comment, owing to the fact that he was dressed neatly and well, and appeared to have been accustomed to better society and living than is usually to be obtained on the frontier, arrived and put up a cabin on ground near the site of the present gas works. His stay there was brief on account of the hostile feeling displayed towards him owing to his unknown origin. He left the region entirely, taking with him his wife and child, selling his claim before his departure to James R. Clewett. This was the first claim made in lower town. About the year 1840, Norman W. Kittson bought this claim from Clewett for the sum of \$150, and it subsequently became known as Kittson's addition.

The first marriage, birth and death among the settlers, each occurred in the year 1839. On September 4th, Benjamin Gervais, youngest son of Basil Gervais, was born, he having the distinction of being the first white child born on the land, now part of St. Paul, then but a wilderness, there not being even a post-office in existence. The first Christian marriage also took place in this year, on April 4th, it being that of J. R. Clewett to Rose Perry, and was solemnized by Rev. J. W. Pope, who was the Methodist missionary at Kaposia.

The first recorded death of a white man here, sad to relate, was that of the murdered John Hays, for even in those early days, when lands were so plenty, and settlers so few, murder was in the land.

On January 26th, 1841, Vetal Guerin was married to Adele Perry, who became a bride at the age of fourteen years. She was the daughter of Abraham Perry, and about two months after marriage commenced house-keeping with her husband, on the ground where Ingersoll's store now stands, a part of the Hays claim. As an illustration of the then primitive state of affairs here, it may be stated that their house was about sixteen feet by twenty, built of logs, cut from trees near by, and had a chimney of clay. Their bridal couch was made of boards. They had no sheets, and their spread was a red blanket. Their table was Guerin's chest, and their chairs were three-legged stools. Though they ultimately became rich and worth over a million dollars, yet such was their humble beginning.

In the same year, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Lucian Galtier, a Catholic Chapel was erected and dedicated to the honor of St. Paul. This event gave to the site a name which has since remained. This was the first church edifice of any kind in this region with the exception of that built in 1841, at Lac-qui-Parle, by Dr. Williamson and Rev. S. R. Riggs, the Presbyterian missionaries at that point.

In this year also, two brothers, who afterwards occupied a prominent position in the affairs of the district, first arrived and became residents. They were Pierre and Severe Bottineau. From Benjamin Gervais they obtained, by purchase, a small tract of land on what was subsequently known as Baptist hill.

On June 9th, 1842, Henry Jackson, from whom Jackson street is named, landed in St. Paul and soon after purchased a small tract of land in the block now bounded by Jackson, Robert, Bench and Third streets, where he built a cabin and opened a stock of goods suitable for the Indian trade, and built up a prosperous business. In the following year he became justice of the peace, the first to serve in that capacity in St. Paul. In 1846 he became its first postmaster.

Sergeant Richard W. Mortimer also settled in St. Paul this year, and purchased of Joseph Rondo eighty acres of his claim, fronting on the river, and bounded on the east by St. Peter street, and on the west by Washington street. He built a good log house and is said to have died of delirium tremens in January, 1843.

Stanislaus Bilanski settled in St. Paul this year, and purchased a claim and cabin between Phelan's creek and Trout brook, near the present St. Paul and Duluth railroad shops, where he lived several years. In 1859 he was poisoned by his fourth wife—he having another wife then living.

In 1843, John R. Irvine purchased of Joseph Rondo the balance of the Phelan claim for \$300. There was an excellent log house on the property, located about where the north-west corner of Third and Franklin streets now is, which was occupied by Mr. Irvine for several years.

This year, Norman W. Kittson purchased Clewett's claim, and the latter purchased Labrisnier's claim.

The new settlers for the year were—

John R. Irvine, Antoine Pepin, Ansel B. Coy, Alex. Mege, James W. Simpson, David Thomas Sloan, William Hartshorn, Jo. Desmarais, A. L.

Larpenteur, S. Cowden, jr. (or Carden), Alex. R. McLeod, Charles Reed, Christopher C. Blanchard, Louis Larrivee, Scott Campbell, Xavier Delonais, Alexis Cloutier, Joseph Gobin, Francis Moret.

During the winter of 1853 and 4, snow fell to an unusual depth, and the weather was extremely severe.

Parrant sold his claim on the lower levee, made subsequent to the sale of his cabin and land to Gervais, to Louis Robair or Robert, and took his fame, trade, name and carcass to what is now known as "Pig's Eye."

In May of this year, Father Galtier was transferred to another field of labor, and thereafter Father Ravoux officiated in St. Paul and Mendota, spending one Sunday in the former to two in Mendota.

In 1849 the Catholics still continuing to increase Father Ravoux "determined upon spending two Sundays in St. Paul and the third one in Mendota." At Mendota he preached in both the French and English languages, but he says, it was not till 1848 or 1849, that "we had in our congregation" at St. Paul, "some members who did not understand French."

The settlers of this year were Louis Robert, Thomas McCoy, Charles Bazille, Joseph Hall and William Dugas.

In the beginning of the year 1845 it is estimated that there were about thirty families living in or near St. Paul besides a floating population of laborers, mechanics, trappers and adventurers. The larger portion of the inhabitants were Canadian French, refugees from the Selkirk settlement in the Red River valley and their descendants.

There were three, or not more than four, purely American families in the settlement. Most of the French were intermarried with the Indians, and not more than half the families in the place were white, and English was spoken by but few.

1846—St. Paul had now become quite a point on the river, and during the season of navigation, steamboats landed here with some regularity. But there was no hotel here, and strangers who landed were usually entertained by Henry Jackson without charge. His hospitality was a distinguishing trait, and he kept a tavern without making a bill. He was a justice of the peace, a merchant, and a saloon-keeper. Being well liked, his place became one of popular resort, and the mail for set-

ters was left with him by nearly every boat that landed, because there seemed to be no one else to receive it. He kept the letters piled up on a shelf and when any one called for mail the pile was thrown down and the expectant helped himself to such as he wanted.

It was evident that a post-office was needed here and a petition was accordingly forwarded to the post-office department at Washington, favorably considered. and on April 7, 1846, a commission was issued to Henry Jackson. It does not appear that he had a competitor for either the honor or emoluments of the office. But the salary then was not a perquisite of \$1,000 per annum, with an elegant office for the lucky recipient.

Mr. Jackson constructed a rude case about two feet square, containing sixteen pigeon-holes, labelled with initial letters, which, rude as it was, answered the purpose for some years. Fortunately it is still preserved by the Historical Society, and on looking at it one can but be impressed with the changes thirty-five years have wrought. This was the first post-office established in Ramsey county.

David Faribault, had one hundred and forty feet fronting on third street, next to Jackson, and extending through to Fourth street. The south half of this claim, and seventeen and a half dollars he gave A. L. Larpenteur for a horse valued at \$80. Referring to the subject, in a recent interview, Mr. Larpenteur said "Faribault would undoubtedly have given the entire one hundred and forty feet for the horse, and called it an even trade, but I was poor, seventeen and a half dollars was an object, and he *'did not want so much land.'*"

During the same year Mr. Larpenteur built on this property what he believes to have been the first frame residence in St. Paul. It was subsequently enlarged and became the Wild Hunter hotel, now standing in its original position on Jackson street. The lumber was purchased at Stillwater for ten dollars per thousand and brought to St. Paul by boat at a cost of three dollars per thousand. Mr. Larpenteur built a store, made some further improvements on the property and before the war was offered \$75,000 for it. In 1864 he sold the property for \$26,500. It is now worth over \$150,000.

The settlers of this year were: James M. Boal, Thomas S. Odell, Wm. H. Randall, Harley D. White, Wm. Randall, Jr., Joel D. Cruttenden.

E. West, Louis Denoyer, David Faribault, Joseph Monteur, Charles Rouleau.

1847—The new settlers of this year were: William Henry Forbes, John Banfil, J. W. Bass, Fred. Oliver, Benjamin W. Brunson, Wm. C. Renfro, Daniel Hopkins, Sr., Parsons K. Johnson, Miss Harriet E. Bishop, O. P. V. Lull, Aaron Foster, G. A. Fournier, S. P. Folsom.

As St. Paul is substantially all of Ramsey county except in the insignificant item of area, we confine ourselves almost wholly to St. Paul in writing the history of the county. In the development of the principal town in almost any region of country can be found a sufficient indication of what the growth of the surrounding country must be. We can trace the advance of the material interests at this, the head of navigation of the Father of Waters, from the hut of a mean whisky dealer on the bank of the river, by gradual steps at first, and more rapid strides after a little, through the successive stages of shanties and log huts, a hamlet with a few houses, up to a city of nearly fifty thousand, all in a marvelously short space of time.

Governor Ramsey's description of St. Paul in 1849, when he was appointed Governor, found in his message to the legislature in 1853, shows it to have been a little village of a dozen frame houses, not all completed, and some eight or ten small log buildings, with bark roofs. Such was then the capital of Minnesota. The steamer which brought the first Governor up when he first came to assume the gubernatorial chair did not have a pound of freight for St. Paul, but before the season of navigation had closed over one hundred boats had arrived, each with merchandise, and at the close of the year the business transactions of the storekeepers amounted to a total value of \$131,000. Next season the number of boats that arrived was one hundred and ninety-four.

In 1850 the population was 1,083; in 1855, according to the census at this time, St. Paul possessed a population of 4,716. The years of 1856 and 1857 brought to St. Paul scenes of extravagant speculation and financial ruin similar to those that characterized the whole country.

The census taken in 1857 in accordance with the provisions of the enabling act, showed the population of the territory to be 150,037, of which Ramsey county contained 12,747 and St. Paul 9,973; St. Paul in 1860 had 10,401. The population of the city, according to the census taken in the summer of 1865, was 12,976; in 1870 it was

20,030; in 1875 it had risen to 33,178, and in 1880, according to the federal census, to 41,750.

The only event yet to be mentioned is the burning of the capitol, which took place March 1st, 1881. The alarm was sounded, from box 15, at ten minutes after 9 in the evening. The flames made such rapid headway, that in ten minutes after the fire was discovered, the flames were above the flag-staff. Both houses were in session when the alarm was given. Members rushed to the doors of their respective chambers, only to be met by billows of flame that drove them back. They had recourse to the windows, and were rescued by ladders. In less than twenty minutes from the time the fire reached the cupola, the roof fell. The origin of the fire has ever since been wrapped in mystery; some declare it to have been the work of an incendiary, to save the prospective passage of the bond bill. Every effort was made to save the records, which met with much success. The Historical society, which had rooms in the basement, had the most of its books saved, to the extent of 10,000 bound, and 13,000 unbound volumes. Mr. Williams, however, lost his private library, which was a valuable one. The St. Paul Academy of Science was also a heavy loser. Fortunately, all the valuables of the secretary and treasurer were locked in the vaults. The building was entirely destroyed, and there was no insurance.

As soon as the alarm was sounded Mayor Dawson had the city market warmed and lighted, and tendered it for the use of the legislature, and there the next morning it accordingly assembled, and it has since continued to serve as the capitol. Action was soon taken to secure the erection of a new structure, which is now being pushed forward so as to be ready for occupancy as soon as possible.

With the past two decades as an index, and the evidences of prosperity and vitality that strike the eye at every point, it is evident that within a startlingly short period the figures will be doubled. It is a magnificent, an imperial future that awaits the unfolding of time. The rapid development of the state, and the marvelous growth of its agricultural interest, the interest that more than aught else affords the surest foundation for material prosperity, are influences that are operating with signal force upon St. Paul. It is the focus of the railroad system of the great North-west, and this, added to the continuous growth of

immigration, necessarily furnishes a powerful impulse to commercial growth. Its situation at the head of navigation was the primal cause of its great trade, and this union by river and rail transit will always inure to its benefit as giving it low rates of transportation. Minneapolis owes its chief importance to its manufactures, and these, on account of its possession of unrivalled water power, will always grow in magnitude and increase in numbers. St. Paul, on the contrary, will always owe its pre-eminence to mercantile rather than industrial causes. Already of vast importance and extent, its trade is but in its infancy, and the ascendancy already gained in this realm will always be maintained and give it permanent prominence as the great *entrepot* of the North-west.

Unlike most trade centers the situation of St. Paul is one of great natural beauty, offering many attractions to the tourist, many thousands of whom annually arrive. The approach by the winding river which sweeps past the white sandstone bluffs, from which its Indian name of Immi-ja-ska is derived, is one affording gratification to all lovers of scenery. Within easy distance are a number of beautiful lakes, chief of which are lakes Como, Elmo, Phalen, and White Bear, while the walks to the heights afford views of extreme loveliness. The pleasures of its suburban drives, views and resorts, could be greatly enhanced with small outlay of capital. A piece of exquisite rural beauty is the city park, on the shores of Lake Como, containing two hundred and sixty acres of land, possessing a natural adaptation for its purpose rarely to be met with. At present the chief energies of the citizens are turned to more utilitarian ends, to the erection of huge business blocks, the construction and paving of city streets, the opening of sewers, and other objects of more direct practical value made pressingly necessary by the great growth of the city. But when this pressure shall be partly lifted, the increase of population and wealth will result in improvements for merely esthetic purposes, and St. Paul will then become one of the most beautiful residence cities in the world. The natural advantages she offers will be utilized to their highest, and the enjoyment that comes from the contemplation of the beautiful having a reflex influence on the minds of the people will manifest itself in many ways to the advantage of the community at large. Architecturally considered, the city already presents a good appearance

to the stranger, and when the numerous immense buildings now in course of construction in the district devoted principally to wholesale trade are completed, few places of like size can boast of finer structures than St. Paul. In other portions of the city the era of wood has closed, and the era of brick and stone taken its place, so much so that those persons returning to St. Paul after the lapse of but a few years can hardly recognize streets, then containing only frame houses, now lined with more durable structures of brick. The changes in this direction have been particularly marked on Seventh street, which is fast becoming one of the principal streets devoted to retail trade purposes. St. Paul has much accumulated wealth within its limits which finds its expression in the number of handsome residences that ornament its streets in different parts of the city. A particularly eligible district is that in the neighborhood of Summit avenue and the top of St. Anthony Hill. From the height there the views to be obtained of the city and river are very fine.

The changes made in the natural configuration of the land, in order to create this thriving hive of men, have been many. The office of city engineer has been no sinecure, as its records well attest. The inequalities and eccentricities of dame Nature have been tamed and softened, at the expense of much time and money. Hills have been cut down and valleys filled up, swamps drained, and brooks and streams blotted out of existence, and the triumphant toil of man has achieved results thoroughly typical of the enterprising, self-reliant, independent spirit of the country in which we live. It is to be regretted that the founders of St. Paul were too much occupied with the multifarious concerns of their present to look much ahead into the future. Had they possessed sufficient prophetic foresight to see the ultimate destiny of their town, they would undoubtedly have paid more attention to the requirements of the coming great city, and given us wider streets; but had any one of these pioneers given expression to sentiments implying that such mighty progress was likely to be made in the near future, he would no doubt have been stigmatized as a visionary and a dreamer, for it is an important psychological principle that the human mind, so long as it is compelled to strain its faculties in a struggle for existence, cannot indulge in poetic activity. Though there is unmistakable evidence of the streets having been laid out according to a pre-conceived plan, many of them

show plainly that in their infancy they had a wayward will of their own that has required to be since corrected; that, necessarily, however, had to leave many parts somewhat compressed. Much of the second plateau, on which the city is built, is a bed of limestone rock, some twenty feet in thickness, which affords a splendid building material, which has been largely utilized. In some instances the excavations necessary to make the ground ready for building upon have furnished sufficient stone for the building to go up on its site. Underlying this limestone rock, in the main business portion of the city, is a friable, white quartzose sandstone, of unknown depth, easily cut into, and through which all the sewers in that section have been tunneled. There are now nearly fifteen miles of sewers constructed, and more are proposed. The city also has a good natural drainage.

St. Paul has an area of twenty square miles, or 12,800 acres, and possesses $281\frac{1}{4}$ miles of streets graded and improved. The streets are well lighted with gas except in the outlying districts, and water is supplied of a remarkably pure quality from Lake Phalen, which is a short distance from the city, situated at an elevation that affords a good natural pressure.

The public buildings cannot be regarded as of high types of beauty, save and except the Custom House and Post-office on Wabasha street, but the church and school edifices will compare more than favorably with any place of twice the size and importance of St. Paul. Every religious denomination is represented, the number of churches being more than fifty. There are thirteen public schools and sixteen select schools and academics. Libraries, hospitals, orphan asylums and other benevolent and charitable institutions, and other manifestations of higher civilization, a liberal and enlightened daily and weekly press, fourteen building societies teaching frugality and economy, judicious and well-administered laws and an orderly, peaceable population. The ethnological variety of this population is somewhat remarkable; almost all races of people and nationalities are represented in the census reports. And be it observed that this happy commingling of the people of the earth has the effect of rendering St. Paul a liberal-minded city, cosmopolitan in tone, generous in its sympathies, and progressive in its ideas.

The old pioneers that opened up the unknown

country, since become such a thriving commonwealth, are passing away; as a matter of record therefore, it will be well to present a list of those yet retaining a corporate existence in the year 1881. The following are the names of those gentlemen forming the organization known as "The Old Settlers" (which meets in annual sessions), who were present at the last roll-call in June, 1881: H. H. Sibley, Wm. P. Murray, Richard Chute, Bart. Presley, J. W. Bass, Aaron Goodrich, Oliver Parsons, A. D. Nelson, H. F. Masterson, Hon. Alex. Ramsey, Joseph Guion, John B. Spencer, A. L. Larpenteur, H. L. Moss, J. Villaume, Thos. Odell, B. W. Lott, Dr. J. H. Murphy, Sylvester Stateler, B. F. Irvine, A. H. Cavender, David Day, Dr. John Dewey, John Wensinger, Robert Whitacre, Thomas Barton, W. B. Quinn, John A. Ford, Norman W. Kittson, S. P. Folsom, Geo. L. Becker, Edmund Rice, M. N. Kellogg, Lorenzo Hoyt, H. M. Rice, C. V. P. Lull, Capt. R. Blakely, James Shearer, Ans. Northrup, C. E. Leonard, J. D. Ludden, Ed. Bussette, E. Y. Shelley, H. R. Gibbs, B. W. Brunson, W. C. Morrison, Benj. H. Randall, James Thompson, Wm. Russell, E. H. Acker, John Rogers, J. Mahoney, Nathan Myrick, Joseph Reed, W. H. Campbell.

George L. Becker was born February 4th, 1829, in Cayuga county, New York. In 1841, the family moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in 1846 he graduated from the State University there, and immediately after commenced studying law with George Sedgwick of that city, with whom he remained until removing to St. Paul, in October, 1849. From that date until 1857, Mr. Becker practiced his profession in that city. During the last sixteen years he has been actively engaged in the important work of forwarding the railroad interests of the State. In the discharge of his duties he has performed an immense amount of physical and mental labor, at the same time filling responsible public offices. The high, and we may say fully deserved popularity Mr. Becker has always enjoyed, is well evinced in his repeated nomination and election to important offices. He is one of the three original members of the Presbyterian church of St. Paul, organized in 1850. Mr. Becker's marriage with Susannah Ismond, occurred in 1855, at Keesville, New York.

David Day, M. D., is a native of Burke's Garden, Virginia, born September 19th, 1826. In 1846 he went to the lead regions of Wisconsin;

for three years in the summer time, he worked in the mines, and during evenings studied medicine. During the winter season he attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1849. In the spring of that year, he came to St. Paul and began to practice medicine, at which he continued five years. In 1849, he was elected register of deeds. He was a member of the legislatures of 1852 and '53, from Benton county, where he was a temporary resident. In 1854, Dr. Day abandoned the practice and entered the drug business, which he continued until 1866. In 1871, he was appointed one of the board of state prison inspectors; in 1874, one of the commission of state fisheries, and one of the seed wheat commissioners to provide sufferers from grasshoppers with seed. In 1875, he was appointed postmaster of St. Paul, and has held the position since.

Charles E. Flandrau was born July 15, 1828, in New York city. He was educated in Washington and Georgetown, D. C.; followed the sea for three years, then learned the trade of mahogany sawing. Mr. Flandrau studied law, and since locating in St. Paul in 1853, has practiced his profession continually. He was deputy clerk of the United States district court in 1854; member of the territorial council in 1855; United States Indian agent in 1856; member of the constitutional convention of Minnesota in 1857; associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, 1857 to 1864; and judge advocate general of Minnesota in 1858. Mr. Flandrau was president of the first board of trade organized in Minneapolis; he was democratic candidate for governor of Minnesota in 1867, and candidate for chief justice of State in 1869. Judge Flandrau has been twice married, and has two sons and two daughters.

Simeon P. Folsom was born December 27th, 1819, at Ascott, Lower Canada. He is by profession a civil engineer, and attorney at law. He left the home of his childhood in 1839 and came west; became a resident of St. Paul July 25th, 1847. One year was passed in the Mexican war, also three years in the rebellion. During the north-east boundary difficulty between Maine and New Brunswick, he served on the staff of Major-General Bodfish, in February and March, 1839, ranking as major. In 1852-'53 he was clerk in the council of the legislature, and was the first city surveyor of St. Paul in 1854.

Hon. Aaron Goodrich, born July 6th, 1807, is a

native of Cayuga county, New York. The greater part of his education was received at home, his father being a scholar and educator. He moved to Tennessee, where he finished his law studies and commenced practice. In 1847-8, he was a member of the Tennessee legislature, and in 1849 was appointed to the supreme bench of Minnesota. In 1858, Judge Goodrich was appointed a member of a commission to revise the laws and prepare a system of pleadings and practice for the state courts. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln, secretary of legation to Brussels, and served eight years. During that period he had an excellent opportunity to gratify his literary and antiquarian tastes. The judge was originally a whig, and on the demise of that party he joined the republican, but has latterly acted with the democratic party. He is a freemason; is past deputy grand master of the grand lodge of the State; was one of the corporate members of the Minnesota Historical Society, of the grand lodge of the State, and of the Old Settlers' Association. Among the pioneers of the State, none have made a more commendable record than Judge Goodrich.

Isaac V. D. Heard was born August 31st, 1834, at Goshen, Orange county, New York. At the age of eighteen he left home, locating in St. Paul, April 28th, 1851. He acted as clerk in the law offices of Wilken and Van Etten, Ames and Van Etten, and Rice, Hollinshead and Becker. Mr. Heard was a member of the Cullen Guards, adjutant of mounted militia, a member of General Sibley's staff, and acting judge advocate of military commission on trial of the participants in the Sioux war of 1862. He was also prosecuting attorney of Ramsey county eight years, city attorney of St. Paul two and one-half years, and in 1872 was State Senator. While acting as city attorney, he gave recommendation to city council which resulted in the establishment of the State Reform School.

John R. Irvine, deceased, was born November 3, 1812, in Danville, New York. In 1837 he removed to Wisconsin, and in the winter of 1843 came to Minnesota prospecting. He purchased at St. Paul a part of the old Phelan claim, and the next June located there with his family. Upper Third street from Seven Corners to the bluff, was a quagmire almost without bottom, and along the side of the hill near Pleasant and Cottage avenues was a forest of cedar and tamarac, and one could hardly have imagined it becoming the valuable property

it now is. Mr. Irvine was one of the most active and useful citizens of the town; he erected business blocks, mills and warehouses, which stand as a credit to the enterprise of the owner; was also engaged in banking, milling and real estate business. He served in the legislature and other elective bodies, and perhaps no one of the pioneer settlers possessed the esteem of the public more than he.

General R. W. Johnson, son of Rev. Dr. James Johnson, was born in Livingston county, Kentucky, February 7th, 1827. He was appointed cadet to West Point, June 4th, 1844, and was educated at the United States military academy. Stationed at Fort Snelling in 1849, as lieutenant in the United States army. At the breaking out of the rebellion was captain, but rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and brevet major-general. Was married October 30, 1850, to Miss Rachel E. Steele, of St. Paul; married at the residence of General H. H. Sibley, Mendota.

Norman W. Kittson was born March 5, 1814, in Canada. In 1830 he entered the employ of the American Fur Company, and two years later was sent to the headwaters of the Minnesota. From 1834 until 1838 he was in the sutler's department at Fort Snelling, and afterward entered the fur trade on his own account. In 1843 he purchased a tract of land, which was laid out in 1851 as Kittson's addition to St. Paul. That year he was elected a member of the council of the legislature from the Pembina district, and was compelled to ride in a dog-sledge or walk on snowshoes a distance of five hundred miles, to attend the sessions. Mr. Kittson was, in 1858, mayor of St. Paul. He continued his Red River trade until 1860, and afterward became agent for the Hudson Bay Fur Company. In 1879 he secured a large interest in the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad. Purchased in 1881 the Kittsondale stock farm, erected large stables, fitted up a track, and made many fine improvements; he is also expending \$100,000 in a private residence, and making a \$40,000 addition to his Clarendon Hotel. The Commodore is one of the most busy as well as valuable citizens of St. Paul.

William R. Marshall, a native of Missouri, was born October 17, 1825, in Boone county. In 1847 he came to Minnesota and marked out a claim at the Falls of St. Anthony, which he pre-empted in 1849; the latter year he and his brother opened the first general store at St. Anthony. Mr. Marshall was

elected in 1849 to the first territorial legislature of Minnesota. With his brother he removed to St. Paul in 1851 and established the first heavy hardware store in the state; they also opened a banking office. In March, 1855, Mr. Marshall presided at the convention which organized the republican party in this state. January 1861 he, with J. A. Wheelock, established the St. Paul Daily Press, and conducted it until, in 1862, he entered the volunteer army. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and served in General Sibley's campaign against the Indians; was afterward ordered south and became colonel of his regiment, also brevet brigadier-general; was mustered out August 16th, 1865; was elected governor of Minnesota and re-elected in 1867; he served several years as state railroad commissioner.

Lot Moffit, deceased, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, was born in Montgomery county, New York. He learned the business of woolen manufacturing, and in early life operated a mill. In 1848 he came to St. Paul, and the next year went to Arkansas, but returned in 1850 and resided in St. Paul until his death, December 28th, 1870. He was proprietor of the Temperance House in that city. Mr. Moffit never mixed in politics, but held offices in the city council. In 1843 he became a freemason and was prominently identified with that body until his death. He was universally respected wherever known, and was always ready to aid any one in need.

Dr. J. H. Murphy was born January 22d, 1826, in New Jersey. The family moved to Illinois in 1834; he read medicine, attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated in 1850; the year before, he had located at St. Anthony. During the civil war he served in the army as surgeon. Since 1864 St. Paul has been his home; his rides extend over a wide territory, and his skill is appreciated among a very large circle of acquaintances. He has held several civil offices and might have had more if he would have accepted them. Dr. Murphy has been surgeon-general of the state for the past nine years, and is president of the pension bureau; he is a member of the American Medical Association and the State Medical Society. He is a freemason and an odd-fellow.

William P. Murray, born June 21, 1827, is a native of Butler county, Ohio. He studied law, and has been in the practice of his profession more than thirty years. In 1849 he came to St. Paul,

in company with a party who laid out the first wagon road to that city from Prairie du Chein. Mr. Murray is city attorney, and was a member of the legislature for thirteen sessions; as the journals show, he contributed largely to the legislation which laid the foundation of our present common school system; which incorporated and gave life to the many railroads of the State, and which placed the charitable institutions of Minnesota on a sound footing. For sixteen years he was alderman of St. Paul, and six years president of the common council. Mr. Murray's wife was Carrie Conwell, of Indiana.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey was born September 8, 1815, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Being left an orphan, he was assisted in his education by an uncle; commenced reading law in 1837, and in 1839 was admitted to practice. The political life of Mr. Ramsey commenced in 1840, when he was quite active in the whig cause; the next year he was made chief clerk of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania; he was in the lower house of congress from 1843 to 1847. In April, 1849, he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, and removed to St. Paul. During his administration the Governor made several important treaties with Indians, by which the title to large tracts of land was commuted and these lands opened to white settlers. Mr. Ramsey was mayor of St. Paul in 1855, and in 1857 was republican candidate for Governor; two years later he was elected, and again in 1861. No man ever looked after the interests of Minnesota with greater vigilance. Before the expiration of his second term he was elected United States senator and served twelve years. He was appointed secretary of war by President Hayes in 1880, and served during the remainder of his term. He labored earnestly for the interests of the Northwest, and his services will long be gratefully remembered.

Edmund Rice was born February 14, 1819, in Waitsfield, Vermont. In 1838 he went to Michigan, where he read law, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. He served in the Mexican war from 1847 until its close. In 1849 he removed to St. Paul, and practiced his profession there until 1855. From that time his life has been actively devoted to furthering the railroad interests of Minnesota. Mr. Rice not only abandoned a favorite profession and extensive and lucrative practice, but sacrificed largely his means and time to push these railroads. In politics he has always been a demo-

that, he was a "war democrat," and elected as such to the state senate in 1863. The democratic State convention which met in St. Paul in 1879 unanimously tendered Mr. Rice the nomination for governor. He has served in the legislature, in the state senate, and as county commissioner; is now mayor of St. Paul. He married at Kalamazoo, Michigan, Miss Anna Acker.

Captain Louis Robert, deceased, was born January 21, 1811, at Carondelet, Missouri. In 1843 he went to St. Paul, and the year following located there with his family; he embarked in the Indian trade, also purchased land which comprised about half of St. Paul, property which ultimately became worth two or three millions of dollars. Mr. Robert took a prominent part in the Stillwater convention of 1848, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of the capital at St. Paul; he was county commissioner of Ramsey county in 1849. In 1853 he engaged in the steamboat business, and at different times owned five steamers. During the outbreak of 1862 he lost heavily, and only escaped with his life by secreting himself in the swamp while the Indians were searching for him. He married in 1841 Miss Mary Turpin, of St. Louis. Captain Robert was the true embodiment of the pioneer—generous, brave, energetic and liberal; he was widely known throughout the State and as widely respected by all the old settlers.

Henry Hastings Sibley, a native of Michigan, was born February 20, 1811, in Detroit. When 18 years of age he was connected with the American Fur Company, at Mackinac; in 1834 he became a member of a company consisting of Ramsey Crooks, H. L. Dousman, Joseph Roulette, Jr., and himself; that year he established his headquarters at Mendota; the garrison at Fort Snelling and the few settlers located near, comprised all the population of Minnesota. At that time the Mississippi river was the dividing line between Iowa and Wisconsin territories; Mr. Sibley was chosen a delegate from Wisconsin, and during his term secured the passage of the act organizing the territory of Minnesota, and served five years as a delegate to represent it. In 1857 he was elected governor; term of office expired January 1, 1860. He was appointed commander of state troops in 1862; immediately took the field, and after hard marches and severe battles conquered the Indians. President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general and he was afterward brevetted major-general.

Since 1862 he has been a resident of St. Paul; has been president of the State Normal School Board; is president of the Board of Regents of the State University and State Historical Society; also of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and St. Paul Gas Company, and is a director of the First National Bank of that city. The county of Sibley and the city of Hastings were named in honor of General Sibley.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

CHAPTER XLVI.

ORGANIZATION — EARLY SETTLEMENT — TOWNSHIPS
ORGANIZED — BIOGRAPHICAL.

The bill which fixed the boundaries of Hennepin county passed the territorial legislature in 1852, and was approved March 6th of the same year. Previous to the passage of this act it formed a part of Dakota county. The bill provided that it should embrace "so much of Dakota county as lies north of the Minnesota river, west of the Mississippi, and east of a line, commencing at a place known as the Little Rapids, on said Minnesota river; thence in a direct line north by west, to the fork of Crow river; thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi." The bill further provided that Hennepin county be attached to Ramsey county for judicial purposes, "until further provided for." For elective purposes it was to remain, as then, in conjunction with Dakota county, so far as related to the election of a councillor and two representatives, until the next apportionment. Section third of the bill provided that, "When the treaty of Mendota, concluded with the Dakota Indians, shall be ratified by the United States Senate, the county of Hennepin shall be entitled to elect, at the next general election, such county and other officials as the organized counties were entitled to." Section fourth provided that the county commissioners elected should be authorized to establish the county seat temporarily, "until the same is permanently established by the legislature, or authorized votes of the qualified voters of said county." The county was formally organized on the 21st of October, 1852. Eleven days previous an election was held at the house of John H. Stevens at which seventy-three votes were polled, representing about one-half of the voters residing in the county. An-

other voting place was fixed at Mendota, for the accommodation of those living along the Minnesota river. Previous to the election a mass meeting was held, at which the following ticket was nominated, irrespective of party:

Dr. A. E. Ames, representative; Alexander Moore, John Jackins and Joseph Dean, county commissioners; John T. Mann, county treasurer; John H. Stevens, register of deeds; Warren Bristol, district attorney; Isaac Brown, sheriff; David Gorham, coroner; Joel B. Bassett, judge of probate; Charles W. Christmas, county surveyor; Edwin Hedderly, Eli Pettijohn, S. A. Goodrich, assessors; George Parks, road commissioner. The entire ticket was elected without opposition and the parties named became the first officers of Hennepin county. They were nominated and elected without effort on their part, and in many instances against their expressed wish. The first meeting of the board of county commissioners was held on the 21st of October and Alexander Moore chosen chairman. Dr. H. Fletcher was the first justice of the peace before the county organization, and Edwin Hedderly the first after the county organization.

The name Snelling was inserted in the original bill for organizing the county by John H. Stevens, by whom it was drafted; by the suggestion and strong support of Hon. Martin McLeod, the name Snelling was struck out and Hennepin inserted. At the next session of the territorial legislature a bill was passed changing the boundaries on the southwest to make room for a county seat at Chaska.

In 1856, the boundaries on the east were changed so as to include St. Anthony within the county limits.

Of the counties bordering on the Minnesota river, Hennepin county can never occupy a secondary place in interest; indeed, the foremost place among the counties of the whole State must be awarded it both by reason of priority in settlement and as being the nucleus from which the other settlements radiated, to say nothing of the commercial and manufacturing importance to which it has attained. The name, too, is suggestive of more than common interest. Hennepin, whose life was one of romantic adventure, is here immortalized in the name of the county containing the falls that he discovered and so much admired. He was born in Flanders in 1640, became a missionary to Canada in 1670, and in 1680 discovered

the falls now known as the Falls of St. Anthony. It was Father Hennepin who robbed them of their beautiful Indian name, Kakabika-Irara, meaning severed rock, curling water, and substituted the name of his patron saint. He describes the impressive ceremonies by which a chief presented his offering to the Great Spirit, one of whose abodes the Indians supposed this waterfall to be, paid his adorations and besought him for success in the enterprises undertaken. Jonathan Carver gives a similar and more striking account of these Indian ceremonies. He came in 1767, and exhibited here the speculating genius of his Yankee ancestors, together with a close observation of things the records of which are a valuable acquisition to the early lore of Minnesota. He was the first of the numerous land speculators. He roamed about much with a keen eye to the main chance, while he at the same time took in the scenery, the future probabilities, and ventured various prophecies for the future of the State, predicting that what is now St. Paul would soon have eastern and western communication.

Leaping over the intervening years, we come to events connected with the settlement of the county.

In 1805, Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike was ordered to what is now Minnesota to expel British traders and form alliances with the Indians. He accomplished his purpose and obtained a grant from the Sioux, for the purpose of the establishment of military posts, of nine miles square, at the mouth of the St. Croix; also from below the confluence of the Minnesota, up the Mississippi, to include the falls of St. Anthony, extending nine miles on each side of the river. For this grant the United States paid two thousand dollars, and granted to the Sioux permission to pass and repass, hunt or make any other use of the said districts as they had formerly done. No occupation under this grant was ever taken at the mouth of the St. Croix, and none at the mouth of the St. Peter's, now Minnesota, until 1819, when Colonel Leavenworth, with the Fifth United States Infantry, was dispatched to establish the post. On his way he garrisoned the posts at Prairie du Chien and Rock Island with detachments of his regiment, completed the organization of Crawford county, Territory of Michigan, which then included a large portion of the present State of Minnesota, and proceeded to the point fixed upon for the fort. He arrived in September, and built temporary barracks on the opposite side of the river

from the present fort, the remains of which are still visible above the present village of Menota. Log cabins, plastered with clay, constituted the barracks for the ensuing winter. Here the officers and their wives, who accompanied them, spent the winter. The corner-stone of the fort was laid September 20th of the following year by Colonel Leavenworth, but he was superseded by Colonel Josiah Snelling, by whom the fort was completed and named Fort St. Anthony. This name was changed, by suggestion of General Winfield Scott, in 1824, after his inspection of the work, to Fort Snelling, as a compliment to the skillful management of its construction by the officer in command.

Henceforth, Fort Snelling became a landmark and the point of departure for operations of all kinds. The first saw-mill in Minnesota was the Government mill, built in 1822 within the military reservation at the falls of St. Anthony. The first farming in Minnesota was an experiment by Lieutenant Camp in 1823, within the reservation, which resulted successfully. To the saw-mill, a run of mill-stones was added for grinding provender, in 1823, which was the first grinding done in Minnesota.

In 1823 the first steamboat, the Virginia, passed the rapids at Rock Island and came up to the fort. The practicability of navigation was thus demonstrated, but regular mails to the fort were not established for many years after. The arrival of this steamboat was an important event in the development of the North-west, while it was a matter of astonishment and horror to the Indians. To them it appeared a huge monster, threatening death and destruction as it filled the air with the hot breath of its puffing and coughing. First the women and children took to flight, while the braves attempted to exhibit indifference, although disposed to give the monster a wide berth.

After the boat was fastened and the blowing off of steam began, the bravest yielded to the prevailing panic and sought cover in hiding places at a safe distance. The scene for a few moments was ludicrous. Women and children were running with their disheveled hair flowing; mothers forgetting their children in their terror.

The fort, from the date of its erection, became the center from which the American fur traders branched out their trading posts, those of the North-western, a British company, having been long before discontinued by authority of the

United States government. Here occurred the first white marriage in Minnesota, Lieutenant Green to a daughter of Captain Gooding, in 1820, and during the same year occurred the first birth, a daughter of Colonel Snelling, that died the following year. Here the first settlers found a harborage, and the first missionaries to the Sioux a resting place and encampment.

For many years the fur traders and the French voyageurs in their employ, comprised the bulk of the white population of the North-west. Operations had been carried on since 1670 in the North, by the Hudson Bay Company, and later by the North-western Fur Company, who, in 1798, established trading posts in Minnesota.

With these companies whisky was the most important article of trade, and in their wake followed drunkenness and licentiousness. Hundreds of half-breeds, speaking the languages of both parents, and uniting the bad traits of both, resulted from the licentious intercourse of fur traders and voyageurs with the native tribes. Disputes arose in 1816 between these rival British companies. The North-western Fur Company, whose headquarters were Canada, traded by way of the lakes and had virtually pre-empted the territory claimed by Lord Selkirk before his colony arrived and did not recognize his claim as a part of the Hudson Bay Company's territory, as they had never before extended their lines so far south. What is well known now was not well understood when Charles II. made his grant to the Hudson Bay Company.

Maps and charts made out at the time indicate a small territory, while the boundary lines are immense in extent. It is not, therefore, remarkable that a misapprehension should have existed in regard to their boundaries. The Hudson Bay Company transported their goods by way of Hudson Bay. After the establishment of the Red River settlement by Lord Selkirk in 1812, petty strife began, which, in 1816, culminated in open hostilities. In consequence of these hostilities, the colony of Red River was greatly weakened by emigration to the United States and Canada. The great flood on the Red River, in 1825, was another cause for emigration. With the emigrants went large numbers of the half-breeds and voyageurs to connect themselves with the operations of the American fur companies, who offered better terms and better treatment than they had received from the haughty and overbearing Hud-

son Bay Company. They scattered through the country and with an instinct as unerring as the Indians, selected the most eligible sites on the streams.

We find them along the St. Croix, at St. Paul, at St. Anthony, and all available points, occupying the ground before the white settlers arrived.

They were usually crowded out without much difficulty, and moved from claim to claim. Occasionally, when the characteristics of the prevailing race predominated, they made good their claims and held them against intruders.

Omitting minor events and the petty operations of traders, voyageurs and half-breeds, we come to the year 1837, memorable for the consummation of the treaties with the Chippewas and Sioux, by which the pineries of the North-west were ceded to the United States. This was a time of speculation, when town builders multiplied and stakes were stuck, trees blazed and hastily-built shanties sprung up at all eligible sites.

In 1838, Franklin Steele, who had made his first claim at the falls of St. Croix, sold out his claim to accept the appointment of sutler at Fort Snelling. Watching, however, the favorable time, he made the claim at St. Anthony Falls in June, 1838, built a claim cabin, and from that date until his death, in 1880, was a powerful and devoted friend to Hennepin county. He kept his residence at the fort, employing his means in profitable enterprises until the time came for the development of the vast water-power at the Falls of St. Anthony. This was the first claim made within the present limits of Hennepin county, if we except those attempted by officers of the fort, which an act of congress made inoperative, and those made by traders and half-breeds, none of which were continued or improved. With the latter class belongs a claim made in 1826 by J. R. Brown, the pioneer town builder of Minnesota, at Brown's creek, now Minnehaha. The little stream is said to have received its name in honor of Major General Brown, previous to the occupation of J. R. Brown.

In 1847, the first enterprise in the county limits outside the reservation, began in the erection of Mr. Steele's saw-mill at St. Anthony. The circumstances connected with the erection of the mill were as follows:

In June of this year William A. Cheever obtained a claim near the present site of the university,

crowding out perhaps or buying off some of the half-breeds who had possession of all the valuable locations near the falls, not covered by the claim of Franklin Steele. Through Mr. Cheever negotiations were opened between Hon. Robert Rantoul and Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts and Franklin Steele, which culminated July 10th in the sale to them of nine-tenths of the water-power for twelve thousand dollars, and following the sale measures were at once taken for the erection of mills.

One of the half-breed claimants above alluded to is too important a character to be overlooked, and this is the famous guide Pierre Bottineau, who had been piloting emigrants from the Red River country since 1834, and in 1845 moved on a claim at St. Anthony Falls. June 9th, 1846, he purchased for \$150 of Findley and Russell, traders at Fort Snelling, a claim extending from Boom island to the stone arch bridge. To this he added other claims, and was an extensive owner of land which became quite valuable, a portion of which was platted as an addition to St. Anthony, and is now known as Bottineau's addition.

In an address of Judge Atwater we find Charles Wilson was the first American settler at St. Anthony. He arrived in the spring of 1847. He may have been connected with the fur trade, but does not appear in the history of the development at the falls.

Most of those who came to build the mill and enter into lumbering enterprises became identified with the interests of the county as permanent settlers. Ard Godfrey was secured from Maine to superintend the construction of the mill, and arrived in the fall of 1847. During this year John Rollins, Calvin A. Tuttle, Luther Patch and his son Edward, Sumner W. Farnham, Caleb D. Dorr, Robert W. Cummings, Charles W. Stimpson, R. P. Russell, John McDonald, Samuel Ferrald, Joseph and William R. Marshall, Daniel Stanchfield and others arrived. Luther Patch brought his wife and two daughters, who were the first resident white women at St. Anthony. Calvin A. Tuttle brought his family. R. P. Russell brought a small stock of goods from the fort, where he had been since 1839, and in connection with Tuttle, opened a store, the first in St. Anthony, in a room of the log house on Steele's claim, occupied at the same time by Luther Patch and family as a residence. Mr. Russell and Miss Patch were married October 3d, 1848, the first wedding in St. Anthony.

The winter of 1847-8 was fraught with misfortunes. In addition to minor details, Rantoul and Cushing failed to meet their payments, and when their paper came back protested, it was a source of great embarrassment to Franklin Steele, and, as all depended on him, to the whole settlement. In spite of all difficulties Steele's mill began to run in the spring of 1848, and many of the inconveniences disappeared. Many new settlers came in and new houses were built.

It must be borne in mind that up to this time these lands still belonged to the United States government. No survey had been made, and no title to the land had been or could be conveyed until such survey was made and recorded. Settlements were simply squatters' claims, and all exchanges, transfers and deeds had been in anticipation of the survey and government land sale. In 1848 the sale took place, and the lands were entered by the several claimants at the government price, one dollar and a quarter per acre.

In 1849 John H. Stevens, the first settler of Minneapolis, came up in a party of ten enterprising men. They stopped first at St. Paul, but soon set out on foot to examine the Canaan of their hopes, determined to make this their future home.

When they reached Fort Snelling they, like all their predecessors, coveted the forbidden fruit, the land within the reservation. They were fully satisfied, however, when they reached St. Anthony, where the land was open for occupancy. The country charmed them beyond any they had ever seen, and they forgot their fatigue in admiration.

Contentment did not long remain with Colonel Stevens, while the unoccupied lands which have since become the site of Minneapolis lay within reach but unoccupied, and the best claims on the St. Anthony side taken.

Permission was obtained in 1849 from the secretary of war by Hon. Robert Smith to occupy a claim, including the old mill and house built so long ago by the quartermaster of Fort Snelling. John H. Stevens obtained by similar correspondence permission to take a claim on the west side of the river. Late in the fall of 1849 Mr. Stevens commenced building his house, and the following spring completed it and moved on his claim. His was the first house in Minneapolis, with the exception of the Government house on the knoll near the mill, built in 1822. Stevens' claim extended from that of Hon.

Robert Smith, just at the falls, along the river to Bassett's creek. The Nicollet House occupies now what was about the centre of this claim. Following these claims come J. P. Miller, Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, John Jackins, Warren Bristol, Allen Harmon, Dr. A. E. Ames, Edward Murphy, Charles Hong, J. B. Bassett, Emanuel Case, Waterman Stinson, Edwin Hedderly, Charles W. Christmas, Judge Isaac Atwater and others, some with and others without permission from the war department.

The cabins of these settlers were scattered over what is now Minneapolis at intervals of about half a mile. They had no churches nor permanent improvements until after 1855, when the reservation was reduced and the land placed in market as government land. In April and May the settlers were able to prove up and obtain title to their lands.

Soon the two great incorporated companies that now control the water power took hold of its development. The St. Anthony Water Power Company took control from the center of the channel on the west side of Hennepin Island to the east shore. The Minneapolis Mill Company took control of the remainder, from the center to the west shore.

The settlement and growth of Minneapolis from this time was marvellous, and we find it in 1881 with a population of 50,000, covering an area of nine square miles with houses, the largest city north-west of Chicago and Milwaukee, and except St. Louis and Kansas City, the largest between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

On the admission of the state of Minnesota in 1858 the county was organized with the same boundaries and the county commissioners organized the various towns. Most of the towns still exist under the same names and boundaries, although some changes have occurred in regard to both, and some new ones have been carved out of the old. Medina did not exist by that name, but a part of what is now Medina was organized as Hamburg. Crystal Lake did not exist at all, but has since been organized as has Champlin, and the boundaries of all the eastern tier of towns have been changed to conform to the new organization.

Settlements in most of the towns were made from 1852 to 1854, but town organization did not take place until 1858, when the state government was erected.

As Fort Snelling was included within the limits

of Richfield, called Richland at the time of organization, the first settlement was, as a matter of course, made in this town.

The Swiss from Lord Selkirk's colony came here. Philander Prescott, known as interpreter and Indian farmer, settled in Richfield and built a mill. He resided here until his tragic death in the Indian massacre in 1862 near Fort Ridgely. Richfield has within its bounds the famous Minnehaha Falls, rendered immortal to fame by Longfellow's poems.

The town has now a population of 1,501; area of 22,988 acres, the assessed value of which in 1880 was \$702,670; personal property, \$119,614.

Bloomington is one of the oldest towns in the county. Peter Quinn was the first white man to settle and cultivate the soil of this town. He was appointed Indian farmer, in accordance with the treaty, and began his work in 1843 and remained until 1854. He came into the county in 1824, after being many years in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company.

Rev. Gideon H. Pond, who with his brother Samuel, organized the first mission to the Dakotas, moved here with his Indian bands in 1843 from Lake Calhoun. Hon. Martin McLeod, whose romantic career ended here, came to Minnesota over the Northern plains from the Red River, in 1837, and nearly paid with his life for his temerity in making the perilous journey during the winter. His two companions, Parys and Hays, perished, and only the indomitable pluck of Pierre Bottineau, the guide, brought McLeod through. Mr. McLeod was a man of good education, and filled with credit many important offices in the county.

The settlement of the town was mainly subsequent to 1852. The present population is 820; acres of land, 23,205, of which the assessed value is \$460,538; assessed valuation of personal property, \$52,320.

Eden Prairie, like the two preceding towns, borders on the Minnesota river. The town was first settled in 1852 by John McKenzie, David Livingston, Alexander Gould, Hiram Abbott, Samuel Mitchell and sons, R. Neill, Aaron Gould and others. In this town, only a few days subsequent to the town organization, a fearful Indian battle was fought between about 200 Chippewas and sixty or seventy Dakotas, in which the latter were victorious. The battle was witnessed by some of the settlers.

The present population is 749; acres of land

19,883; of which the assessed valuation is \$266,303; assessed valuation of personal property, \$38,293.

Besides these three towns on the river, the county embraces seventeen others, making twenty in all; Minnetonka, Excelsior, Minnetrista, Independence, Medina, Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Osseo, Champlin, Dayton, Hassan, Greenwood, Corcoran, Maple Grove, Plymouth, Minneapolis and St. Anthony. The length of the county from north to south is about thirty-two miles; its greatest breadth about twenty-eight.

It embraces an area of 354,904.96 acres. The forty-fifth parallel of latitude passes through the middle of the county as well as through the principal city, Minneapolis. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the county, in 1880, was \$38,183,474. Its population by the census of 1880 was 67,013. A simple statement of the receipts and shipments of the principal commodities by the various railroads to and from Minneapolis during the year ending May 31st, 1880, will indicate the extent of the business of the county, although it will not embrace all.

Shipments of lumber, 1,467,700,000 feet; flour, 1,650,630 barrels; millstuffs, 55,746 tons; wheat, 76,000 bushels; corn, 113,850 bushels; merchandise, 10,166 cars; oats, 57,200 bushels; machinery, 743 cars; live stock, 774 cars; other articles, 1,623 cars. Total shipments of all kinds, 48,447 cars.

Railroad receipts of leading articles: Wheat, 8,103,708 bushels; corn, 392,200 bushels; oats 262,100 bushels; barley, 70,700 bushels; flaxseed, 124,900 bushels; mill-feed, 9,176 tons; lumber, 22,770,000 feet; flour, 110,700 barrels; merchandise, 12,643 cars; live stock, 929 cars; machinery, 730 cars; barrel stock, 1,229 cars; coal, 2,713 cars; all other articles, 4,265 cars. Total of all kinds of freight, 47,307 cars.

Following we give a few biographical sketches of early settlers.

Dr. Alfred Elisha Ames, deceased, was born December 14th, 1814, in Colchester, Vermont. In 1832 he went to Painesville, Ohio, where he attended school during the winter, working for his board with a doctor. He became interested in medicine, and read it whenever opportunity was afforded. In 1836 he, with his newly-wedded wife, Martha A. Pratt, migrated to Boone county, Illinois, where his father's family had preceded him. He attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1845.

Come to Minnesota in 1851, he located a claim and built a shanty on the present site of Minneapolis. He formed a partnership with Dr. J. H. Murphy and began his practice of medicine at St. Anthony. In 1852 Dr. Ames was elected to the territorial legislature, and in 1854 was chosen probate judge. He drew the bill for incorporating the village of Minneapolis, in 1856, and was appointed its postmaster. In 1868 he visited his native place, also California, then returned to this city and continued practice here until his death in September, 1874. Dr. Ames was a member of the Episcopal church. He was a member, and usually a leader in all medical societies, and also actively interested in all matters pertaining to educational advantages. Dr. Ames was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of masonry.

Judge Isaac Atwater is a native of Homer, Cortland county, New York, and a graduate of Yale College, also of the Yale law school. Upon being admitted to the bar he commenced a successful practice in New York city, which he continued until 1850, when he removed to St. Anthony and entered into partnership with Hon. John W. North. Judge Atwater was appointed one of the regents of the State University, also secretary of the board, which responsible position he held for nine years. He was editor-in-chief of the St. Anthony Express from 1851 until his elevation to the supreme bench, upon the organization of the state government, in 1857. In 1864 he resigned the office of supreme judge in consequence of a determination to visit the Pacific states, where he remained three years in the practice of his profession, after which he returned to Minneapolis. For years he occupied a seat in the city council, and was a member of the board of education, of which body he was for three years the president. Judge Atwater belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church, and is one always ready to bestow aid and assist in the elevation of mankind. In 1849 he married Miss P. A. Sanborn, a lady who is universally respected.

John Berry, deceased, one of the pioneers of Hennepin county, was born in Buxton, Maine, in 1801. Came to St. Anthony in 1851, and followed farming. He was the first man to raise a crop on the west side, having made a claim on section 31, east of Cedar lake, in April, 1851, and resided there until 1857, after which time he lived in the city. He married Hannah Bunker, February 12th, 1826. The children living are: Mrs. W. A.

Rowell, of Minneapolis; Mrs. D. L. Paine, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mark T., surveyor and superintendent for Dean and Harrison. Mrs. Berry died April 23d, 1879. Mr. Berry lived with his son, Mark T., until his death, which occurred in April, 1881.

A. H. Bode was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1838. He came to America and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1848, and attended the public schools of that city until 1853, when he entered a lawyer's office. In August, 1865, he came to Minnesota as general freight and ticket agent of the Minnesota Central Railway, and after its purchase by the Milwaukee and St. Paul, remained as general agent until 1871. Since 1873 he has been with the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway. He was married at Horicon, Wisconsin, December 26th, 1858. They have eight children.

R. W. Cummings, a native of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, was born in June, 1825. He located at Cottage Grove, Minnesota, in 1845. There he opened a farm and made some improvements, but lost it, because of being a minor. In 1847 he came to St. Paul and worked as clerk for Mr. Jackson in the mercantile business. The fall following he came to St. Anthony and made a claim at what is now the junction of the main line and branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, improved it and followed general farming until 1853, when he went into the real estate business, and has been thus occupied until the present time; his office is at 100 Central avenue. Mr. Cummings' wife was Martha Estes, of St. Anthony.

Ard Godfrey, a native of Penobscot county, Maine, was born at Orono, January 18th, 1813. His father and elder brother being mill-wrights, he learned that trade, and at the age of eighteen had charge of building a lumber-mill. In 1847 he came to St. Anthony to take charge of the improvements of the water power then inaugurated by Franklin Steele, Rantoul and others. In 1852 he had a claim made for him by Captain Monroe, of Fort Snelling, near Minnehaha Falls, where he has since lived, with the exception of seven years spent in this city, to give his children better educational advantages. In 1853 he built a saw-mill on Minnehaha creek, and 1866 a grist-mill; both were destroyed by fire. He was married in January, 1838, to Harriet N. Burr, of Maine.

John G. Lennon was born at Bolton, England, July 6th, 1815. He came to America in 1841, as

supercargo of a vessel, for the firm in whose employ he had been. In 1843 located at St. Croix Falls, remaining two years, when he returned to St. Louis and engaged with the American Fur Company. He returned to Mendota, Minnesota, in 1846, and the next year removed to St. Paul. In 1849 he took charge of the St. Anthony outfit, and remained until 1856; then began business for himself in the mercantile and lumbering line. This he sold in 1859, and removed to Sibley county, remaining until the rebellion. He accompanied the Sibley expedition to Devil's Lake and the Missouri river, as assistant in the commissary department under Captain Forbes. He returned to Fort Snelling in the fall of 1863, then went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was quartermaster of the first division of the Sixteenth corps under General Mower. They disbanded at Louisville Kentucky, where he remained in the real estate business and prosecuting claims for the Government. In 1873 he returned to Minneapolis, and has since continued in the real estate business. During the winter of 1877 he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he has never fully recovered. He was married at Fort Snelling to Mary B. McLain, in 1851. Their children are Catherine and John.

Anson Northrup, one of the most noteworthy characters in the roll of pioneers, was born in Connewango, New York, January 3d, 1817, where he lived with his father till the spring of 1839, when he moved to Morgan county, Illinois. In May, 1844, he moved to what is now Stillwater and built a hotel, the first house in the place. He also bought 160 acres of land which now embraces about one-half the site of that vigorous young city. In 1849, he sold his interest there and built the American House at St. Paul, the first all frame building in the place. The American was formally opened to the public July 4th, 1850, and soon thereafter sold, after which Mr. Northrup came to St. Anthony and commenced the erection of the St. Charles Hotel. In 1858, he visited the Pacific coast, returning after an absence of four months.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Northrup entered the army, receiving the appointment of wagon-master in the First Regiment Minnesota volunteers. In August, 1862, he obtained leave of absence, and hastened home to aid in protecting the home borders. The day following his arrival in Minneapolis, he obtained a captain's commission from Governor Ramsey, with instructions to raise

a company of mounted men, and proceed with all haste to the relief of Fort Ridgely, which was then besieged by the murderous savages.

It is but simple justice to state here that Captain Northrup was the first to relieve the distressed inmates of the fortress. Others, with less modesty, and as surely with less honesty, have claimed the laurels due only to this old patriot, who never courted even a passing compliment for his timely services. Since the close of the war, Captain Northrup's life has been marked by the same spirit of change and adventure that characterized his previous years. For two years he kept the First National Hotel, five years was spent at Duluth, mainly in contracting and jobbing for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and in 1874, he came to St. Paul, then took a short trip to Texas, from whence he returned to St. Paul, and remained until May, 1880, when he removed to Fort Snelling and opened a boarding-house. Mr. Northrup put up the first brick building in Minneapolis. Anson Northrup married Miss Betsey Jane Edwards, August 23d, 1838, at Waterbury, N. Y., by whom he has had ten children, six of whom are now living.

John Sargent Pillsbury, ex-governor of the state of Minnesota, is a native of Sutton, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, born July 29, 1828. When about 16 he entered business as salesman in a store at Warner. He then removed to Concord, where he remained four years in the business of merchant tailor and cloth dealer. In 1855 he located at St. Anthony, Minnesota, engaging in the hardware business with success. In 1858 he was elected a member of the city council and re-elected for six successive years. In 1863 he was appointed one of the regents of the University of Minnesota, and its present gratifying condition is largely owing to his prudent endeavors. In 1872 he engaged in the manufacture of flour in Minneapolis, with his nephew, C. A. Pillsbury. In 1863, he was elected state senator from Hennepin county, and re-elected for four following terms, and again in 1872 and the succeeding term. In 1875 Mr. Pillsbury was elected governor, and re-elected in 1877 and 1879. His administration has been marked by a thorough devotion to the interests of the people of this state. He married in Warner, New Hampshire, November 3, 1866, Miss Mahala Fisk. They have had four children: Ida, Susie May, Sadie Belle and Alfred Fisk.

Rev. Gideon H. Pond was born in Washington,

Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 30, 1810. In 1834 he received a letter from his brother, Samuel W. Pond, a school teacher at Galena, Illinois, proposing a missionary enterprise to the Dakota Indians. The proposition was accepted, and in 1834 provided with neither brass, scrip nor purse he joined his brother, and arrived at Fort Snelling in May. They began their labors among the small bands of Dakotas around Lake Calhoun and Harriet. They built a rude cabin on the east shore of Lake Calhoun, and labored together three years, when Gideon H. leaving his brother in charge, went to Lac qui Parle, where a Presbyterian church had been organized, and offered his services as Indian farmer and teacher. He remained there a few years and returned to Lake Harriet.

In 1843, owing the repeated disturbances between the Chippewas and Dakotas, the latter changed their location to the banks of the Minnesota river. Mr. Pond followed their fortunes and located in Bloomington, where his family now live. Services were held every Sabbath, and schools were maintained during the week, for the red children, by Mr. Pond and his assistants.

In 1852, in accordance with a treaty, the Indians were removed from the vicinity, but Mr. Pond had become attached to this place as a home and remained here until his death. Mr. Pond was married November 2, 1837, at Lac qui Parle, to Miss Sarah Poage, who died in 1853. In 1854 he married Mrs. Sarah Hopkins, widow of a missionary who was drowned in the Minnesota river at St. Peter. Mr. Pond died January 20, 1878.

Captain John Rollins, one of the pioneers of this region, was born in New Sharon, Franklin county, Maine, March 23, 1806. In the fall of 1848 he came to Minnesota, arriving at St. Anthony Falls in December. At that time there were only four houses in the place. The following spring he brought out his family and has since been a resident of Minneapolis. For two years he navigated the Mississippi above the falls, on the little steamer Governor Ramsey. He has since been chiefly interested in lumbering and farming. Married at Newport, Maine, in 1832, Miss Betsey Martin, who has borne him nine children, seven of whom are living.

Roswell P. Russell, one of the oldest settlers in this county, was born at Richland, Vermont, March 15, 1820. He engaged with one McKenzie to go to Fort Snelling and take charge of the

stock of goods taken there by Baker. From Prairie du Chien to La Crosse they came in a Mackinaw boat, but at the latter place the boat was frozen in and they were obliged to pursue their journey on foot.

They arrived at Fort Snelling about the 5th of November, 1839, and he remained there until 1847 when he and Findley made a claim on the east side, extending from Boom Island to the present stone arch bridge, and back indefinitely; two years after they sold this claim to Pierre Bottineau. In 1847, Mr. R. P. Russell opened the first store in St. Anthony, in a two story building of hewn logs erected by Franklin Steele.

In 1854 he was appointed receiver in the land office, which position he filled three years. In the fall of 1858 he bought the hardware stock of Spear & Davison, which he sold two years later and turned his attention to farming until 1862, when he, in company with George Huy, erected a planing mill; in 1878 they added to the building and converted it into a flour mill. He was also one of the firm who, in 1870, built the Dakota mill. Mr. Russell has been active in both public and private life; has served one term in the legislature, and often in town offices; he was the first chairman of the town board, and holds that position at the present writing. October 3, 1848, his marriage occurred with Marion Patch.

Franklin Steele was born in 1813, in Pennsylvania. When a youth he was advised by Andrew Jackson, late president of the United States, to identify himself with the West. Mr. Steele and two or three others, in the summer of 1837, came to the Falls of St. Croix and made claim to the valuable water-power there. The following winter was passed in Washington and elsewhere, but in the summer of 1838 he returned, and upon being appointed sutler to the army, at Fort Snelling, he disposed of the St. Croix property and became interested on the east side of St. Anthony's Falls. It was not until 1848 that there was a sale of lands by the government, and that year he completed the first saw-mill on the east side of the falls. In 1851 he secured a site for the preparatory department of the University of Minnesota, and was the largest contributor toward the erection of the first academic building. It was Franklin Steele who contracted for the swinging of a wire suspension bridge over the Mississippi just above the cataract, the first bridge which spanned the great river from Lake Itasca to the

Gulf of Mexico. During the Indian outbreak of 1862 Mr. Steele hurried to the scene of slaughter with the necessary supplies, riding in an open buggy, at the head of the column. In 1843 he married in Baltimore, Anna Barney, and with his bride, came to Fort Snelling when it was surrounded by Indians. During the latter years of his life he passed the winters in Washington but always spoke of Minnesota as his home. While riding with an acquaintance on the 9th of September, 1880, Mr. Steele was suddenly seized with dizziness, soon after lost consciousness, and at an early hour the next morning his spirit departed to his God. It will be long before his friends and his family will forget Franklin Steele.

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

Colonel John H. Stevens, the pioneer of Minneapolis proper, is a native of Lower Canada, where he was born June 13th, 1820. His first move was to the lead mines of Illinois and Wisconsin. During the war with Mexico, he served with the army of invasion and after the war closed, he came to the territory of Minnesota, which had recently been set apart from Iowa. He located on the original townsite of Minneapolis, opposite the Falls of St. Anthony. The nearest habitation of white men was Fort Snelling. He has lived to see grow from his humble home a city of fifty thousand souls. He has frequently been honored with seats in the senate and house of representatives in the state legislature, and has also held high and responsible offices of trust and honor, both civil and military, with the greatest success and credit. He was married May 10th, 1850, in Rockford, Illinois, to Miss Francis H. Miller, of Oneida county, New York.

William Drew Washburn, was born at Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, January 14th, 1831. He graduated from Bowdoin College, and was admitted to the bar in 1857; the same year he came west, and was appointed agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, in which he afterwards became a partner. In 1861 he was commissioned by President Lincoln, surveyor general of Minnesota; built a large saw-mill, and has since been actively engaged in the lumber trade. He was the chief mover in projecting the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway; he is president of the company. In 1872, he built the finest lumber mill in the state, at Anoka, and has since built a large flouring mill at the same place. In 1873, he, with

others, built the Palisade mill, here. November, 1878, he was elected representative of the third congressional district, and in 1880 re-elected. He married in 1859, Lizzie Muzzie, of Bangor, Maine.

Henry T. Welles, was born April 3d, 1821^o, in Hartford county, Connecticut. Belonging to one of the best families of his native state, he was favored with rare advantages, and in 1843 graduated from Trinity College, Hartford. The first ten years after leaving college were mostly spent on the farm, divided with duties of a public character, and in 1850 he was honored with a seat in the legislature of his native state. Upon his arrival at St. Anthony in 1853 he became interested in the lumber business, and also purchased considerable real estate. In 1855 he was elected mayor of that city. He removed to Minneapolis in 1856, since which time he has been closely identified with the interests of the city. Mr. Welles has held various offices of trust, but since 1864 has had neither time nor inclination to engage in political matters; he never hesitates, however, to give substantial aid in all matters that are of advantage to the city and state of his adoption.

J. C. Whitney was born in April, 1818, at Springfield, Vermont. In 1829, moved with his parents to Canada, and remained until twenty years of age. He attended college, at Oberlin, Ohio, and in 1849, graduated from Union Seminary, New York. The same year removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church until 1853; at that time he came to Minneapolis, and held the position of pastor of the First Presbyterian church here four years. In 1857 removed to Forest City, and returned here in 1860. In 1862, enlisted and served three years; was appointed quartermaster with the rank of captain. Returned in 1865 and engaged in real estate business. Mr. Whitney married in 1849, Eliza Bayard.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

CHAPTER XLVII.

COUNTY CREATED—SETTLEMENT AT HASTINGS—
SETTLEMENT OF TOWNSHIPS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dakota was one of the nine original counties created by the first territorial legislature. The

act was passed October 27th, 1849, which defined the boundaries and declared the existence of this county.

Those boundaries were scarcely such, however, as the boundaries of to-day. All that portion of the territory "lying south of a line running due west from the mouth of Clear Water river to the Missouri river, and north of the north boundary line of Wabasha county," was erected into a separate county, called Dakota ("allied") from the Indian tribe that inhabited it.

The north boundary line of Wabasha county, referred to above, is given in the laws of 1849 as "a line running due west from a point on the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of St. Croix river, to the Missouri river." This immense territory included ten or twelve of the counties of to-day, but scarcely embraced the northern half of Dakota county as bounded at present.

Under the revised statutes, all the territory west of the Mississippi river, and east of a line running from Medicine Bottle's village at Pine Bend, due south to the Iowa line, was erected into a separate county known as Wabasha. This included Hastings and other valuable portions of the present Dakota county.

By the revision, also, Dakota county was made to consist of "all that part of the territory west of the Mississippi river, and lying west of the county of Wabasha, and south of a line beginning at the mouth of Crow river, and up said river and the north branch thereof to its source, and thence due west to the Missouri river."

Dakota county continued with a vast extent of territory for some years. By degrees many other counties were formed out of that territory, including Hennepin county, which was formed in 1852.

An act to organize certain counties, and for other purposes, was passed March 5th, 1853. By this Dakota county was given the following boundaries: "Beginning in the Minnesota river, at the mouth of Credit river, thence in a direct line to the upper branch of Cannon river, thence down said river to its lower fork, as laid down on Nicollet's map, thence on a direct line to a point in the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of St. Croix lake, thence up the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Minnesota river, thence up the Minnesota river to the place of beginning."

As time passed on other changes were made in the county boundaries. February 20th, 1855, quite important changes were made. June 11th,

1858, the boundary between Scott and Dakota was changed. It is said that political considerations determined its final location. It seems to have been a troublesome boundary to politicians, who determined, according to hearsay, that both counties should be democratic. By skillful division of the Irish farmers who occupied the eastern part of Scott and the western part of Dakota these politicians were able to accomplish their purposes, though at the expense of a regular boundary line. Changes in this western boundary were made again in 1860 and in 1871. The present northern boundary was fixed in 1873.

The county seat was first established in 1853 at Kaposia. There were no county buildings and no county offices, other than the houses of the officers. The following year the county seat was removed to Mendota, the commissioners meeting there for the first time February 6th, 1854.

At this time Hastings being the largest town in the county, and becoming the following month an incorporated city, on St. Patrick's day, March 17th, 1857, it was voted by the people to establish the county seat in the newly-fledged city. The records were accordingly removed from Mendota on the 2d day of June following.

Hastings has continued as the permanent county seat since that date, although two attempts have been made in behalf of other locations. In 1860 a bill was passed allowing the people to decide by ballot on the claims of Pine Bend. Six hundred and eighty-six votes were cast in favor of the proposed removal and eleven hundred and twenty-five against it.

Farmington was the next aspirant for the honor, presenting her own more central location, to the disparagement of Hastings. In 1868 the act permitting a vote upon the issue was passed, but it was decided, by five or six hundred majority, to maintain the county seat at Hastings.

The first territorial legislature convened September 3d, 1849, and adjourned the first of the following November. The county was represented in the council by John Rollins, Fifth district; and Martin McLeod, Seventh district; and in the house by Wm. R. Marshall, Wm. Dugas, Fifth district; and Alexis Bailly and Gideon H. Pond, Seventh district.

Michigan territory had jurisdiction over it until 1836, and Wisconsin until 1838. Iowa territory was then organized, and Dakota county, in common with other territory west of the Mississippi

river, became subject to its legal dispensations. The first officer of justice in the county was H. H. Sibley, who was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Porter, of Michigan, and again by Governor Chambers, of Iowa, in 1838. His jurisdiction was over the territory included in Clayton county, Iowa, "an empire in itself," extending from below Prairie du Chien to Pembina, and westward from the Mississippi to the Missouri. General Sibley was, at this time, a resident of Mendota. Several important cases were brought before him, including the trial of Phelan for the murder of Hays.

On the 11th day of June, 1849, the governor issued his second proclamation, dividing the territory into three judicial districts. The seat of justice for the third district was at Mendota, and the first court was held there on the first Monday in August. Judge David Cooper presided, and H. H. Sibley was foreman of the grand jury, the first ever impaneled west of the Mississippi river in Minnesota. Judge Cooper delivered a written charge, able and finished, "but only three of the twenty old men composing the jury," understood a word of the language he was speaking. Major Forbes served as interpreter through the term, but no indictments were found. The court was organized in the large stone warehouse belonging to the Fur Company.

Judge Cooper's term of office was from June 1st, 1849, to April 7th, 1853. He was succeeded by Judge Andrew G. Chatfield, April 7th, 1853, to April 23d, 1857. Charles E. Flandrau succeeded him from April 23d, 1857, to May 24th, 1858.

Under the schedule of the state constitution, Dakota county was included in the fifth judicial district, and the first judge of the state of Minnesota, for this district was Nicholas M. Donaldson. He was elected in the fall of 1857, and succeeded Judge Flandrau in holding courts in the county, May 24th, 1858.

The last term of court in Dakota county, as part of the fifth judicial district, was held November 21st, 1850, at which time Thomas Wilson presided as acting judge. The county now became a part of the newly constituted first district. S. J. R. McMillan held the first court in the county, for this district, March 27th, 1860, Judge McMillan was elected associate justice of the supreme court, the term extending from July 5th, 1864.

The first settlement in "the State of the sky-tinted water" was made in Dakota county.

Lord Selkirk's famous colony or Red River settlement, established in 1812, was just outside the present boundaries of this State. Impelled by the pangs of hunger, verging on starvation, the unfortunate colonists of Kildonan hunted the buffalo on the prairies of north-western Minnesota during one or two winters, but they were in no sense settlers here. The oldest settled county in the State lies about the junction of the Minnesota with the Mississippi river.

It was the executive force and far-sighted statesmanship of John C. Calhoun that first extended the power of the Union over this remote, uncultivated region, and thereby inaugurated its permanent possession and occupation by the whites.

Under his order of February 10th, 1819, Colonel H. Leavenworth, commanding the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, left Detroit, and came by way of Prairie du Chien to the mouth of the Minnesota river. The journey up the Mississippi was performed in keel-boats, and was completed August 23d, 1819. At that date the detachment arrived at New Hope (Mendota), and established a cantonment on the south bank of the Minnesota, near the end of the railway bridge which at present spans that stream.

While the detachment was at Prairie du Chien, a daughter was born to Lieutenant Nathan Clark, commissary of the regiment, and to Mrs. Charlotte (Seymour) Clark, his wife. This daughter, now Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve of Minneapolis, was born on the first of July. Her father proceeded, in August, with Colonel Leavenworth to the Minnesota, but from all that can be ascertained his wife and daughter did not arrive there until November. It is said that owing to the unusually low stage of water, the keel-boats were frequently drawn through the sand by the wading boatmen, and Mrs. Clark and little daughter were six weeks on the tedious voyage from Prairie du Chien to Mendota.

Mrs. Clark's was the first white baby in Dakota county, and is said to have been an object of great curiosity to the Indians, who came from far and near to see it.

There were several ladies connected with the regiment, and among them Mrs. Gooding, wife of Captain Gooding, who came with her husband, as a part of the original detachment. She was probably the first white woman in the county. If others arrived at the same time their names have not been preserved.

Only the rudest pickets and tents were ready for use in the first winter, that of 1819-20, and until these could be erected the company were obliged to occupy the flat boats.

The troops took up summer quarters at Camp Coldwater, on the opposite side of the river, but returned to their old quarters at Mendota for the winter of 1820-'21.

During the summer of 1820, Colonel Josiah Snelling succeeded Colonel Leavenworth as commander. Mrs. Abigail Snelling came with him, and in September of that year gave birth to a daughter, the first white child ever born in Dakota county. Mrs. Snelling's sick-room at Mendota was papered, and carpeted with buffalo robes, and made as warm and comfortable as possible.

In October, 1821, Mrs. Snelling's child, Elizabeth, died at Mendota, where she was born, and was the first interment in the military graveyard at Fort Snelling.

In October of 1822, some of the buildings at Fort Snelling were ready for occupancy, and a part of the garrison occupied them. It was not until 1824 that the original cantonment, variously referred to as St. Peter's, New Hope, and Mendota was entirely broken up. Then the eventful and interesting history of Fort Snelling began, a sketch of which has been given previously.

The honor of first settlement in Dakota county belongs properly to Jean Baptiste Faribault, who was born at Berthier, Canada, in 1817, and died at Faribault, August 20th, 1860.

In 1820, at the solicitation of Colonel Leavenworth, he located at Pike's Island, where he built log cabins and had some acres of ground under cultivation. In June of 1822, that island was flooded, as it has been the present year, and Mr. Faribault was forced to remove, with heavy loss, to the east bank of the Mississippi. In 1826, the father of waters was again in wrath, and forced the Faribault's to seek still higher ground, which they barely reached with their collection of furs.

It was then that Jean Baptiste Faribault built the first house in the county at Mendota. The excavations of the railroad company have well nigh destroyed its site, and the very dead, who reposed about it, have been driven from their resting places.

Mr. Faribault's family resided at Mendota for many years.

Alexis Bailly, some account of whom is given in the sketch of Hastings, was early identified with

the interests of the county, and had a residence at Mendota for some six or eight years, beginning about 1826-8.

Pierre Gervais, a Red River refugee, came to Mendota in 1836, and entered into the employ of the American Fur Company. William Beaumette, a Canadian stone-mason, who had settled at Red River about 1818 or 1819, lived at Mendota for some years after the Selkirk exodus.

Vetal Guerin, who was born in 1812, at St. Remi, Canada, arrived at Mendota, late in the fall of 1832, having journeyed with a large company of voyageurs from Montreal. The whole distance was made in boats. He lived at Mendota until 1839. Antoine Le Claire came about the same time.

The year 1834 marks the coming of Henry Hastings Sibley.

He continued a staunch devotee of the interests of Dakota county for many years. He came as superintendent of the fur company, but he remained as a citizen. In 1836 John Miller, stone-mason, built for him at Mendota, the first stone residence in the state. It is now owned by the Roman Catholic sisters, or at least, is occupied by them, after the manner of their order.

Many of the early settlers of St. Paul, came there by way of Mendota. During the early days of St. Paul, Mendota was the only place where tea, flour, pork, sugar, and the other bare necessities of life could be obtained. General Sibley's store opened soon after his arrival, marks the proper beginning of the now great commercial interest of the state, as well as county.

The stone hotel built by Alexander Faribault in 1838, was exceedingly early in the list of hostleries, and ready for the comers of the following year, who settled east of the great river.

Before advancing further to the period of actual, permanent possession of the whole domain of this county by the settler some mention must be made of the Indian treaties.

The treaty made by Lieutenant Pike in 1805, and previously described, included, in the lands obtained by it, a part of the territory now embraced in this county. This land, as previously stated, was ceded for the purposes of a military reservation.

The treaty of 1837, concluded by Governor Dodge of Wisconsin, by which the Chippewas ceded the pine valley of the St. Croix and its tributaries, opened the way for new progress every-

where, and filled the hearts of the settlers with hope. The following year all the country east of the Mississippi was open for settlement, and settlers increased. An eager eye was already cast on the lands west of the Mississippi. Accordingly, Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, negotiated treaties for the cession of those lands in 1841. The treaty with the lower bands of Sioux was concluded at Mendota. Twenty-five million acres of land were embraced in these treaties, which for some reason failed of confirmation by the United States senate.

Any further development of Dakota county was thereby delayed until the treaty of 1851. July 29, 1851, the chiefs and principal head men of the Med-e-wa-kan-ton-wan and Wah-pe-kute bands of Sioux met the commissioners of the United States in grand council. The place of meeting was the upper room of the large warehouse at Mendota. The pipe was passed and smoked, and Governor Ramsey made a sensible speech, which was interpreted by Rev. G. H. Pond. He said that the lands were becoming destitute of game and of little value to the Indians, owing to that and to the fact that they would soon be surrounded by the whites, the upper bands having already sold their possessions. He had left his home many times and been a greater distance from it than they were asked to go. They would be paid money, furnished supplies to a certain amount, and still live on their own lands, if they acceded to the requests of the government.

Colonel Luke Lea, Indian commissioner, also addressed the council, which was broken up, to submit the proposition of the government to the Indians. This was done by the interpreter.

The confirmation of the treaty hung long in doubt. It was solely the surpassing tact of Commissioner Lea and Governor Ramsey that brought it to a successful close. The Indians spoke many wholesome truths, but they were no match for the shrewd, white diplomats. Finally, Little Crow, first turning to the Indian soldiers' lodge, and saying "that he was not afraid of any one's killing him, though he should sign the treaty first; for a man had to die sometime, and could die but once," then took his seat and a pen and signed duplicate copies of the treaty. Wapasha next made his mark, and sixty-four chiefs, head-men and warriors, in all, signed the documents.

"By the conditions of this treaty the Med-e-wa-kan-ton-wan and Wah-pe-kute bands of Indians cede and relinquish all their lands in the territory

of Minnesota and state of Iowa. In consideration whereof, the United States reserve for them a home, of the average width of ten miles, on either side of the Minnesota river, bounded on the west by the Tchay-Tam-bay and Yellow Medicine rivers, on the east by the Little Rock river, and a line running due south from its mouth to the Little Waraja river, and agrees to pay them the following sums of money: For settling debts and to aid in removal, \$220,000; for the erection of buildings, opening of farms, etc., \$30,000; civilization fund, annually, \$12,000; educational fund, annually, \$6,000; goods and provisions, annually, \$10,000; cash, \$30,000.

"These annuities continue for fifty years. The introduction of spirituous liquors within the borders of the ceded territory is prohibited, until otherwise ordered by the president."

This treaty was ratified by the United States senate in 1852, and the event was signalized by a rapid staking out of claims in many desirable locations. The few first succeeding years saw Dakota county entirely transformed. From 1853 to 1857—four brief years—the change was indeed remarkable. In that period Hastings grew from the dimensions and appearance of a New England farm to those of a flourishing western town. The growth here may be taken as an index of that throughout the county. Settlement at Hastings began with the Bailly's in 1850 and the squatters of 1851, such as Van Rennsalaer and Abraham Truax. The settlers of 1852 were few in number; the year 1853 brought many new-comers. In 1854 and 1855 the rapid growth began. The growth of 1855 was rapid yet substantial. The first of January, 1856, saw a population in Hastings of quite seven hundred, most of whom had gathered at this point within a year.

But the year 1856 was the crowning one in the growth of Hastings. From the date of the opening of navigation to the 1st of the month of July there were seventy-three stone and frame houses built in the town, beside some one hundred of a temporary character, which gave way in the autumn to durable and tasty residences. New enterprises were established. Mr. Campbell reported twelve hundred dollars as his trade for a single day. Mr. Hertzell reported twelve thousand dollars as his trade in Hastings for the month of March. Everything was thriving, active and progressive. Money flowed from one hand to another, cheerfulness was everywhere prevalent, and

the citizens of Hastings hopeful and sanguine for the future of their town.

During the years of 1857 and 1858, there was an era of hard times. The financial crash that visited all parts of the country alike in the former year, and has passed into its general history, was especially severe in this new country, where rates of interest were high and money in great demand. Speculation had become almost a frenzy, previously, and it was often a most melancholy truth that men were "land poor." Five per cent. per month was paid upon notes, after their maturity, and consequently debts would double themselves in twenty months. Twenty thousand dollars in gold was offered for a lot that was afterwards foreclosed for a \$500 mortgage, and yet Hastings grew in many ways, notwithstanding all this. "The Hastings Independent" of July 25, 1857, notes the making of several improvements and the erection of several buildings. It also speaks proudly of the manufacturing interests of the town, and adds that much machinery is being received at the levee, stating furthermore, that more freight is received at this point than at any other on the river between Dubuque and St. Paul.

But the hard times continued in their effects until the breaking out of the war, when the farmers began to flourish again and business generally to improve.

From that time to the present, the growth of Hastings has been substantial rather than rapid, and it has consequently achieved a reputation as a thorough-going and substantially prosperous business point.

With the year 1881, a new epoch of business improvement seems to be dawning, and the capital gathered here appears ready to enlarge the boundaries of its operations. The foundations of new enterprises have been laid, new blocks have been contracted for, new dwellings are in process of erection, and the manufacturing facilities have been increased.

The future takes earnest of the past, and will be shaped successfully, doubtless, by skillful hands and scheming brains, actuated by a worthy purpose.

What is here said of the city of Hastings, can be said of the whole county of Dakota, of which Hastings is the center or heart.

Alexis Bailly is well known as one of the early settlers of Minnesota, and one of those shrewd men who saw that the Sioux must soon relinquish

his title in favor of the United States, and waited in anticipation of the day when claims might be made. He was thoroughly acquainted with all the country about the upper Mississippi, and had fixed upon Olive Grove as an inevitable place for a townsite. Accordingly, Mr. Bailly detailed his son Henry to keep a hold of the site and be ready on the spot, as the first claimant. As there could be no legal occupancy, except under the license of a trader, such a license was procured, and Henry Bailly came to Olive Grove as its first permanent settler in 1850. Mr. Alexis Bailly went, as early as 1821, to the Red River of the North with a herd of cattle, and had several narrow escapes from the savages. He was afterward engaged as agent for the American Fur Company. For some years he had charge of the trading-post at Wabasha, and used often to make the journey from there to Mendota, with his family in a canoe; sometimes hunting and fishing, they would take weeks in reaching their destination. Mr. Bailly's wife was a daughter of Jean Baptiste Faribault.

Jean Baptiste Faribault, to whom belongs the honor of making the first settlement in Dakota county, was born at Berthier, Canada, in 1774, and died at Faribault, Minnesota, August 20th, 1860. He came to the West as a trader, in 1798, and came to Little Rapids, on the Minnesota river, in 1803-4. During the war of 1812 he remained the friend of the United States, and was arrested by the British, and for some time held a prisoner. In 1820 he located on Pike Island, at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, from which high waters in 1822 forced him to remove to the east bank of the Mississippi. There he remained until 1826, when again the water forced him to seek higher ground, which was gained with considerable loss in furs and goods. He then built at Mendota the first house in Dakota county. Mr. Faribault's family remained residents of Mendota for many years. He survived most of his large family of children. His son Alexander, born at Prairie du Chien, was the oldest of the children, and is still living near the city of Faribault, which he founded. His wife was the daughter of one Francis Kinie, by a Dakota woman. In person, Jean Baptiste Faribault was small, but his bearing is said to have been dignified. He was a worthy man and his memory is held in due respect.

William Felton, born June 15, 1802, is a native of Pennsylvania. In 1825 he married Mahala

Dana, and in 1852 they came to Hastings, Minnesota. Mrs. Felton claims the honor of being the first white woman settler at this point. Upon their arrival they rented a log house, the first house built in the town, and opened the first boarding-house in the county. This log house was only 12x16 feet in dimension, with a kitchen 10x12 feet; in these narrow quarters Mr. and Mrs. Felton showed a generous hospitality that will long be remembered and recounted. As many as forty-three persons have remained of a night in that little log cabin, which was long ago pulled down. As early as 1853 this house was used as a place of worship by the Catholics; services were also conducted there by Rev. T. R. Cressy, a Baptist clergyman. Mr. Felton was the first elected justice of the peace, and since 1856 has been coroner. In 1854 he built the first wharf and established the first ferry, at Hastings, across the Mississippi. Since 1856 the Feltons have resided on their claim in Nininger township.

O. T. Hayes was born in New London, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, December 2d, 1827. Early in life he embarked in mercantile pursuits. He first read law with Samuel Butterfield, of Andover, New Hampshire. Came to Hastings during the fall of 1853. Was practicing law and dealing in real estate; also appointed county attorney of Goodhue county by Governor Gorman. In 1855 was made county attorney of Dakota county, also postmaster. The latter position he resigned soon after. Was one of the first aldermen in Hastings, and mayor in 1860. In 1861 he assisted in raising Company H, First Minnesota Infantry, and went out as first lieutenant. After the battle of Bull Run, was mustered out on account of physical disability. In March, 1863, was commissioned major of the First Minnesota Cavalry, by Governor Ramsey, serving until mustered out at Fort Snelling in December, 1863.

He resumed his practice, but soon retired in consequence of declining health. He was a member of the legislature in 1863. He was admitted to the bar of supreme courts in 1854, at Hastings, and is now the oldest lawyer in Dakota county.

David Hone, one of the oldest living pioneers of Minnesota, was born in Otsego county, New York, April 5th, 1808, his father being one of the early pioneers of that county. In 1837 he removed to Madison county, Illinois. He then moved to Washington county, Minnesota, and made a claim by cutting his name on a tree where Marine Mills

now stands. Returned for his family, and came back during the spring of 1839, making the trip from St. Louis to the headwaters of the St. Croix by boat in twenty-five days. After a short time spent in lumbering interests, removed in 1840 to Gray Cloud Island, and for three years engaged in farming. During the spring of 1843 located at Point Douglas, and in July of the same year commenced building the old Union house, which was finished in 1844, it being the first all frame building in the state. This he managed five years, then rented it. In 1871 came to Hastings. In 1875 he retired from active pursuits in consequence of failing health. Mr. Hone was formerly magistrate at Gray Cloud Island, and took a territorial census in 1849.

John Kennedy, was born September 22d, 1827, in Canada West. Here he was reared and received his education at the public and normal schools. He afterwards taught school several years. In 1853 came to Traverse des Sioux, Minnesota. The next spring he went to Mendota, Dakota county, and was book-keeper for General Sibley until January, 1856. He then resigned to take the office of register of deeds, having been elected during the fall of 1855. This position he held six years. In August, 1862, he organized company F, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, paying all the expenses of organizing, as to uniform, arms, transportation, etc., the company being mustered in at Fort Snelling, with Mr. Kennedy as captain. Served until mustered out at Fort Snelling, August 16th, 1865, with the rank of major, which he received March 13th, 1865, for gallant conduct at the battle before Nashville, Tennessee. Returning to Hastings after the war, he was elected in 1866 auditor of Dakota county, which office he held until entering upon his duties as postmaster of Hastings in 1873.

Daniel W. Truax, one of the early pioneers of this county, was born in Montreal, Canada, December 23d, 1830. Removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, with his parents, and there received his early education. In 1849, came to Point Douglas and at once engaged in farming. Was elected to the territorial legislature in 1851. Followed agricultural pursuits until 1853, then built a saw-mill in company with John Blakely in Nininger township, and in the fall of 1855, sold his interests and purchased a steam saw-mill, in which he was interested until 1861. Removing at that time to Hastings, he purchased in company with

Mr. Knowlton, what is now known as the Libby mill. In 1863, disposed of his share, and until 1871, engaged in the grocery trade, and has since farmed and dealt in farm machinery. Married in 1853, Mary A. Truax, of St. Lawrence county, New York.

SCOTT COUNTY.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ORGANIZATION — BOUNDARIES — OFFICIALS — NATURAL
FEATURES — SETTLEMENT — INCIDENTS.

By act of territorial legislature at the session of 1853, the county of Scott was established and bounded as follows: beginning at the north-east corner of township 112 north, range 21 west of the fifth meridian; thence west on the township line between townships 112 and 113 to the middle of the main channel of the Minnesota river; thence down said channel to the mouth of Credit river; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.

By an act of legislature passed May 23, 1857, describing the corporate limits of Shakopee, that part of section one lying north of the river was detached from Carver and became part of Scott county.

A subsequent change was made March 6th, 1871, when the present boundary between this and Dakota county was established. The proposition was submitted to the people at the next annual election, and ratified by vote, and a subsequent act empowered the registers in each county to transcribe the records pertaining to land affected, from the books of the other.

The first officers of the county, appointed by Governor Ramsey, were: Thomas S. Turner, chairman; Frank Wasson and Comfort Barnes, commissioners; Ai G. Apgar, sheriff; Daniel Apgar, justice of peace. The first regular meeting of the board was held July 4th, 1853, at Holmes' store, Shakopee. The board appointed Daniel Apgar judge of probate, and William H. Nobles county surveyor. The board also constituted the entire county one election precinct, and the Wasson house, the first hotel at Shakopee, the place of election, with Alvin Dorward, Samuel Apgar and H. D. J. Koons, judges of election.

The board at their several sessions considered petitions for roads, and took earnest measures for opening the county for settlement. The first of

the numerous actions in regard to roads, was the appointing of H. H. Strunk, Henry D. J. Koons and Thomas A. Holmes road viewers, and the granting of the petition of Thomas S. Turner, asking for the laying out of a road from Shakopee to the western borders of the county. For the purpose of removing obstacles to settlement, they addressed a communication to the governor, requesting the removal of the Indians to lands provided for them by the recent treaty, urging prompt action in the matter.

The first election was held the third Monday in September, 1853, at the Wasson house: officers: Samuel Apgar, chairman; Frank Wasson and Comfort Barnes, commissioners; Ai G. Apgar, sheriff; H. H. Spencer, treasurer; William H. Nobles, register of deeds and county surveyor; Daniel Apgar, judge of probate; E. A. Greenleaf, clerk of court; L. M. Brown, district attorney. Joseph R. Brown, of Henderson, was elected to council, and Wm. H. Nobles to the house, from the sixth district, to which this county belonged, for the fifth territorial legislature. The register of deeds was ex-officio auditor. Mr. Nobles was therefore register, auditor and surveyor.

October 23d, 1853, E. A. Greenleaf appears by the records as register of deeds. January 2d, 1854, Benjamin F. Davis was appointed treasurer in place of Spencer resigned. February 6th, 1854, the board passed a vote of thanks to D. L. Fuller and Thomas A. Holmes, for the gift of a site for county buildings, and February 6th following, Comfort Barnes introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the board, by which Shakopee was established as the county seat, designating block fifty-six, received from Holmes and Fuller, as the site for county buildings. On the same day, the western part of the county was created a separate election precinct, called Chatfield; E. G. Covington, Nelson Roberts and Ambrose Wolker, judges of election.

January, 1855, the county was divided into three assessors districts; assessors, David Kinghorn, first district, Harrison Raynor, second, Thomas S. Turner, third.

April 7th, 1856, the election precincts were changed and the following created: Shakopee, Eagle Creek, Belle Plaine, Credit River, Spring Lake, Jordan, Helena and Cedar Lake.

April 5th, 1858, at a meeting of the county board, the boundaries of the several towns were established, and July 5th, 1858, the system of

representation in the county board of commissioners was changed, and at the same time the name commissioners was changed to supervisors. The chairman of each town board was ex-officio a member of the board of county supervisors, and each ward of a city was entitled to one representative as member. First board, 1858: R. Kennedy, Peter Yost and J. R. Hinds, city of Shakopee; Charles L. Sly, Belle Plaine; Charles Lord, Eagle Creek; John Dorman, Buchanan; M. Reagan, Credit River; P. Schreiner, Douglass; J. W. Sencerbox, Louisville; C. Brown, Helena; D. C. Fix, Spring Lake; S. B. Strait, St. Lawrence; Thomas Quill, Cedar Lake. It will be observed that New Market, or Jackson, as that town was first named, had no representative in the county board.

Officers 1881: Patrick H. Thornton, east district, John W. Callender, west district, representatives; Henry Hinds, senator; Otto Seifert, chairman, Peter C. Mattice, D. S. How, Michael McMahon, Peter J. Baltes, commissioners; Theodore Weiland, sheriff; Roderick O'Dowd, treasurer; Thos. Haas, auditor; Gerhard Hilgers, register; Nicholas Meyer, judge of probate; Michael K. Marrian, clerk of court; James McHale, superintendent of schools; Eli Southworth, county attorney; William A. Fuller, county surveyor; James McKown, coroner; F. J. Whittock, court commissioner.

Total area of county, 235,899 acres, of which 52,317 were cultivated in 1880. Number of school houses, 66, with 3,078 pupils enrolled. Population by census of 1880, 13,478. Twenty-eight church organizations exist in the county, thirteen of which are Catholic.

The settlement of Scott county must bear the date 1851 as the starting point, and begin with the advent of Thomas A. Holmes at Shakopee in the spring of that year. And yet Mr. Holmes found several families on the ground at the time of his arrival, to whom we refer before giving the details of his arrival and the history of the settlement that followed. Four families were here living among the Indians. These were Rev. S. W. Pond and family, the old missionary to the Sioux; Hazen Mooers and family, Indian farmer employed by the government; John Mooers, a son of Hazen Mooers by an Indian wife, who with his own wife lived in the same house with his father; Olivier Faribault, an Indian trader, and his family. These families or their descendants to a considera-

ble number are still residents of the county, and demand special mention here.

Rev. Mr. Pond, whose advent to Minnesota in 1834 in company with his brother Gideon H., marks an era, was born in Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Mr. Pond was employed as a teacher at Galena, Illinois, when by correspondence with his brother Gideon H., who was still living in the old Connecticut home, the plan for a private missionary enterprise was matured. The brothers after the arrival of Gideon H. came up to Fort Snelling, where, although at first suspected of mercenary motives, they were aided and encouraged by the officers in charge. They first located at Lake Calhoun and devoted their lives and talents to the missionary work.

In 1837, after the arrival of the missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, they continued under the patronage of that society. Passing over the intervening years, we find S. W. Pond, in 1847, located as missionary to the Shakopee band of Dakotas, living where we find him to-day, a mile from Shakopee city, in the township of Eagle Creek. Here in his own house he preached to the Indians in their native language, and gathered the children in the missionary school. This school was established in 1848, with Miss Cunningham as teacher.

The school encountered opposition from the Indians, and in some instances from traders, who saw that if the Indians learned to compute, their future dealings with them would be placed on a different footing.

The ignorant savage was at the mercy of the shrewd trader, whereas if educated they would be able to know their rights and assert them. One of these unscrupulous traders told Mr. Pond that he took one hundred dollars out of his profits every time he taught a child to read.

Hazen Mooers, who was Indian farmer, antedated Mr. Pond by more than twenty years' residence in the North-west. He came from the state of New York soon after the war of 1812, and had lived among the Indians ever since. He was first deputy collector on the Canada frontier, but afterward was appointed trader or clerk, as these traders were called, and under this company held many responsible positions at Cheyenne and other points. He had lived at what is now Shakopee many years before the arrival of Rev. Mr. Pond with an Indian wife and a family of half-breeds. One of

his sons was also married and lived with him in the same house.

Olivier Faribault was a quarter breed, and was a trader, living at the Indian village near where Rev. Mr. Pond and Moores lived, now the outskirts of Shakopee. He had previously been Indian farmer as well as trader. The Faribaults had formerly had charge of the trading post at Chaska. He had been here some years before the arrival of Mr. Pond. About the time of Mr. Holmes' arrival, David Faribault, a brother of Olivier, arrived, and when the excitement of town building began he attempted a rival town, trying to divert the settlement to his location, which was the old Indian village.

With Holmes on his first voyage of discovery was only a guide; his May Flower, a canoe; his penates, the love of adventure; his only disease the town site mania, of which he was one of the earliest victims. When he came the second time, in the fall of 1851, he brought with him in his flat-boat, "Wild Paddy," besides the material for building his trading post, some men who belong to the early settlers of the county. Their names smack of the Canadian voyageurs or half-breeds along the Mississippi. There was Baptiste Le Beau, M. Shamway, Tim Kanty and John McKenzie. They all made claims and became settlers. Their names will appear in the settlements of the towns following. Shamway and his entire family in after years were victims of the Mountain Meadow massacre.

The settlement of the county began according to the custom of the North-west, cities first and country afterward. Indeed, it can hardly be said that farms were cultivated at all until after the crash of 1857 had crushed the air-bubbles of town site speculation and brought people face to face with wants to be supplied and necessities to be provided, with no money. Then, perforce, farms were opened and men worked to raise crops, who before had made and lost money by the thousand with reckless indifference. Shakopee was the hope of the county at first, and settlements and villages branched out from this as a center.

The river was in early times the highway of travel and the channel of transportation. The steamers "Clarion," "Time and Tide," and many others, brought at irregular intervals such passengers as came up to explore the country or make settlement.

The settlement of the county previous to 1855

can be found in the history of Shakopee, and an attempt to review the ground here would lead to a repetition there; we therefore refer to that chapter and the township histories for full information. All legitimate efforts were made to induce settlement, and passengers bound up the river were persuaded if possible to stop here. In 1854 the steamboat "Minnesota Belle" attempted to proceed up the river about the first of May, but was compelled to return to Shakopee and discharge her entire cargo, which was very large, because on account of low water she could not pass the rapids. This pleased the citizens, and they regarded Shakopee as the head of navigation.

In 1855 the stream of immigration set in, in earnest, and the county was rapidly settled, though mainly in villages and hamlets, and not yet as farms.

NATURAL FEATURES.

A prairie half a mile wide extended from Eagle Creek to Belle Plaine parallel with the river. Heavy timber extended through Credit River, Spring Lake, Sand Creek, Belle Plaine and Blakeley. Patches of prairie and timber existed in Helena and St. Lawrence. Brush land openings, marshes, with patches of timber, characterized Cedar Lake, New Market and Credit River. Glendale and Eagle Creek embraced both timber and prairie.

Three Indian bands had permanent villages in the county, the Shakopee, Eagle Head and Sand Creek bands.

Two circumstances need to be taken into account as having an important influence on the settlement of Scott county, and to a greater or less extent, other counties in the valley of the Minnesota. First, the country was covered with timber which, besides the difficulty it caused in opening farms, intercepted the view in all directions and rendered the search for eligible sites for farms a difficult matter. The smoke from one claim cabin could not be seen from another, and neighbors could not so readily become acquainted, when separated by timber as if living on the prairie. Another fact was the existence of several Indian villages, and the fact that the valley was marked by their trails, which not only followed the river, serving as the great highway of travel between the Red River country of the north and Prairie du Chein, but by branching at various points in the country, furnished paths to the finest lakes and openings, thus

conducting settlers to the most eligible points for locating farms.

Of course the river itself was the important and natural way of travel, but settlers found steamboats so irregular in making their trips, that after waiting several days for a boat which was advertised to leave St. Paul in a few hours, they would start on foot. By this travel the trails were kept open, and it was found that they were well directed by the instinct of the Indian, affording the most direct and feasible routes. The enlargement of these trails to roads was an easy matter, and the rude Red River carts with one ox harnessed between the shafts passed up and down between the upper country and lower by these trails without difficulty. It should be added that these original trails have to a large measure become the highways of the county.

Starting from St. Paul, two routes or trails offered the traveler his option. He could cross the river to Mendota and follow the trail leading through Black Dog, an Indian village, to the trading post at the camp of the Kaposia band, Chief Eagle Head, sometimes called Eagle band, kept in 1852 by Louis Roberts and William Murry at Hamilton. At this point a branching trail followed up the creek, now dignified by the name of Credit river, through Scott county south and southwest to Cedar lake. By this branch the Irish settlers of Glendale, Credit River and parts of Cedar Lake and Spring Lake, found and located their claims.

Another principal trail was up the river, crossing at Bloomington ferry, proceeding by the village of the "Eagle Band," thence to Shakopee, continuing on up the river. A little east of Shakopee, a branching trail ran south about five miles when it forked, one trail leading south-east, between Spring and Long lakes, and the other continued south to the west end of Spring lake and Cedar lake. Near Belle Plaine another branch from the principal trail led in a southerly direction.

At the time settlement in Scott county began the nearest railroad station was Warren, twenty-eight miles from Galena, Illinois.

A murder of a white woman named Mrs. Keener, by an Indian occurred in the fall of 1852 under the following circumstances: H. H. Spencer, who is now a respectable citizen of Louisville, made a claim in 1852 above Belle Plaine, in the "Big Woods," and employed Mr. Keener and his wife at St. Paul to come with him to work and

keep house while he was clearing up his claim. They came by team in the fall, the party consisting of Mr. Spencer, John Schroeder, Keener and his wife and baby. Their outfit consisted of the necessaries for housekeeping. They crossed the river by the Bloomington ferry and encamped there at night. During the night a drenching rain soaked everything through. They therefore spent part of the next day drying their clothes and spent the second night at the house of Samuel Apgar, in the embryo village of Shakopee. The following day they pursued their journey. They had proceeded about eight miles and were walking, some before and some behind the wagon, when they were accosted by two Indians, of the Sand Creek band, who, with their usual freedom, entered into conversation and looked over their outfit including the guns which they saw to be useless from the soaking rain. They soon became bold and saucy, and while the men were before the wagon, punched the woman with their guns, saying that it was a shame for the man to carry papoose, for the husband was carrying the child.

Mr. Spencer then came back, and shaking the cane he carried in his hand at them, threatened them, perhaps showing a little of a southerner's temper. Whereupon one of the Indians, named Yu-ha-zee, loaded his gun to shoot him, but the other Indian attempted to dissuade him, holding up his blanket before him. He also diverted the aim by pushing the gun aside, and the bullet struck the woman in the back of the neck, passing clear through and killing her instantly. The Indians then hurried away, and the frightened party hastily unloaded on the ground the contents of the wagon, placed the dead body therein and returned as rapidly as possible to Shakopee. Mrs. Apgar tenderly cared for the body and prepared it for removal to St. Paul, where it was taken the same day in a skiff. Yu-ha-zee was arrested by a squad of troops from Fort Snelling, and after several trials, consuming a year, during which his tribe made strenuous efforts to secure his discharge, he was hung at Fort Snelling. This band harbored ill will against Mr. Spencer ever after, and the trader, Louis Le Croix, assured him of their purpose to kill him. At the time of the Indian massacre Mr. Spencer thought it safer to leave the country with his family for a short time.

Yu-ha-zee's companion, however, professed friendship for Mr. Spencer, and declared that he diverted the aim on purpose to have the woman

shot, because he knew Yu-lu-zee would shoot somebody, and he thought it not so bad to kill only a squaw, but too bad to kill a man, the leader too. This was the first death of a white person in Scott county.

The first birth in the county was that of a son to Rev. Samuel W. Pond, April 20th, 1850, at Shakopee.

The first marriage was that of Peter Shamway, in 1852, to a hired girl of William Holmes, to whose tragic death we have elsewhere referred.

The second marriage was solemnized by Rev. S. W. Pond, between Henry D. J. Koons and Henrietta B. Allen, April 16th, 1854.

The first death was that of a woman shot by an Indian in 1852, the account of which has been given. The second death was that of Lucy Jane Allen, September 16th, 1853, daughter of John B. Allen, who kept the hotel at Shakopee.

The first mortgage was given June 2d, 1853, by William H. Calkins to John W. Turner, on a water power between Spring lake and Long lake, called on records Minnetonka; this mortgage was unacknowledged.

The first mill in the county was built at Jordan in 1853.

The first post-office was established December 10th, 1854, at Shakopee.

October 19 and 20, 1853, the Sioux, in accordance with the treaty signed by their chiefs at Traverse des Sioux in July, 1851, and Mendota in August of the same year, confirmed at Washington about a year later, broke up their homes and bade farewell to the valley. The settlers describe it as a sad sight to see the long lines taking their departure. Several other bands had joined the Sakopee band and now the total number amounting to over 2,000 set out for their unknown home. They were silent, and by their actions showed the sadness that they felt and expressed at leaving their ancient haunts.

A few days before their departure Governor Gorman came to Sakopee with \$30,000 to pay the Indians on their lands according to the terms of the treaty, and exhibited to them the purpose of the government to fulfill all promises made, and at the same time made some advances to hasten and encourage their departure.

Sunday, October 16, the Indians gave a great medicine dance for the entertainment of the Governor.

Their preparation being made they took their

departure up the Minnesota river, followed soon by the Governor with the treasure to be paid over on their arrival at the reservation. Thus was accomplished the event so much desired by the settlers, the removal of the Indians from the county.

Not long after the money was received, however, many reappeared, and to this day a remnant remain near the site of the old Indian village.

A similar scene appeared in Shakopee when the Winnebagoes were removed from Watab, on the upper Mississippi, to the Blue Earth reservation. They came down the Mississippi and up the Minnesota rivers, braves, squaws, papooses, dogs and canoes, creating excitement wherever they stopped.

Several days delay occurred at Shakopee for some reason, and trouble was apprehended by the citizens when it was learned that they were obtaining whisky. Although the Winnebagoes were known to be nearer civilization than the other tribes, there was great reason to fear the effects of whisky, because in numbers they far exceeded the whites, and the latter were nearly destitute of arms and at a distance from the fort.

It was ascertained that "Old Jenks" was dealing out the whisky, and the citizens rallied in a body to suppress the grievance. Nearly every white man in town joined the procession that marched down on the amazed Jenks. B. F. Davis headed the party with a hatchet, rolled out a barrel of whisky, knocked in the head and set it on fire. Bottles and demijohns were broken and the nuisance effectually abated.

In the spring of 1858 a tragedy occurred among the Indians encamped in the south-east of section 20, Sand Creek, in which love, jealousy and murder appear, reminding us of the sensational stories of the day. An Indian maiden named Winona Etocta, belonging to the band, is represented as very beautiful and of lovely disposition. Her kind acts and winning manners attracted all who met her.

A son of a well-known Indian, Helpessel, was struck with her charms and was determined to win her, but he was possessed of the most unamiable qualities and had a bad reputation. The maiden disdained his proffered love, and the parents, to whom an appeal was made, sustained their daughter in her refusal.

In retaliation the vindictive savage killed two of Winona's brothers and her father, and severely

wounded his own father who attempted to restrain him from his acts of brutality.

It is some satisfaction to us to know that this villain was afterward hung at Mankato with thirty-seven others.

The first license for a ferry across the Minnesota river was granted to Thomas A. Holmes about 1853, and by him let to John Hare. The ferry crossed the river near the town site.

July 3, 1854, license for a ferry was granted to Richard Murphy at a point called Murphy's Landing, about a mile below the village of Shakopee.

January 1, 1855, license for a ferry was granted to Luther M. Brown at a point half a mile below Holmes street. This ferry was of short duration.

The first newspaper was the "Shakopee Independent," established December 1, 1855, by Allen Green, editor; probably this was the first paper in the valley. It is said to have been a very good local paper.

County buildings: The first measures were taken May 11, 1856, toward the erection of county buildings on the site donated by Holmes and Fuller, and accepted by the county board more than two years previous, plans for which were drawn by John M. Keeler. August 22d \$2,000 was voted to commence building.

It was not until July 24th of the following year that the proposal of Comfort Barnes was accepted. Meantime an act of the legislature authorized the county to negotiate a loan for carrying on the work. Bonds to the amount of \$10,000 were accordingly issued, and June 17, 1857, express charges thereon to Georgetown, District of Columbia, \$26.25 paid. A contract was made with Comfort Barnes for the building, and Thomas J. Galbraith employed to draw up bonds and necessary papers.

July 29, 1857, a second set of ten county bonds was issued, each \$1,000, in place of ten others previously issued but returned and cancelled because incorrect.

January 31, 1859, Comfort Barnes received \$4,600 in bonds for work on the county buildings. These bonds were subsequently paid by the county, except one, which never came to light. After many years Comfort Barnes collected from the county the amount, \$1,000 with interest, as due him for the lost bond.

Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining the means necessary for the completion of the

county buildings, for discount and extras had made sad inroads on the appropriation.

It was even suggested that the buildings in their incomplete state be sold and the avails be appropriated to discharge part of the heavy liabilities of the county, which was almost bankrupt.

At the session of the legislature in 1859 an act was passed to change the county seat to Jordan. Anticipating this measure, in the fall of 1858 strenuous measures were instituted by the citizens of Shakopee, and by means of private subscription the unfinished buildings were enclosed and the county officers located therein, although in small and inconvenient quarters. By these measures the change was overruled and Shakopee continued as the county seat.

Improvements were made in 1864, 1867 and 1873 in the county buildings, which developed them into their present convenient and commodious quarters, and the cells of the jail were made secure.

An attempt was again made about 1873 to remove the county seat to Jordan, and a vigorous contest ensued, decided in favor of Shakopee by a majority of ninety-two votes.

Previous to the erection of the county buildings the courts of the county were held at such places as could be secured. The records show that in 1856 rooms on the first and second floor of the new brick store of R. B. Griswold and J. C. Farewell were rented by the county for \$50 for the next term of court.

The first term of the district court was held in Holmes' hall on the third Monday of September, 1853, by Hon. Andrew G. Chatfield, associate justice, who was identified with the political, social, as well as the business interests of the county from 1854 till his death, which occurred in 1875. Other officers at this term were: W. W. Irwin, marshal; A. G. Apgar, deputy marshal and sheriff; E. A. Greenleaf, clerk. Frank Wasson was foreman of grand jury.

The records show that the commissioners were unable to find in the county fifty persons qualified to serve as grand jurors; they therefore selected a less number—twenty-four. For the same reason thirty-two petit jurors were selected, instead of seventy-two, the full number. L. M. Brown was appointed district attorney by the court. An indictment against David Faribault for giving liquor to the Indians was the first. David Faribault also appears as the first defendant in a civil ac-

case. The case was Comfort Barnes against David Rice, sued for taking cattle wrongfully. The verdict of the jury gave Barnes \$175 damages; Wilkinson and Babcock, attorneys, for plaintiff; Rice, Holmstead and Becker, for defendant.

The following attorneys appear by records as practicing before the early courts of the county: Edmund Rice, M. S. Wilkinson, C. E. Flandrau, L. M. Brown, J. M. Holland, D. H. Dustin, district attorney, Babcock, Braslin, Wakefield, Henry Hinds, D. Cooper, Frank Warner and Thomas J. Galbraith.

The first divorce was granted by Judge Chatfield, in the spring of 1856, to Larona D. Marvin from Edwin D. Marvin.

About the time of the organization of the county, lands lying east of Credit river were in dispute as to whether they belonged to Scott or Dakota county. They were at one time assessed in each county and trouble was experienced in collecting the taxes. It is said that political intrigue ultimately fixed the eastern boundary.

As it was the purpose to make both democratic, the dividing line was made to conform to this principle, and Irish settlements, that can always be depended on, were attached to the weaker county.

Scott county has been unfortunate in the incumbents of responsible offices, owing, perhaps, to the fact that political bias controlled elections in preference to personal fitness for the positions. This has by no means been universal or even common, as the present incumbents of these offices will clearly demonstrate. J. R. Hinds, register of deeds, ex-officio auditor, absconded in September, 1858, guilty of issuing fraudulent county orders.

The defalcation of J. J. Ring, treasurer, was another glaring offense. Some other irregularities have occurred of less magnitude, attributable to the lack of a good business preparation for the responsible duties. Indeed, this cause led to the trouble in all cases.

A projected railroad, called the Ninninger and Dakota, was surveyed through this county in 1857-8. John Ninninger, G. B. Clitherall and Ignatius Donnelly were the prime movers. They formed a company and incorporated it in 1857, to build a road from Ninninger, Minnesota, directly west to Dakota territory. The land along the projected line had been purchased, and considerable money expended by the company and by private individuals in town site and land speculations. The death of one of the projectors and ac-

cidental causes nipped the project in the bud and disappointed the hopes of many citizens of Scott county.

Three railroads traverse the county. The Minneapolis & St. Louis crosses the Minnesota river at Carver, and runs south through Louisville, Sand Creek and Helena, making a junction at Merriam Junction in Louisville township with the St. Paul & Sioux City railway, having the following stations: Merriam, Jordan, New Prague in this county. The St. Paul & Sioux City railway enters the county in Glendale and follows the course of the Minnesota river throughout the county, making junctions with the Hastings & Dakota at Shakopee, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis at Merriam Junction. It has the following stations in this county: Hamilton, Bardon, Shakopee, Merriam Junction, Brentwood, Belle Plaine and Blakeley.

The Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway enters the county in Credit River, making a junction at Shakopee with the St. Paul & Sioux City, having the following stations in the county: Prior Lake and Shakopee.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis was completed to Merriam Junction in 1871, and extended to Albert Lea in 1877. The Hastings & Dakota was built in 1871. The St. Paul & Sioux City was built in 1870.

CHAPTER XLIX.

SHAKOPEE—FIRST SETTLER—ORIGIN OF NAME—
INDIAN BATTLE—INCIDENTS—CHURCHES AND
SCHOOLS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

The name of this city suggests the well-known fact that here was the site of the famous Indian village of the Dakota or Sioux band under Shakpa or Little Six. The village numbered about 600 souls, and traders as well as missionaries who came to live among them, the one to profit by shrewd bargains, and the other to labor for their souls, were here in advance of the early settlers. Ignoring these as irrelevant to the settlement and growth of this now prosperous little city, we begin at the year 1851, referring the reader to the chapters on the Minnesota valley and Scott county for the history of these earlier events.

Thomas A. Holmes was the first actual settler.

Thomas Andrew Holmes was born in Bergetstown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, March

4th, 1804. When he was four years old, his parents William and Rachel Holmes moved to Newark Licking county, Ohio, where the son received a common school education.

The first enterprise of his youth was dealing in cattle which he bought in Ohio and drove to Detroit. In 1829, he started west, spent two years in Michigan territory and in 1831 went to Michigan city, Indiana, where he bought a little property and remained a few years. In 1835, he sold and went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin territory, and there built the second house in what is now the most important city in the Northwest. The house built by Solomon Juno who was operating for the American Fur Company was then the only house and Holmes was the second settler. He operated there in real estate and at one time owned a large amount of the site of that great city. He also had an interest in some valuable property at Port Washington. In 1838, he bought, at auction of government land, 108 acres in Wisconsin, went to look it over and determined to plat it for a town site. This was the foundation of Janesville and Holmes was the founder. His land was the west side of the river embracing the best portion of that now beautiful city.

After the town was platted he sold out for \$10,000, built two keel boats and came down the Rock river to the Mississippi, up that river to a point now known as Fountain City where he established a trading post in 1839 and traded for several years with the Indians.

In 1849, he went to Sauk Rapids and spent a short time and the same year was elected a member of the first territorial legislature of Minnesota. After the adjournment of the legislature, in company with others he purchased the site of Itasca and laid out the town. This is in brief the record of the father of Shakopee before his visit to this valley.

In 1851, Mr. Holmes, still controlled by the town site mania applied to Major McLaine the Indian agent for the Madahwahkan tribes who was located at Mendota, for a license to trade with the Indians on the Minnesota river. The application was at first refused but at length granted. Employing Bill Quinn as a guide he set out in a canoe. This Quinn was a half-breed, a son of old Peter Quinn, whose history surpasses in tragic incidents all fiction.

Holmes landed in the hollow near Shakopee to cook something to eat. He liked the looks of the

spot and going back on the hill he was even more favorably impressed but continued on up the river to Le Sueur. He returned, however, to his first landing deeming it the most favorable point on the river to locate. The water was high and the rapids at San Francisco did not appear an obstacle to the navigation of the river at this point, though Quinn affirmed that they could not be passed except at such a stage of water as then existed.

The present site of Shakopee was a prairie extending back from the river for about two miles. Holmes located the town site and about the same time that of Chaska across the river.

Later in the same year David L. Fuller, of St. Paul, came up, and being pleased with the location, made arrangements to come up again the following season, which he did, and purchased of Mr. Holmes the site of Chaska. Subsequently Mr. Holmes associated him as a partner in the town site of Shakopee by giving him a half interest. Holmes' reasons for so doing were that Rice, Steele and others were attempting to found a rival town at David Faribault's place, in which Franklin Steele was interested, a little below the Indian village and only one and a half miles below Shakopee.

An important part of Holmes' business was to trade with the Shakopee band of Indians. He built a small store, a block house, on the bank of the river immediately on his arrival, and put in a small stock of blankets, calicoes and goods adapted to the trade. The Indians paid him in money, furs, etc., but he was obliged to trust them to some extent, depending upon their annuities from the government. He received the last of his pay on such debts by an allowance from the government since 1865. The Indians, though removed in 1855, returned frequently to their old haunts, always remembering to be at their reservation when the annuities were to be paid over. To Mr. Holmes' credit be it said, that his trading stock never included whisky.

He named the town site from Shak-pa, the chief of the Indian band. The survey was made as soon as the Indian title was extinguished by the confirmation by congress in 1852 of the treaty signed by the Indians the previous year. Mr. Holmes brought the men and materials for his first buildings from St. Paul on the flat-boat "Wild Paddy," which was propelled by pikes and sails. Mr. Holmes' trading post was the first

house in Shakopee and in the county, excepting the missionary and trading posts of early days, to which reference has been made. Mr. Holmes also built some time after, a frame structure near by, which was the second house.

The first comers were the hands employed by Holmes on the "Wild Paddy." They came in 1851, and were Baptiste Le Beau, M. Shamway, Tim Kanty and John McKenzie. They subsequently took claims back in the timber, except Shamway, who made a claim just above the town site in what is now Koeper's addition. He and McKenzie were with Holmes at Itasca, and started from that point with the "Wild Paddy." It may be added here of these first comers that Le Beau is still a resident of the valley, though he has removed to Sibley county. M. Shamway married a girl employed by William Holmes, a brother of Thomas A., who was an early settler in Jordan. This was probably the first marriage among the settlers of Scott county, but we are unable to give the date. In 1857 this family were among the victims of the famous Mountain Meadow massacre. Tim Kanty is still a resident of the county. John McKenzie was the man who drugged Little Six and Medicine Bottle after the Sioux massacre and brought them in this condition from Manitoba and delivered them to Major E. A. C. Hatch. Knowing the frailty of Little Six, who was a different man from the old chief Little Six, his father, McKenzie left a bottle of drugged whisky with a woman at the house which he was accustomed to visit, knowing that his greedy appetite would ferret it out. The artifice succeeded, and Little Six and Medicine Bottle were tried and hung at Fort Snelling for killing Philander Prescott.

Daniel Apgar came next, and in 1852 his father, Samuel, and his brother Ai, but as they took claims soon after their arrival in what is now Jackson, their history will be found in the chapter on that town.

Arnold Graffenstadt came in 1851, and took a claim and returned to St. Louis for his wife. He now lives in Alabama.

Moses S. Titus spent the winter at Shakopee, and John C. Somerville also came in 1851. Mr. Titus is now dead, and Somerville lives in Bismarek.

In 1852 we find Joseph Graffenstadt, who came in the spring and first built a brush shelter, then a log cabin, and is still a resident. Ai G. Apgar,

previously mentioned, Alvan Dorward and family, Harrison Raynor and family, William Smothers, Frank Wasson, — Lewis, Edward Smith, Bodnaman and family. Of those last mentioned Dorward, Raynor and Wasson are dead, but the others remain in the county. During the same year, 1852, came Benjamin F. Turner, William Holmes and family, David Kinghorn and family. Kinghorn is living in the county, the others are dead.

The settlers of 1853 are too numerous to mention. Uncle Peter Atwood, as he was called, built a frame house in the spring of 1853 on the town site, which he rented to Robert Kennedy, of St. Paul, for a boarding house. Atwood then went to Jordan, and after this became identified with that town. Soon a large hotel called the Wasson House was built by Frank Wasson. Part of the house still remains, known as the American House. Mr. Coulton built the first brick house. This house is now the residence of D. L. How, one of the most prominent and valuable citizens of Shakopee. To Mr. How's historical research and politeness we are indebted for many points relating to the history of Scott county. D. L. Fuller and Holmes built brick buildings with a party wall on the levee. These were used for warehouses, stores and other purposes.

We have thus sketched the nucleus of Shakopee as seen in 1853. L. M. Brown, who arrived July 31st that year, and has since proved himself a lawyer of the first order, gives the names of sixty-seven men, many of whom had families, then residents of Shakopee, or at least found here with the purpose of settlement. Many of these men moved into adjoining towns to take up land, and the names will be found in the township histories. Many men prominent in the county organization arrived this year, such as Frank Wasson, Thomas Turner, William H. Nobles, Spier Spencer, Comfort Barnes, Thomas Kennedy, Rev. E. A. Greenleaf, Peter Atwood. D. M. Storer, who arrived August 11th, 1853, from Stillwater, contributed to the town the sterling qualities of citizenship, and to his diary, kept from the time of his arrival in the state, we are indebted for information not easily procurable from other sources. The diary begins with his arrival, and shows that John Allen kept boarding-house in what was called the Pennsylvania House. L. M. Brown describes this house as having two rooms, one above and one below. The lower room had a log fire-place,

while the upper one had only the rafters above and one window with five lights of glass. Nevertheless this hotel could accommodate as it appears fifteen or more persons, regardless of sex. The diary mentions, under August 19th: The Sioux Indians received their annuity of provisions in front of Holmes' store. The writer was amused to see the chiefs divide the same with pieces of shingles among each of the Indian families. The authority of the chiefs in this matter was absolute and was acknowledged without question by the recipients. Many facts obtained from this diary will appear in this history; only one incident further derived from the diary will be inserted here. March 7th, 1853, an Indian was detected in stealing money from Fuller's store, and "the boys" determined to make an example of him. Knowing that it would be the greatest indignity that could be inflicted on an Indian brave, they shaved his head and let him go. The Indian was never seen from that time until his hair was grown, and the lesson proved a salutary one, and yet the settlers now wonder at their temerity in inflicting such an indignity, when surrounded by so many of the tribe, for at this time the settlers were few in number.

In 1853, Moses S. Titus, who has been mentioned as coming to Shakopee in 1851 was an Indian farmer and had been a trader at Black Dog village.

In 1853 he came to Shakopee bringing goods. He transported his goods by canoes over the Minnesota river and from thence to Shakopee by ox teams following the old Indian trail.

Some of the stores of these early days are said to hold stocks of goods that would compare favorably with the best of to-day. Squire Spencer's store was one of the important ones and contained a stock valued at \$5,000. He was for a long time an important factor in the business interests of the city. He is still living but now totally blind.

The first settlers though they in fact became such, came rather as speculators and many came who never made a permanent settlement, simply staking out a claim which they soon abandoned or making no claim at all. The town site mania prevailed and within the small area of Scott county nearly twenty embryo cities were platted with joint owners.

The patent of the town site of Shakopee was issued to Judge Andrew G. Chatfield, dated May 23d, 1859, as trustee, according to, and under act of congress, dated May 23d, 1844, called an act

for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States under certain circumstances.

The present limits of Shakopee include more than the limits covered by this patent.

D. M. Storer pre-empted the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1-115-23, in July 1855 and received the patent January 19th, 1856.

Henry D. J. Koons pre-empted about the same time the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.

William's addition was pre-empted by Robert Kennedy, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6-115-22.

Peter Shamway made a claim on Koeper's addition, which was entered in 1856 by John Koeper, being lots 7 and 8, of SE. of SE. of section 2, township 115, range 23.

Greenleaf & Overton's addition was pre-empted by Harrison Rainer, being the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12 and NE. of SE. section 12, township 115, range 23.

East Shakopee addition was pre-empted by Moses S. Titus and Mrs. Jane Titus, the latter with Dakota half-breed scrip or certificate.

Others who received patents of land from the government were Spier Spencer, Berry F. Davis, George Daly, Phoebe Burnham, John Burnham, Harriette Faribault.

The first birth in Shakopee was that of Samuel W. Pond, Jr., April 20th, 1850. This was also the first birth of a white child in Scott county.

The first death was that of Lucy Jane Allen, daughter of John B. Allen, who died September 10th, 1853, while Mr. Allen kept the hotel.

The first marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. S. W. Pond, uniting Henry D. J. Koons and Henrietta B. Allen.

The first attorney was L. M. Brown. The first physician Dr. Frederic N. Ripley. Dr. Ripley's death occurred in 1856 by freezing. He had a town site on Crow river and had been camping there; starting to come out in March, he became bewildered and lost with a companion. The doctor was found dead and his companion was found in the camp after seventeen days, badly frozen and nearly starved. Both legs of this man were amputated.

The first stages began to run October 6th, 1853, between St. Paul and Shakopee.

The first singing school was taught by Rev. E. A. Greenleaf in the fall of 1853, and \$15 raised by a dance paid the instructor.

May 26th, 1858, the citizens of Shakopee were

witnesses of a battle lasting three hours, between the Chippewas and Dakotas.

The attack was begun at daylight by the Chippewas, who shot a Dakota going down to the river to fish. The Chippewas were in large forces, numbering 150 warriors, while the Dakotas were less than half that number. The battle took place on the north side of the river. The Dakotas were encamped on the south side. As soon as the first murderous shot disclosed to them the presence of their enemies, the Dakotas, thirty-two strong, crossed at Murphy's ferry, in the face of ten Chippewas, who made only a feeble resistance, and retreated followed by the Dakotas, who were thus led into an ambush prepared for them. The Dakotas, discovering the trap, retreated carrying with them the body of one of their warriors, killed by a shot of the enemy. A fight for the body ensued and the Chippewas secured the prize, but three brothers of the dead man rallied to the rescue, and though left by the retreating party to fight it out against fearful odds, they fought like mad tigers, secured the body, and covered with wounds from which blood was flowing, they drove back the whole body of their foes and shouted to their friends to join in the pursuit. The Dakotas, thus summoned, rallied and won the victory, bringing in the heads of three Chippewas. Three others were killed but their bodies were not secured and were born away on the retreat. Among the trophies of the Dakotas was the body of Noon Day, the leader of the Chippewa warriors. After mutilating it horribly, the Dakotas burned the body. The Dakotas lost two killed; ten were wounded. Some of the Chippewas acted the part of cowards. One was seen by the whites near the bank of the river in the hollow of a tree where he stayed while the fight lasted, jumping up and down, whooping and screaming at the top of his lungs.

Early in the winter of 1852-3, a squaw, wife of one of the head men of Little Six's band was picking up firewood just across the river from Shakopee when she was assailed and shot by a man named Henry Marcœ, who claimed the land on which she was collecting wood. The gun was loaded with shot and nearly the whole charge took effect in the calf of her leg, as Marcœ stood very near. She dropped her bundle of wood, drew a knife and turned on him with savage ferocity. Before she could stab him he struck her across the shoulder with such force as to break her collar

bone and at the same time break his gun off at the breach. Her screams brought the Indians running to her assistance while Marcœ for the time escaped by locking himself in his cabin. The Indian husband, instead of taking summary vengeance as he vowed he would have done had the assailant been an Indian, came across the river and conferred with Mr. Holmes. He sent word immediately to the commander at Fort Snelling and a squad of soldiers was sent up who arrested Marcœ and took him to the fort where he was imprisoned six months and then released. He came back to Shakopee, straightened up his affairs and left the country.

The elder Mrs Apgar, one of four white women that belonged to the settlement, the other three being her daughter and daughters-in-law, took the responsibility of seeing that the wounded squaw was properly cared for. She visited her often and administered remedies and delicate food. For this kindness she obtained the lasting gratitude of the squaw. After her recovery, she frequently brought Mrs. Apgar and family a generous share of the results of a days hunt.

Claim jumping was frequent, and sometimes led to sport as when Peter Yost attempted to jump the claim including the grave yard from which he was driven off by the boys but frequently more serious trouble ensued.

July 18th, 1854, nine citizens were arrested for pulling down the claim shanty of Dr. Kinney of St. Paul on a disputed claim. Twenty-six or seven were engaged in the affair but fortunately all were not known and the offence could not be treated as a riot, as the injured party would have been glad to have made it, for blood ran high in these claim fights. The nine arrested were from the most substantial citizens and were no less persons than Thomas Kennedy, H. D. J. Koons, Thomas A. Holmes, John C. Somerville, Comfort Barnes, William H. Nobles, J. B. Allen, William Smothers, and D. M. Storer.

The arrest was made by Dr. Kinney's agent, and threatened to be a serious matter.

The claim belonged to Henry D. J. Koons in the judgment of the citizens, and Dr. Kinney jumped it.

Another incident of 1855 will illustrate the method sometimes resorted to in early times for collecting bad debts, a summary method which L. M. Brown facetiously complained of as disastrous

to the business of the legal fraternity. The circumstances were:

Charles Sperry was a dead beat and among the victims of his bad debts was one John Burnham. Finding that Sperry was going off with plenty of money in his pockets Burnham found him in Peckham's store and demanded his pay at first quietly, but receiving no satisfactory answer he proceeded to knock him down, and showed a disposition to repeat his treatment until his demands were complied with. The fun was partly that Sperry was a big fellow, and had been regarded from his own bravado as almost a prize fighter, while Burnham was smaller and made no such pretensions.

Sperry, however, showed the white feather and promised to pay if Burnham would cease. But when he saw he was the laughing stock of the company, after being let up, he repented his promise and again attempted to carry it off with swagger. But Burnham soon landed him in another corner of the store, and seeing it was no use he reluctantly paid a \$20 gold piece, the amount of the debt.

The first school in Shakopee was taught in 1854 by Miss Mary Jane Turner.

In the fall of 1854 the first school was taught in what is now district number 2 by Mrs. Dr. Lord in Mr. Stemmer's house. The district was organized the following year. District No. 1 was organized in 1854 and the first school taught in 1855 by John H. Brown, now judge of the Twelfth judicial district, living at Wilmar. This school was taught in the second story of the old post-office building.

The present school system of Shakopee is in process of change. A new school house is building, the cost of which will be \$10,000, and a well graded school will be inaugurated with the opening of the elegant building.

The business of Shakopee: The professions are represented by seven attorneys, five physicians. Two newspapers are supported.

Shakopee is the junction of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, and the Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The Minneapolis & St. Louis passes near, stopping regularly at the nearest point for Shakopee, though having at present no station. The repair shops of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway were established here in 1866, and have grown from a small beginning to become an important feature in the

business of the city. They employ clerks and mechanics to the number of eighty, with a monthly pay roll of about \$4,000.

The First National bank was organized in 1865 with a capital stock of \$50,000. D. L. How president; F. L. Balch, cashier. The Farmers' bank of Shakopee existed first and after one year merged into the present institution. Present capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000. Officers: H. B. Strait, president; D. L. How, cashier; J. M. Schroartz, assistant cashier.

The Wampach Manufacturing Company was organized July 7th, 1881, for the manufacture of wagons, carriages and machinery, with a capital of \$50,000. Officers: John Wampach, president; C. J. Strunk, secretary; D. L. How, treasurer. The business grew out of a blacksmith shop started in 1857 by John Wampach.

Shakopee City Mills have grown out of a mill established about 1859 by Reis brothers, who had a three story stone mill with three runs of stone. After three years it was allowed to lie idle. The city authorities then offered \$3,000 to any one who would erect and operate a flouring mill. In 1875 C. E. Woodward and company purchased the old mill and machinery, repaired, refitted it and increased its capacity. After a few months they sold to G. F. Strait and Company, under whose management it has become an entirely new affair, using the gradual reduction process with twenty-four sets of rollers and having a capacity of 200 barrels patent process flour per day. The power is wholly steam.

In addition to the industries named, Shakopee has two carriage and wagon shops, two cooper shops, one lime kiln, one pop factory, two breweries, one brickyard, three tailors, two harness shops, one marble shop, four blacksmith shops, one feed mill with store, one firm of contractors and builders, three insurance agents, seven stores with general merchandise, two furniture, three boot and shoe, two hardware, two jewelry, two drugs, one book and music, two agricultural implements, one lumber, one sewing machines, one pianos and organs, three meat markets, one barber shop, one bakery, one broom maker, two restaurants, three groceries, one photographer, one portrait and scenic artist, four millinery, one livery stable, one veterinary surgeon, ten hotels, eleven saloons.

Newspapers: The "Shakopee Independent," established December 1st, 1855 by Allen Green, was the first newspaper in Shakopee, and it may be ad-

ded the first in the Minnesota valley. It is pleasantly remembered by the old settlers as a very good local paper.

The "Valley Herald," George H. and Martin Phillips, editors and proprietors, continued about three years.

The "Scott County Democrat," established in 1859 by R. M. Wright, continued about two and a half years.

The "Shakopee Reporter," M. P. Pierce, editor, was short lived.

The "Republican Advocate," established September 27th, 1856, by A. B. and Harvy Russell, continued three and a half years.

The "Shakopee Spectator," by M. C. Russell and Frank J. Mead, was short lived.

The "Scott County Mirror," by A. J. Clark, was also of short continuance.

The "Shakopee Spy," by John R. Brown, lasted two years.

The "Shakopee Argus" was established in 1861 by John L. McDonald. Hon. Henry Hinds purchased this paper in 1867 and has since conducted it. It is democratic in politics.

The "Shakopee Courier" was established August 18th, 1877 by Charles A. Stevens, who continues as editor and proprietor. This is a seven column folio, independent in politics.

Shakopee was first organized as a township including what is now embraced in Louisville, Jackson, and a portion of what now constitutes the corporate limits of Shakopee city. Eight days later the board set off Louisville as a separate township. An act of legislature approved January 17th, 1871, changed the name of the town of Shakopee to Jackson, excepting that part included in the corporate limits of the city of Shakopee.

The city of Shakopee was first surveyed in 1854, and an addition in November of the same year. The original plat was located on the south side of the Minnesota river, principally in section one.

The year following the entire plat was re-surveyed by E. B. Hood for the owners, Thomas A. Holmes and David L. Fuller, and the plat then made is still used.

Additions have been made from time to time until the plat now covers about a section of land.

May 23d, 1857, the city was incorporated, and August 13th following, the organization was completed in Holmes hall as council room. This was in the brick building belonging to Thomas A. Holmes, on the levee. Nelly King kept a saloon

on the lower floor. Officers: N. M. D. McMullen, mayor; Isaac Lincoln and Peter Yost, aldermen first ward; A. O. Risley, recorder; R. M. Wright, justice; Edgar Lincoln, treasurer; Thomas A. Holmes, alderman second ward; J. M. Holland, city attorney; Thomas Kelly, marshal; Burt Newman and John Kirlinger, assessors; J. R. Hinds, alderman for second ward. It is reported that Hinds and Joe. Bertholet cast lots to determine which should hold this office of alderman, and the lot fell on Hinds. Charles L. Pierson was appointed city surveyor and George H. Phillips city printer. Kelly was removed from the office of marshal because of appropriating money collected, to his own purposes, and Alexander McAnley appointed his successor. M. H. Dunand was the last mayor elected in 1861 under the first corporation. The charter of the city was then surrendered and it fell back under the township government.

March 3d, 1870, the city was again corporated. First officers: H. B. Strait, mayor; E. G. Halle, recorder; J. B. Huntsman, treasurer; Peter Yost, assessor; N. M. D. McMullen and Frank McGrade, justices. The council consisted of nine members, three from each ward; Peter Yost, chief of police.

1881—H. J. Peck, mayor; Nicholas Berens, treasurer; J. A. Collier, recorder; Charles Bornarth and J. W. Sencerbox, justices; W. A. Fuller, assessor; G. F. Lyons, chief of police; council, nine, three from each ward. Meetings are held in the city hall rooms in Guttenberg's block on Holmes street.

Shakopee lodge No. 6, A. F. and A. M., was organized December 12th, 1854, with seven charter members. The first officers of this lodge were Thos. Lombard, W. M.; J. L. Wakefield, S. W.; E. G. Covington, J. W.; James Farwell, secretary; Thos. J. Galbraith, treasurer. For reasons unknown the charter of this lodge was withdrawn in 1860, and there was no masonic lodge in Shakopee until the organization of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 44 in December 1863. The charter of this lodge was received October 28th, 1863. The following were the first officers elected: John H. Brown, W. M.; H. S. Holton, S. W.; A. B. Jones, J. W. Present officers: H. D. Carter, W. M.; D. L. How, S. W.; J. E. Chisholm, J. W.; D. M. Storer, treasurer; C. H. Lord, secretary; S. E. Leonard, S. D.; W. E. Davis, J. D.; C. W. Havens, tyler. Present membership, 60.

A lodge of the I. O. of O. F. was organized in 1855. Its first officers were: J. M. Keeler, N. G.;

Daniel Apgar, V. N. G.; A. O. Risley, secretary; Samuel Apgar, treasurer. Organization was surrendered in 1864, since when there has been no lodge in Shakopee.

The I. O. of G. T. established a lodge in Shakopee in 1858. First officers: R. M. Wright, G. W. C.; Mrs. J. H. Werden, V. G. W. C.; M. S. Titus, secretary. This lodge disbanded in 1861 and in 1876 a new lodge was organized which has since disbanded.

St. John's society was organized June 24th, 1866 with eight members. First officers: M. H. Dunand, president; John Reis, vice-president; Peter Yost, secretary; J. H. Menke, treasurer. The society now numbers over seventy members and is in a flourishing condition, embracing within its membership the leading and influential members of the Roman Catholic church. Officers: F. X. Hirsher, president; H. H. Strunk, vice-president; Nicholas Mayer, secretary; Mathew Berens, treasurer.

Weiser Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized February 23, 1872 with twenty-five charter members. First officers: Geo. B. Gardner, commander; F. C. Butterfield, S. V. C.; G. N. DuBois, J. V. C.; Wm. Wilson, Q. M.; J. W. Lidick, chaplain; J. B. Whitney, officer of the day; Geo. H. Kunsman, O. of the G.; D. W. Coulthard, Q. M. sergeant; H. Baumhager, sergeant mayor; C. W. G. Hyde, adjutant.

The Scott County Agricultural society was organized with the following officers in 1872: P. H. Krantz, vice-president; D. W. Coulthard, secretary; P. J. Whitlock, Daniel Beer, D. D. Dickinson, directors. Fairs have been held annually under the auspices of this society ever since its organization. Some time previous to the organization of this association, there was in existence an agricultural society of which Major R. G. Murphy was president and Mr. D. L. How secretary. A fair was held under its auspices in 1857, which was the first fair held in Scott county. This society, however, was short-lived, disbanding shortly after their first fair.

The A. O. U. W. was organized in Shakopee in December, 1878, with thirteen members and officers as follows: C. S. Stoddard, P. M. W.; William Wilson, M. W.; R. Irwin, F.; C. Case, O.; W. F. Strait, recorder; E. Southworth, receiver; S. A. Briggs, financier. The lodge now has a membership of thirty-four.

The Old Settlers' Association of Shakopee was

organized in April, 1874, and is composed of residents of the city of Shakopee, and the towns of Eagle Creek, Jackson and Louisville who were residents prior to December 31, 1857, and 21 years of age. First and present officers: Henry Hinds, president; M. S. Titus, vice-president; D. M. Storer, treasurer; J. W. Sencerbox, secretary.

The association has been of great value in preserving the history of Scott county. To Henry Hinds, the president, and one of the settlers of 1853, we are indebted for much valuable information in regard to the county at large.

The Shakopee Valley cemetery, situated in the town of Eagle Creek, just outside the city limits, was established January 20, 1862.

The cemetery belonging to the Catholic church is located in Koepfer's addition.

The first church built in Shakopee, and also the first in the valley of the Minnesota, was the St. Peter's Episcopal church, the corner stone of which was laid by Right Reverend Bishop Kemper, on the 17th day of May, 1854. November, 2d, 1854, the frame of the church building was raised, under the direction of D. M. Storer, the lot being that now occupied by D. M. Storer's store, but the building was not completed until December 2d, 1855. Services were first held in the church by Deacon E. A. Greenleaf, and the Holy Communion was first celebrated June 28th, 1856. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. R. Powell.

St. Mark's, Roman Catholic church, was organized January 6th, 1856, on which day the first mass was said by Rev. G. Keller at the residence of Anton Entrup. In the summer of the same year a church was built, in which services were held until the erection of the present elegant structure, the corner stone of which was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 25th day of June, 1865, by Right Rev. Bishop Grace. The present officiating priest is Rev. A. Plut, who has been connected with nearly all the early pioneer Catholic churches in Scott county from an early date.

The first Presbyterian church was organized February 20th, 1855, at the house of Samuel W. Pond, with a membership of nine adults. At present there are sixty members, of whom Rev. Mr. Candor is the pastor.

St. Mary's Catholic church, of Shakopee, was built in 1864. Previous to this time services had been held conjointly with the German Catholic, or St. Mark's church. Father Stevenson was the first resident priest, who came shortly after the build-

ing of the church. About 120 families are enrolled among its members. Present pastor is Rev. Eimon C. Carlson.

St. John's congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1859. First regular pastor, Adam Bloomer. The present pastor is Rev. F. W. Fry, who has a congregation of about forty-five members.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized July 10th, 1853. Rev. S. L. Leonard, pastor; Barney Young, class leader; Rev. O. Hobart, presiding elder. At the time of organization there were twelve members, since which time the membership has increased to about thirty. The present pastor is Rev. Levi Gleason.

The first regular Baptist church in Shakopee was organized July 16th, 1854, with seven members. Rev. W. G. Cogswell served as pastor of the church from 1854 to 1857. June 10th, when the church accepted his resignation. This vacancy was filled by the Rev. Mr. Utter shortly after. No regular services are held, as they possess no building of their own.

The convent Sisters of St. Benedict was organized as St. Gertrude's convent and academy, May 4th, 1866, and incorporated under the general laws of the state. Officers: Mary Vogel, president; Catherine Richter, vice-president; Catherine Kerst, secretary.

The population of Shakopee city was 2,011 by the census of 1880.

Samuel Apgar was born October 26th, 1801, in Tompkins county, New York, where he lived until seventeen years of age, when he began learning the shoemaker and tanner's trade in Peruville; remained there until 1824, then removed to West Groton, and two years later to Dryden, where he lived five years, and three years on a farm. He then returned to Peruville and lived on a farm until 1852, when he came to Shakopee and kept a small house for travelers. In the spring of 1852 he made a claim adjoining the present site of Shakopee, and lived there until 1875, when he sold, and has since resided with a daughter. In New York, September 26th, 1824, he married Melinda Perry, who died in June, 1874. Ten children were born to them. The living are Sarah, Milo B., Adrian E., and Uphias I.

Arthur Armstrong was born November 12th, 1828, in Ireland. When three years of age he went with his parents to New York, and resided in Clinton county until 1865. When he was fifteen

years old his father died, and in 1865 he moved to Clayton county, Iowa, with his mother and family. In 1873 his mother died, and he removed to Chaska, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade as cooper until 1875; since that date he has been a resident of Shakopee. Elizabeth Cuscade, of Canada, became his wife February 24th, 1862. They are the parents of six children: William J., Robert R., Wilbert D., Arthur L., Joseph F. and Mary M.

Charles Bornarth, born in 1830, is a native of Prussia. Enlisted at fifteen years of age, and served until 1851. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Canada, and the next fall came to Minnesota. He resided in St. Paul until the spring of 1857, when he went to Sibley county and worked at farming. In 1862, August 13th, he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Minnesota infantry; served in that company until promoted to lieutenant of Company F, Sixty-seventh United States infantry. Upon being mustered out, in 1865, he returned to his farm and remained until 1866, when for three years he taught the parish school of Marystown, Scott county. In October, 1869, he came to Shakopee and engaged in mercantile pursuits until entering his present line of business, civil engineering; also fire insurance, and is notary public. September 17th, 1856, he married Ellen O'Neill. They have three children: August carries on stone and marble works at Mankato, Michael D. is fireman on the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad, and Mary E. resides with her parents.

Hon. Luther M. Brown, born February 18th, 1823, is a native of Rutland county Vermont. When he was five years of age his father was drowned and he moved with his mother to her native town Newburg New Hampshire. He was educated in the district schools and the New Boston Academy, teaching winters, from the age of eighteen, to defray expenses; also read law three years. In July, 1853 he came to Shakopee. At that time there were but four dwellings in town and less than one hundred white people in the county. On the 9th day of September, 1853 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the territory and immediately began practice here. Judge Brown is considered one of the ablest lawyers of the state. On the organization of Scott county in 1853 Mr. Brown was appointed the first county attorney. He was a member of the first territorial legislature in 1857, was the first judge of the eighth judicial

district and was a member of the state legislature in 1874. On the death of Judge Chatfield in October, 1875, Judge Brown was again appointed to the district bench. In February 1850 he married Eliza Woodbury, a native of New Hampshire. They have four daughters; Ora M. the oldest is now the wife of H. J. Peck attorney at Shakopee, Carrie W. now Mrs. O. S. Brown, Eva E. and Hattie H.

Christian E. Busse, a native of Prussia, was born March 20th, 1832. Until 15 years of age he lived with his parents, then was employed about two years as clerk for a railroad contractor. From that time until 22 years old he was in merchandise work at Berlin. In 1854 he came to America; stayed in Chicago the first summer, and spent the following winter in the pineries of Michigan. He settled in Shakopee, but soon after returned to Chicago, and from there went to Muskegon, Michigan. In 1857 he returned to Shakopee, then passed three years in St. Paul. In 1861 he went to Chaska and established a general merchandise store in company with H. Young, but sold his interest to his partner in the spring of 1862, came to Shakopee and established a sample room and general variety store; in 1870 he added to his trade tobacco, cigars, fruits and confectionery. Mrs. Busse was Susana Snell, of St. Paul; married in 1859. They have seven living children.

Edmund Coghlan, pastor of St. Mary's church, Shakopee, was born in 1840 in Mayo county, Ireland, where he received a theological education. From 1874 until September, 1880, he devoted his time to missionary labor in Africa, then returned to his native land and remained until December of the same year when he came to Minnesota and took charge of St. Mary's Catholic church.

John B. Conter, a native of Loraine, France, was born August 15, 1830. When 12 years of age he came to America with his parents. In 1842 he settled at Port Washington, Wisconsin. About three years after he went to Kenosha where he worked on a farm one and one-half years at seven dollars per month; after passing three summers on a boat and winters in the pineries, he went with a circus four years, after which he worked on different steamboats the greater part of the time until May 15th, 1854, when he located at Shakopee and began the trade of plasterer and bricklayer, which he followed about thirteen years. He commenced lime burning about 1863 and now has facilities for turning out twenty-four hundred bar-

rels of lime per week. Mr. Conter married Barbara Wagner, of this place, May 15th, 1858. They have had ten children; the living are Joseph, Mary, Anna, Emma, John, William and Margareta. Nicholas, John B. Jr., and William are dead.

Dr. James H. Dunn, born May 29th, 1853, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. His father came to this country from Dublin in 1845 and served under General Scott in the Mexican war. In 1854 the family located near Winona, and after the death of his father in 1859, he was adopted in the family of Mr. Jesse Wheeler, of Winona county. At the death of this gentleman in 1868 Mr. Dunn entered the State Normal School at Winona, and by his own unaided efforts supported himself until his graduation in 1871. He was at once employed as lecturer in the State Teachers Institute by Hon. H. B. Wilson, and later by his successor, D. Burt. During the intervals he was principal of the Alexandria and Sauk Centre schools, and completed a course in natural science at the University of Chicago. He then gave his whole time to the study of medicine, and in 1878, after a three years course received the degree of M. D. from the University of New York City, having spent a year of study at Bellevue and other hospitals in that city. In the fall of 1878 he was appointed instructor of natural science in the Normal School at Mankato, which position he resigned in May, 1880 to enter upon the practice of his profession at Shakopee.

John Edert was born in the district of Luxembourg, Europe, October 29th, 1824. He married February 14, 1849, Elizabeth Leis. In May, 1852, he moved to the United States and lived two and one-half years at Aurora, Illinois. From October, 1854, until May, 1857, he resided in St. Paul, then came to Shakopee and erected the St. Paul House, of which he was proprietor nine years. In 1866 he built the Union billiard hall, which he still conducts; he also carries on a farm of 340 acres in this county and owns 320 acres of land in Renville county. Mr. Edert held the office of treasurer of Scott county fourteen years. While residing in Luxembourg two children were born to them, both of whom are deceased: Susie and Libbie. Anna, now Mrs. J. H. Huntsman, of this place, was born at Aurora. Another daughter is the wife of Ed. Gellenbeck, also of Shakopee. Maggie was born at this place in 1866.

Dr. Carl Augustus Entrup, born June 16, 1857, is a native of Shakopee, Minnesota. His parents, Anthony and Lizzett Entrup were among

the early settlers of Scott county and located at Shakopee in April, 1855; the father who was a mason and bricklayer, was killed by the falling of a building in Jordan, June 19, 1876. Dr. Entrup received his literary education at the public school of this place and the Minnesota Valley Academy; also read medicine in connection with his other studies, under Dr. Manson. After the death of his father, he taught school one year, and in 1877 went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he spent three years as a medical student; at the expiration of that time, July, 1880, he received his diploma.

George Gardner was born September 27, 1828, at Salem, Massachusetts. When he was but six years of age his father died, and he lived with an uncle until eighteen years old when he entered the United States navy. In the Mexican war he was at the surrender of Vera Cruz from which place he went, in the Albany, sloop of war, to Charlestown, Massachusetts where he was discharged. Mr. Gardner went in the Concordia to China, thence to the Philippine Island, and returned to Boston; also made a trip to Liverpool and returned. In 1849, he went to Burlington, Vermont and worked until 1852 for the Vermont Central Railroad Company; he then had charge of the draw bridge at Alburg until 1856. In May, 1856 he came to Shakopee and for some time was engaged in freighting and staging; then in 1859 removed to Ramsey county. He enlisted in company A, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer infantry in August, 1862, and served until discharged, in August, 1865. From October, 1865, until the fall of 1867, he was in the employ of the Minnesota Valley Railroad Company, when he took charge of the Shakopee elevator and is now engaged as wheat buyer and inspector. From 1868, until 1880, he was station agent at this place. Clarinda M. Manning became his wife in 1850.

George William Gellenbeck was born August 26, 1828, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, where he lived with his parents until seventeen years of age. In the spring of 1844, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. Went to St. Louis, where he worked at the coopers trade until 1850. January, 17, of that year he enlisted in the United States cavalry, and served five years, then came to Minnesota and established the Five-mile House at Bloomington Ferry, which he sold in 1868, and came to Shakopee. Mr. Gellenbeck kept the Minnesota Valley House here three years, then in company with Mr. Strunk, engaged in the drug busi-

ness two and one-half years, then sold his interest. In 1873, he built his hotel at the corner of First and Summerville streets, known as the Occidental; it will accomodate about twenty guests.

Henry F. Gross was born June 26, 1838, in France. In 1852 the family came to America, spent two years in Chicago, then removed to Minnesota and made a claim in what is now Dakota county. Mr. Gross lived on the farm with his parents two years, then went to St. Paul and worked at the barber's trade three years. He was in St. Louis for a time, then returned to St. Paul and enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company G, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer infantry; served nearly two years in the war with the Indians, and then in the South until August 18, 1865, when he was discharged. In 1866 he came to Shakopee and established a barber-shop on First street. His marriage with Mary A. Varner, of St. Paul, occurred November 16, 1865. Annie M., Ferdinand J., Willie H. and Elward H. are their living children.

Henry Gutenberg was born August 2, 1857, in St. Paul; he is a son of John Gutenberg, who was born April 7, 1828, in Prussia, and Dora Vichman-Gutenberg, who died in Shakopee January 6, 1875. They were married February 20, 1851. In 1853 the family emigrated to America; lived in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for a time, and removed to St. Paul about 1855. In the spring of 1857 the father moved the family to Shakopee, and in company with H. Fanakuch built a hotel; he also did mason work and dealt in live stock. He was for some time in the butcher business, and in 1869 established what is now the City Meat Market on Holmes street, where he carried on a successful trade until his death June 23, 1880. Since that date his sons, Henry and John Jr., have conducted the business. The family consists of these two young men and their sisters, Lizzie and Christina.

W. Heidenreich, born October 13, 1831, is a native of Prussia. He learned the tailor's trade, and in July, 1856, came to Shakopee; worked the first two summers at mason's and plasterer's trade, then built a tailor's shop, and about three years after added a saloon. From the spring of 1864 until October, 1865, he was in Idaho, engaged in keeping a boarding-house and working at his trade; then returned to this place and purchased a building which he occupied for a grocery store, sample room and tailor shop until destroyed by fire in October, 1879. He then erected the

brick building which he now occupies; it is 20x60 feet and two stories in height. In Prussia, February 22, 1856, he married Paulina Cornetsky. They are parents of eight children: Bertha P., Anna A., Adolph T., Wilhelm Jr., Charles J., Edward J., (deceased) Paulina A. E. and Otto.

Francis Xavier Hirscher was born May 29, 1827, in Germany. When 17 years of age he was left an orphan; at that time he commenced to learn the cabinet maker's trade. In 1849 he came to America; spent six months in Louisville, Kentucky, worked at his trade one and one-half years in St. Louis, and in 1851 removed to St. Paul. He did cabinet work in the employ of W. M. Stees five years, and in April, 1856, came to Shakopee. In company with C. Peters he built the first cabinet shop here; they continued in partnership until 1863, since which date Mr. Hirscher has conducted the business alone. Philipena Roth became his wife September 22, 1856. Their children are: Alois, Clara, Joseph, John, Valentine, Francis X. Jr., George and Mary E.

Gerhard Hilgers was born August 31, 1838, in Prussia where he received his education. When 23 years of age he was mustered into the Prussian army and served three summers; attended school during the winter seasons. Two years of the time he held the rank of corporal. In 1867 he came to America with his parents and settled on a farm near Madison, Wisconsin. The following autumn he came to Jordan and has since resided here. He conducted the Merchants Hotel with considerable success from 1868 until the fall of 1877 when he was elected to the office which he now holds, register of deeds. Mr. Hilgers' wife was Adelheid Weibler, of Prussia; the date of their marriage is November 11, 1865. Their living children are: William H., Frank H., John H., Michael H., Maria S. and Casper H. Three have died.

David Lennox How was born August 23, 1835, at Elbridge, New York. From 1844 until 1848, he attended the Monroe Collegiate Institute, then removed with his parents to Syracuse where he clerked in a grocery store and attended evening school. He was employed in a drug store at Dunkirk from 1850 until 1855 when he went to Adrian, Michigan, and worked for N. Bidwell and Company, druggists. May 27, 1857, he came to Shakopee and in company with D. W. C. Wisner, opened a drug store. The year following Mr. Wisner retired and Dr. J. S. Weiser was admitted

to partnership. This firm continued in business until 1861; from that date until 1870 Mr. How was associated with his brother in the drug trade. In 1865 he with Major Strait purchased three-fourths interest in the Jordan flouring mill, also owned a mill at Chaska, both of which they sold and bought the large mill at Shakopee, which was burned in 1875 and rebuilt the same year. Mr. How started the First National bank of this place, also the Scott County bank, at Jordan, and the prosperity of these institutions is in a measure owing to his business ability. He has also been largely engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. How is one of the early settlers of the county and has held many positions of trust. He is a member of the Episcopal church, a leading man in the board of trade and a staunch republican.

William L. Johnson, born November 28, 1844, is a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. At the age of 7 years he accompanied his parents to Marine Mills, Minnesota, where his father kept a hotel and for a time worked at farming. In 1855 he served a term in the legislature and later was elected sheriff of Washington county. His death occurred in 1859. William Johnson removed to St. Paul after his father's death, and lived there until his enlistment, August 16, 1862, in Company G, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He served two years in the Indian war, then at the South until discharged August 18, 1865. The following spring he made a trip to Texas and the next year returned to St. Paul. In 1872 he opened a grocery trade in Mendota which he conducted until 1874, then sold and resided at his mother's farm in Ramsey county, until December, 1880. Since that date he has been proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Shakopee. Margaret C. Nealey, of Mendota, became his wife April 17, 1870. Sarah, Mary, Thomas A. and William L. Jr. are their children.

F. W. Juergens is a native of Germany, born April 22, 1834, and learned the blacksmith trade in that country. In 1854 the family came to America; he stayed at La Porte, Indiana, and his parents came to Shakopee. They made claims at what is now known as Prior Lake; lived there until the spring of 1855, when they came to this place and built a house and shop on Second street. Mr. Frank Juergens came from Indiana to join his parents here. His father died December 19, 1876. Mr. Juergens carries on blacksmithing and is the oldest man in that business in Shakopee. His

marriage with Regina C. Schultz took place May 14, 1861. Their children are Frank H., George J., Anna R., Rosa F. and Clara L.

John Kodylek, artist, a native of Austria, was born June 22, 1845. When 14 years old he entered the Academy of Art at Prague, where he remained three years, and received the first premium for his works. His art studies were completed at Vienna, where his masterpiece sold for a large sum. In November, 1865, he moved to New York and in 1867 to St. Jo, Missouri, where he produced some fine pieces of work, one of which sold for \$2,000. Late in 1869 he went to Iowa and resided about three years at Sioux City. After some time spent in traveling he went to St. Paul and resided two years. In 1880 he established an art gallery in this place, which has since been his home. Mr. Kodylek married, May 14, 1867, Clara Hundt. They have two children: Julia and Arnold.

John Kauth is a native of Germany, born June 16, 1816. Until 14 years of age he lived with his parents. He then worked three years at wagon making. In 1846 he came to America, lived six months in Philadelphia, then in Pittsburg until 1849. Until the fall of 1852 he worked at his trade at St. Louis. He then made a claim of 160 acres six miles south of Shakopee and began clearing up a farm, using much of the best hard timber in wagon making. It was he who manufactured the first wagon ever made in Scott county. In 1872 he rented his farm and came to Shakopee; bought the St. Paul Hotel of this place, of which he is still proprietor; the house will accommodate fifty guests. In 1845 he married Margretta Blessing, of Prussia; she has borne him nine children, only two are living; Mary and William.

Anton Koerner, Sr., was born November 19, 1828, in Bavaria. When he was but two years of age his father died, and he lived with his mother until twenty-five years old. In November, 1853, he came to America, spent one year in New York city, and was three years engaged in the butchers business in Dayton, Ohio. Since 1857 his home has been at Shakopee. He was employed in plastering and mason work until 1862, when he established a meat market on First street where with the aid of his son Adam, he is doing a successful business. Eva Wich was married to Mr. Koerner in 1858, and died July 8, 1876. They are the parents of five children: Lena (deceased), Adam, Barbara, Anton, Jr., and Anna.

August Logefeil, proprietor of the United States Hotel, was born December 26, 1828, in Prussia. He resided in different places, spent two years working at the bakers' trade, and four years traveling through all parts of Prussia. In April, 1853 he came to America and in November to Shakopee. Mr. Logefeil made a claim, in 1855, of 160 acres, near where New Prague is now situated. He built a cabin of poles, with a roof of hay, and used a hollow stump for a cook-stove. He was for a time engaged in lime burning, was also in the wood business, and one season ran a barge on the river; two and one-half years he drove a wagon selling groceries and notions. Since 1874, he has been proprietor of the United States Hotel, which he built in that year. The house will accommodate twenty-four guests.

Charles Lord (deceased) was born July 22, 1817 in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. At the age of 17 he went to Augusta, Georgia, and passed three years there in the study of medicine, then returned home and finished his studies, after which he practiced in his profession six years at Pittsburg Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1854 he made a claim of 160 acres one and one-half miles east of Shakopee. He afterwards sold half of it and worked the other eighty acres until 1861, when he moved to Shakopee and practiced medicine here. He held the office of alderman six years. Julia A. Buffum, who was born at Westmoreland, November 7, 1822, became his wife December 13, 1843. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Lord's death occurred April 3, 1881.

Frank J. Lord, a native of Minnesota, was born June 12, 1854, in Hennepin county. His father was Charles Lord, Sr., who settled in that county and afterward removed to Scott county. Frank Lord grew to manhood there, and received his education in the public schools of Shakopee. He was employed in D. L. How's drug store one year, then returned to school until 1871; from that date until 1874 he was with Lord & Halle, then with Strunk & Sons until 1877. In March of that year he purchased the drug store at the corner of Holmes and First streets; in February, 1880, he moved his stock to Condon's block, where he carries a full line of drugs, books and stationery. Miss Mary, daughter of Honorable Henry Hinds of this place, was married to Mr. Lord, September 4, 1879.

Samuel Lord, born in 1829, is a native of England. He served an apprenticeship of seven years

at the carpenter trade, and after working in that country about fourteen years he came to America. Lived one year at Dubuque, Iowa, and in April, 1858, located at Shakopee. He did contracting in this vicinity from that date until the spring of 1864, when he went to Montana and worked at building until 1865, when he returned to Shakopee and continued his trade here until the spring of 1867; since then he has been foreman in the carpenter shops of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company. He married Sarah Greenwood, of England, November 1, 1852. She was born March 7, 1826. They are the parents of five children: Mary A., Sarah A. and Mary A. are deceased. The living are James T. and Grace E.

Isaac Lincoln was born January 17, 1823, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts. The family had moved to Worcester in 1837, and here Isaac Lincoln began learning the blacksmith trade when eighteen years of age. A short time in the summer of 1849 he worked in Springfield, and in the fall removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he superintended the blacksmithing in the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad. In June, 1856, he came to Shakopee, and that year erected the first saw-mill in the place, which he operated in company with his brothers; was also engaged in lime burning. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the senate in 1863-4; has also held different town offices and has been city alderman. His marriage with Lois L. Bingham, of Ohio, took place June 4, 1850. They have five living children: Edgar B., Isaac, Jr., Charles F., Mary H. and William B.

F. C. Mather, born August 11, 1836, is a native of Union county, Ohio. In the fall of 1853 he went with his parents to Iowa; his father died in March, 1861, and the family resided near McGregor until 1876. Mr. Mather labored in the ministry twenty years in north-eastern Iowa, and in the fall of 1876 came to Minnesota. He had charge of the Methodist church at High Forest, this state, during the years 1877-8, then for two years was pastor of the Shakopee Methodist church. Since November, 1880, he has been proprietor of the American hotel in this place; also keeps an extensive stock of farm machinery. He married Sarah C. Mather, of Union, Ohio, October 26, 1855. Their children are Eva, Flora, George C., Stella, Mary D. Abbie G., Sadie P. and Winnie I.

Frank McGrade (deceased) was born in 1830, in Ireland. When twenty-two years old he joined

the regular army of his country and served until discharged, in 1855. That year he moved to New York city, where he worked in a clothing house about one year. November 9, 1856, he married Mary Loughrey, at Kellyville, Pennsylvania, and they at once came to Shakopee, where for a time Mr. McGrade engaged in the lime business. He held the office of sheriff six years, employing a deputy nearly two years while he was in the army. He was instrumental in raising company L, Second Minnesota cavalry, and was commissioned first lieutenant; was discharged at Fort Snelling, May 4, 1866. He returned to Shakopee, and soon after went to Jordan, where he purchased half interest in a stock of general merchandise. In 1867, was elected register of deeds, of Scott county, and returned to this place; about two years after he bought a farm which Mrs. McGrade still owns; was also in the hardware business with George Reis. For three years he was one of the county commissioners, and was a member of the city council from 1874 until his death, September 27, 1876. His widow, four sons and five daughters, are living in Scott county.

Michael K. Marrinan, born November 4, 1855, is a native of Rochester, New York, where he acquired his education in the Christian Brothers Academy. In 1873 he came to Shakopee, and read law one year under Judge L. M. Brown. In 1876 he was appointed clerk of the court, of Scott county, by Judge Brown, and in 1877 was elected to the office which he has since held.

Nathan McDowell McMullan was born September 18, 1806, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-two he went to Bedford county, where he was one year interested in woolen manufacturing; removed to Somerset county, where he was hotel proprietor and postmaster for about three years. In 1844 he went to Mansfield, Ohio, and carried on mercantile business there nine years; was mayor of that city in 1851. He was engaged in mercantile trade two years in Van Wert county, and in 1856 established a hardware store in Shakopee; two years later, his son took charge of the business. Mr. McMullan was the first mayor of this place; in 1862 was elected a member of the legislature, held the office of county treasurer in 1858-9, and has been justice of the peace twenty years.

Thomas Nealy, of Irish parentage, was born in 1850, at Ottawa, Illinois. His parents came to America about 1830, and ten years later settled in

Illinois. When Thomas Neely was a child his parents removed to Nova Scotia, and remained six years. In 1860 they came to Minnesota and located at Mendota; in the schools of that place and St. Paul, he received his education. In 1873 he became agent at the old Mendota station, and three years later at Merriam Junction. Since August, 1879, he has had charge of the telegraph office at Shakopee. Mr. Neely's wife was Kate Kivel, a native of Wisconsin. Their marriage took place Thanksgiving day, 1872. Mary J., Maurice D., and Thomas H. are their children.

Thomas R. Newell was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, May 28, 1850. At the age of twenty years he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and worked eighteen months at the jeweler's trade. In 1872 he removed to Minnesota, and passed one year at Brainerd in the same business. After residing in Winnipeg city, Manitoba, about three years, and ten months in St. Paul, he went in 1877, to Le Sueur; then in June of the same year he established a jeweler's store at Shakopee, on First street, where he is doing a fine business.

Alois Plut, pastor of the German Catholic church, at Shakopee, was born June 21, 1841, in Austria. When eleven years of age he began classical studies in the Rudolphwerth, Gymnasium, where he remained a student eight years; he then completed his theological studies at Goritz. In June, 1864, he came to America and spent a short time at St. Vincent College, Pennsylvania. In the fall of that year he went to St. Paul, and in February, 1865, was sent to the Stillwater mission, where he remained until September, 1866, when he was given charge of the New Prague, Scott county church; from there he went, in May, 1868, to Winona, and since May, 1876, has been pastor at Shakopee. His congregation includes two hundred and twenty-five families.

Jacob Ries, Sr., was born December 6, 1830, in Luxembourgh. When he was 18 years of age both his parents died. Mr. Ries was given both a literary and musical education in his native country and in 1854 came to America. He lived three years in New York, mainly engaged in carpenter work; then made a visit of six months to his native land, and in the spring of 1857 settled in Shakopee, which has since been his place of residence with the exception of a time spent at his farm in Spring Lake. In 1865 he opened sample rooms in his building on First street and in 1872 started a pop-factory. His present factory of brick was

erected in 1880, and has all the facilities for manufacturing carbonate and fermented beverages. Josephine Mamer, who was born June 24, 1836, became his wife October 27, 1857. Of their fourteen children but seven are living: Jacob, Jr., Anna Mary, Margaret J., Anna, John B., Mary K. E. and William.

John J. Ring, born in 1832, is a native of Prussia, where he lived until 14 years of age. At that time he came to America and resided on a farm in Kenosha county, Wisconsin until 1860, when he came to New Market, Scott county, Minnesota, and bought a farm of 130 acres. He held the offices of assessor and chairman of the town board several years and was a county commissioner six years; was elected county treasurer in 1873, which office he held till the spring of 1880. Since 1874 he has been a resident of Shakopee, and since November, 1879, has been proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel. In 1856 he married Christina Boltas, in Kenosha county, Wisconsin. She has borne him eleven children. Five daughters and five sons are living.

George Reis is a native of Saint Louis. His parents came to this country in 1846. His father and two of his brothers visited Minnesota, took three claims of 160 acres each and built their shanties in 1854-'5. In 1857 the family settled in Shakopee. Here George Reis lived with his parents and attended the public schools. In 1863 he began the tinner's trade, at which he worked three years, then attended St. John's college, Stearns county two terms. In 1870 he, in company with J. M. DePue, bought a hardware store; eight months later DePue sold to Frank McGrade and the firm of Reis & McGrade continued until the death of the latter in 1875. Since that date Mr. Reis has conducted the business. His father died June 4, 1874 and his mother December 25, 1868. Lena Karr, of Belleville, Illinois, became his wife October 27, 1879. They have one child: Laura.

August Scherkenbach, born in 1847, is a native of Prussia. In 1870 he came to America and learned the marble cutters' trade at Belleville, Illinois. In company with W. A. Clark, he started in the marble and granite business which they continued with success at Belleville until 1878 when he sold his interest and removed to Shakopee and continued the same business here. In 1881 he erected his brick building 16x36 feet in size, where he now keeps a large stock of monuments and

headstones of all designs. At Belleville, Illinois, February 26, 1878, he married Barbara Ackermann who has borne him three children: Mary and Anna, twins, and William. Mary is deceased.

Jarvis Washburn Sencerbox was born December 20, 1820 in Dutchess county, New York. He was educated in a district school, in Putnam county, taught by the author of the Spencerian system of penmanship. Twenty years of his life were passed in merchandizing in his native state. In 1851 he went to Quincy, Illinois, where he was engaged in banking, mercantile, and milling business; afterwards followed banking at Warsaw, and was also interested in coal mines at Farmington, Iowa. In July, 1855, he went to St. Paul and that season ran a steamboat of which he was owner and captain. In November of that year his boat was frozen in about one mile above Carver, where part of the skeleton may yet be seen. Mr. Sencerbox moved his family to Louisville township in September, 1856 and in the fall of 1858 removed to Shakopee. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners in the state; has held the offices of register of deeds, county auditor, deputy, and clerk of the court; in 1871-'3-'5 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1874 he and Judge Gilfillan were appointed special committee on taxes and tax laws. Harriet Lounsberry became his wife October 4, 1843. Anna, Jarvis E., John, George, William, Harriet and Ida are their children.

B. E. Spencer is a native of Indiana; born, March 26, 1847, in Warrick county. His parents moved to Indiana in 1839. The family moved to the Minnesota valley in the spring of 1856, made a claim in Eagle Creek township, and worked at farming there until 1861, when they sold and came to Shakopee. Mr. Spencer's death occurred in this city April 1, 1875; his widow and son Barzilla are still residents of this place. The latter is employed as carpenter for the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad company. He married Maria Montgomery, of Shakopee, October, 16, 1875. She was born in 1852, in the East Indies. They have one child: Nellie.

Captain Charles A. Stevens of the Shakopee Courier, is a native of New York city. He studied law three years with his brother, the late J. Bancroft Stevens, and in the fall of 1854, went to Kansas. During the winter and spring of 1855 he was postmaster at Kansas City, and the following summer returned to New York. In August,

1856, he came to Shakopee, then went to Le Sueur county, and made one of the first claims in Montgomery; he taught the first school in that section, in a log shanty. In the winter of 1856-7, he recorded mortgages for John Kennedy, register of Dakota county, and in the fall of 1858, engaged in business at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, with his brother, the late Colonel George Stevens of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers. He joined company A, Second Wisconsin; afterward enlisted in company G, Berdan's sharpshooters; served three years and participated in twenty-nine actions in the army of the Potomac; was mustered out April, 1866. After leaving the army he was employed ten years by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Companies, as agent, superintendent of elevators and book-keeper. In August, 1877, he started the Courier at Shakopee. His marriage with Eliza E. Elliot of Sibley county, took place in 1872.

George F. Strait born March 22, 1832, is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his parents, Isaac and Maria Strait. He was principally occupied in farming and lumbering in that state until November, 1856, when he came to Minnesota and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Scott county where he resided about eight years. In 1864, he in company with H. B. Strait and D. L. How embarked in the milling business at Jordan; eight years later this firm built a mill in Chaska which they sold about one year after and began their milling-trade in Shakopee. Mr. Strait has since been one of the owners of the Shakopee City flouring mill.

Horace Benton Strait was born January 26, 1835, in Potter county, Pennsylvania. He received a common school education and in 1846 went to Indiana, thence in 1856 to Scott county, Minnesota. Entered the Union army in 1862 as captain of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry; was promoted to major of that regiment in 1864 and at the close of the war was serving as inspector-general on the staff of General McArthur. In 1870, he was elected mayor of Shakopee and re-elected in 1871-2-8. Since 1866 he has been one of the trustees of the Minnesota Hospital for insane and is now president of the board. He is engaged in farming and merchandising, and is president of the First National bank of Shakopee. Mr. Strait was elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth congress and re-elected to the forty-fifth.

The following are some of the bills introduced

to sum. To encourage the growth of timber on western prairies; allowing 160 acres of land to settlers within railroad limits; for the relief of settlers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers; to provide for the erection of military telegraph; for the relief of settlers on railroad lands; for the relief of citizens engaged in the suppression of the Indian war of 1862; for the survey of public lands lying within meridian lines in the state of Minnesota; to restore to the public domain the military reservation known as Fort Ripley; to legalize certain settlements upon swamp lands in Minnesota; to extend the time for payment of pre-emptors on certain public lands in Minnesota; to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war; to extend the provisions of an act approved June 22, 1874, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on railroad lands;" for the payment of arrears of pensions, and many other bills of a personal nature. Most of these have become laws.

Samuel Burton Strait was born December 14, 1813, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where his parents had located in 1813. When nineteen years of age he went to Potter county, where for three years he had charge of his brother's mercantile business. At the expiration of that time the brothers entered into partnership, and built a flouring mill, saw-mill and pail factory. About three years after he sold his interest to his brother and returned to Bradford county, where he carried on farming and blacksmithing some years. In 1846 he went to Indiana and remained until 1855, when he came to Minnesota. He had 1,000 acres of land near Jordan and a very large stock. This immense farming business he carried on with success about twenty years. In 1857 he, in company with Stotard & Pearson, laid out the town site of St. Lawrence, erected a hotel and dwelling, and resided there several years. April 3, 1834, he married Emeline Benson, who died in 1846. Their living children were Horace B., Edgar A., William W. and Truman D. In 1847 he married Delight Kenicut. She has borne him five children: Dewit C., Helen (deceased), William F., Mary and Hiram H.

Harman H. Strunk was born May 14, 1818, in Germany. His father died, and in 1835 he accompanied his mother and family to America. From 1836 until 1854 he resided in St. Louis, then came to Shakopee. He made a claim and built the first brewery in the valley; he operated it about nine years, then sold it and built a dis-

tillery. In 1873 he removed to the city to take charge of the drug business which he had, in company with G. W. Gellenbeck, established here in 1871. The firm became Strunk & Sons, and in 1874 they bought the property on First street where they are doing a very large business. They are also agents for the American and United States express companies. Mr. Strunk has held the offices of county commissioner, school treasurer, justice of the peace, alderman and mayor. He married, September 20, 1845, Mary A. Bocklage. Charles J. and Arnold M. are their children.

John Wagner, born August 7, 1847, is a native of Prussia. In 1856 he came to the United States with his parents and located at St. Paul. In that city he acquired his education, and served three years as apprentice, learning the wagon-maker's trade. He came to Shakopee in June, 1868, and was employed eleven years in Mr. Wampach's wagon shops. He is now doing a successful business at the Star wagon shops, where he established himself in July, 1879; he does both wood and iron work for light and heavy wagons. Mr. Wagner married, August 8, 1871, Rosa Collier. Their children are George, John, Jr., August, Amelia and Gertrude.

R. Walters, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, was born February 26, 1843. At the age of fifteen years commenced learning the miller's trade with his father. When about eighteen years old he went to Iowa and worked at his trade until the fall of 1862; then enlisted in the Seventh Iowa cavalry and served under General Mitchell nineteen months; was mustered out at Kansas City and returned to Iowa. Since the fall of 1866 he has been engaged in milling in different parts of Minnesota, and since May, 1874, has occupied the position of head miller in the Shakopee City mills. Phoebe J. Aplin, a native of New York, was married to Mr. Walters February 12, 1863. Ralph A. and Charles J. are their children.

John Wampach, born in 1830, is a native of Luxembourg, where he learned the wagon makers trade. In 1852 he came to America and worked at his trade two years in Detroit, Michigan; after living a short time in Ohio and Indiana he removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1855, and worked there until 1857. In September of that year he came to Minnesota and built a blacksmith and wagon shop at Shakopee, on Second street, where he conducted a successful business. At that time all his work was done by hand, and from year to

year as his trade increased he enlarged his working facilities. In 1870 he removed to First street and built a shop 45x95 feet in size.

Theodore Weiland was born January 15, 1849, in Brown county, Wisconsin. In 1857 he went to Green Bay and there attended school four years. Afterward he resided at Fond du Lac until the spring of 1863, then spent a short time at Oshkosh and in the spring of 1864 came to Minnesota. He lived at Jordan until 1869 when he returned to Wisconsin. One season he was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, then went to Jordan again and established a carriage and wagon factory. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of Scott county and removed to Shakopee. Mr. Weiland's wife was Louisa Mayer; they were married January 28, 1874. Mary T., Clements T. and Albert L. are their children.

Egbert L. Wright, born March 29, 1844, is a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he came with his parents to Shakopee and attended the public schools of this place. He began to learn the printer's trade in the autumn of 1859 and since February, 1867, has had charge of the "Argus" office. Ellen Brown Witter, of St. Paul, became his wife December 4, 1870; she is a native of Canada. They are the parents of three children: Ida R., Laura B. (deceased) and Harry P.

Robert B. Vessey was born February 9, 1830, in England. In 1848 he came to America; was engaged in farming and milling in New York about three years, and from 1852 to 1855 he resided in Michigan. He made a claim of 160 acres of land near Shakopee in 1855, which he sold in the spring of 1864, and then conducted the Farmers' Hotel of this place until 1866. That year he built the New England House, of which he was proprietor until 1874, then rented it and built the store he now occupies in his mercantile trade. In 1876 he sold his hotel and built a feed mill which is run by steam, and is capable of grinding four tons per day. Mary E. Brown, of Michigan, became his wife January 13, 1855. Of the twelve children born to them but five are living.

CHAPTER I.

JACKSON—EAGLE CREEK—GLENDALE—LOUISVILLE
SAND CREEK—ST. LAWRENCE.

The town of Jackson lies in the northern part of the county, bordering on the Minnesota river. It

is the smallest town in the county, including in its limits, less than nine square miles. The name of the town was formerly Shakopee, which, when formed by the county commissioners, included all in the county of congressional township 115-23. At a meeting held a few days later the town of Louisville was formed from the southern part. The boundaries remained as last established, until 1870, when the city of Shakopee was incorporated, thereby changing the northern boundary.

The first claimant in the present limits of the town was Daniel Apgar. He came to St. Paul in the spring of 1851; stopped there a short time, then came to Shakopee. He located his claim in the eastern part of sections 11 and 14. Shortly after he returned east, married, and came back in the spring accompanied by his father, Samuel Apgar and brother, Ai G., with wives and families, consisting in all of ten persons. They came from Tompkins county, New York, and arrived in Shakopee May 5, 1852.

Daniel Apgar lived on his claim a number of years, when he sold and moved to a farm near Sauk Centre, Stearns county, where he died about ten years since. He was the first justice of the peace and the first judge of probate in the county.

The senior Mr. Apgar made his claim in the north-east quarter of section 12, where he lived until the fall of 1875, when, on account of the death of his wife, he sold his farm and moved into Shakopee, and now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Coggswell.

Ai G. Apgar located his claim partly in each of sections 12 and 13. When the county was organized he was appointed sheriff and elected the following fall. He held the office during the years 1853, '54 and '55. In 1866 he sold his farm and moved to Hennepin county, where he died in 1877. Others of 1852 were Arnold and Joseph Graffenstadt, Oliver Pelthier, Baptiste Le Beau, W. H. Nobles, Matthias Taisey and John G. Bass. Arnold Graffenstadt now lives in Alabama, where he moved a few years since. Joseph is living in Shakopee, still owning his farm. After about ten years Mr. Pelthier moved to Sibley county. His whereabouts are now uncertain. Mr. Nobles located on the east side of section 15; moved to St. Paul, where he died a few years since. He was the first county surveyor, first register of deeds and the first member of the territorial legislature from Scott county. Mr. Taisey also located in section 15. He only remained a short

time, when he sold to J. B. Allen, who built the first house in the town. Le Beau located in the southeast quarter of section 14, where he lived a number of years, then sold and moved to Sibley county, where he now resides. Mr. Bass located his claim partly in Louisville, but built his house in what is now Jackson, where he now lives, surrounded by the comforts of life. Edgar, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bass, was born September 3, 1853, in Shakopee, where Mrs. Bass had gone for a short time, stopping with her father's family. Although born in Shakopee, the child properly belongs to the town of Jackson.

The first marriage in the town was that of William Weiser to Mary E., daughter of J. B. Allen. They were married in the spring of 1855 at the residence of the bride's parents in section 15.

The first meeting for organization of the town of Shakopee, was held at Holmes' Hall in Shakopee, May 11, 1858. The following persons were elected to fill the various offices of the town for the ensuing year: Robert Kennedy, chairman; Daniel Apgar and Werner Collier, supervisors; D. M. Storer, clerk; Joseph Bartholet, assessor; John Edert, collector; Valentine Reis, overseer of the poor; Charles Plumsted and H. H. Strunk, justices of the peace; Henry Neibergall and Thomas Condon, constables; Peter Geyerman, overseer of roads. Until 1870, the village and town of Shakopee were under the same general organization. When Shakopee was incorporated the town was separated from the city and by an act of the legislature approved January 17, 1871, the name was changed to Jackson. The first meeting under the new organization was held at the house of W. F. Weiser, in section 14. At the meeting a new list of officers was elected throughout. The board consisted of Joseph Graffenstadt, chairman; Franz Baumhoefer and John Thul, supervisors, and Hubert Roehl, clerk. The board, however, did not meet under the name of Jackson until 1872.

During the summer and fall of 1868, a frame school-house was built in what is now district 58. The first school was taught the following winter, by Joseph Ploumer with forty-three scholars enrolled, there being at the time seventy-six of school age in the district. In January, 1875, the school house was burned and another of concrete erected in its place the following fall. The first winter there were twenty-five scholars enrolled. This is the only school-house in the town.

The Jackson mill was built by the Reis Bros.

early in the sixties as a water-power mill with one run of stone. It is located in section 13, about two miles south of Shakopee. In 1873 the Reis Bros. sold to Franz Baumhoefer, the present proprietor, who subsequently increased the capacity of the mill by introducing improved machinery and steam power. It now contains two run of stone and has capacity for manufacturing forty barrels of flour per day.

A brewery was built in the spring of 1855 in the north-west of section 11, by H. H. Strunk, who began manufacturing operations the same year. Several years afterwards Mr. Strunk sold to Andrew Winker, and his heirs now own the property, it being at present under the management of Hubert Nyssen. About 1860 Mr. Strunk built a whisky distillery a short distance west of the brewery, which he operated a couple of years, then sold to F. H. Kranz, who operated it a short time, then failed, and the property fell back into the hands of Mr. Strunk again. The building is now occupied as a barn and granary. The population of Jackson was 270 by the census of 1880.

J. B. Bass, farmer and stock raiser, was born September 12, 1823, in Orange county, Vermont. He lived on a farm until 21 years of age, then learned the wagon maker's trade. After residing several years in Erie county, New York, he removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, and in 1850 came to Minnesota. The next year he went back to Wisconsin, but soon returned to Minnesota and lived in Washington county until 1853, then located in Scott county. He pre-empted 160 acres of land and now owns a farm of 640 acres. Mr. Bass has held the office of justice of the peace about ten years, has several times been chairman of the town board, and for six years has been president of the Scott County Agricultural Society. He was first married in 1847, in New York, to Julia Newell, who died in October, 1849, leaving one daughter. H. S. Young became his wife September 14, 1851, at Johnstown, Wisconsin. She has borne him six children, five are living. Their son Edgar, born September 3, 1853, is probably the first white child born in town.

Fr. Baumhoefer, born in Prussia in February, 1825. Worked nine years at milling, then lived on a farm until 1855, when he came to America. He located a claim of eighty acres in Scott county and on arriving at Shakopee with his family, was obliged to live several days in a cellar until he could put up a shanty. He lived near Jordan

for seven years; in Jackson two years on a rented farm and then purchased 140 acres. In 1874 he bought the Jackson grist mill, which he has greatly improved. In 1849 he married Mary Becker, who bore him eight children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Baumhoefer died in 1865. Louisa Stakenkemper became his wife in 1867. They are the parents of nine children.

J. B. Husmann (deceased) was born September, 1827, in Germany, and lived in his native country until 23 years of age, when he came to America. Soon after his immigration he married Anna T. Hopster, and they resided in St. Louis ten years. In 1860 they removed to Marystown, Minnesota, and one year later to Shakopee, where he worked at farming until 1865, then in partnership with another, opened the Union brewery. In 1868 they enlarged it, and the year following Mr. Husmann became entire owner and operated it until his death, March 17, 1873. Since that date the business has been conducted by Mrs. Anna Husmann, under the supervision of her son John, who is married and lives at the brewery. Mrs. Husmann purchased, in 1878, a farm of 130 acres in Jackson township, which is worked by her son Henry. There are four other children: Herman, who is in Montana; Lena, now Mrs. W. M. Johnson, Lizzie and May.

EAGLE CREEK.

The town of Eagle Creek included at first all of township 115, range 22, and all that part of township 116, range 22, lying in Scott county. These boundaries remained the same until 1870, when Shakopee was incorporated, and included in its limits most of section 6, and a part of section 7, township 115-22. The subtraction left the boundaries as they now exist.

Rev. Samuel W. Pond, the missionary to the Dakota Indians, elsewhere fully mentioned, was the first settler in Eagle Creek, locating in the fall of 1857, on section 6, where he now lives. Probably the next settler following Mr. Pond was David Faribault, a half-breed, who located as early as 1851, about a mile and a half below Shakopee, on the Minnesota river. He was interested in an imaginary future town to be located upon his land, and destined as he thought to supersede the city of Shakopee, of which Thomas Holmes was then the most interested party. He evinced considerable spleen against the Shakopee settlers and strenuously endeavored to induce all emigrants to locate upon his site. Though he succeeded in gath-

ering a little colony of French and half-breeds about him he was finally obliged to abandon his scheme as useless.

A character who went by the name of "French John" should also be mentioned as among the early settlers. The exact date of his arrival is not known, and indeed all particulars concerning him are rather uncertain. It is ascertained, however, that he located in the central part of the town, and died during its early settlement—about 1852 or 1853. His was undoubtedly the first death in Eagle Creek.

T. S. Turner, the oldest settler now living in the town, with the exception of Samuel W. Pond, came to Eagle Creek in June, 1852, and located in the south-western quarter of section twenty, where he has since lived. Mr. Turner's name is prominently connected with the earlier history of the town and county. He was chairman of the first board of county commissioners in 1853, and was also one of the first three county assessors.

David Kinghorn came to his present location in the south-eastern quarter of section 14 in July, 1852. He has always held a prominent position in the affairs of the town, besides which he was a member of the first legislature, and was sergeant-at-arms in the constitutional convention held in 1857. The settlers continued to arrive in large numbers during the fall of 1852 and throughout the year 1853, the earlier of whom were as follows: Thos. Kennedy arrived in the fall of 1852 and moved on to his present claim in spring of 1853; Edward Smith came in spring of 1853 and located his present claim in the north-eastern quarter of section 20 the same year; Alex. Dorward also came that year, together with Benjamin W. Turner, John Masters, Lyman Ruby, John Barclay and Horace Fuller. These all located in different parts of the town, and most of them are still living upon their original claims.

The first birth in the town was that of S. W. Pond, Jr., son of Rev. Samuel W. and Cordelia Pond. He was born April 20, 1850. In May, 1872, he married Miss Fannie Boyden, of Minneapolis, by whom he has had two children. He still resides upon the old homestead.

The first religious services for the whites were held at the house of Rev. Samuel W. Pond in the fall of 1857. Services had been held for the Indians many years previous to this by Mr. Pond, the missionary.

The officers elected at the first annual town

meeting in 1858 were: Chas. Lord, chairman; George Daly, James C. Wilson, supervisors; Jesse Markham, clerk; John Burnham, assessor; Christopher Coulthard, collector; James Hamilton, overseer of the poor; Horace Fuller and Moses S. Titus, justices of peace; George B. Gardner and William Davenport, constables; Robert Irvin, overseer of roads.

The first school in the town was taught by Miss Nancy A. Turner in the house of Oliver Keep in section 8 during the summer of 1855. As may be expected, only a few scholars attended. Many years previous to this an Indian school had been taught in the town by Miss Cunningham, who was working in unison with Rev. Samuel W. Pond for the good of the Dakota Indians. The town now has seven school-houses; five are frame buildings, one is log and one brick. The town is intersected by two railways, the St. Paul & Sioux City and the H. & D. division of the C. M. & St. P. railway. The latter has no station in the town and the former has but one—Bardon station, situated in the north-eastern corner of the town. Two flour mills are in the town, one owned by J. W. Humphrey, situated in the north-east corner of the town on Eagle creek and the other owned by Pond Bros., situated on a small stream in the northern part of section 5. The population of Eagle Creek township in 1880 was 759.

Francis Beisang (deceased) was born October 11, 1829, in Alsace, France, now a part of Germany. At the age of 2 years he came with his parents to the United States; they soon removed to Canada, where he followed blacksmithing until 1854, then came to Scott county. He married, January 14, 1852, Eliza Zolber, who was born in Canada, February 9, 1833. They have had seven children; the living are, Catherine T., and Anna M., now the wife of Mr. Guy West. Francis Beisang died January 31, 1878.

David Kinghorn was born in 1809 in Scotland. He learned the millers' trade and in 1829 went to Canada where he was employed as miller four years, then worked six years in New York. In 1839 he went to Kane county, Illinois, where he worked at milling three years, then bought 160 acres of land which he afterwards sold and purchased one section in Cook county where he followed farming about ten years. In 1852 he came to Eagle Creek and pre-empted 160 acres of land; now owns eighty acres. Mr. Kinghorn was sergeant-at-arms at the first constitutional convention in the state,

was a representative in the first legislature and for years has held offices of trust in the town and county. For two and one-half years he was teacher among the Indians at Redwood. He married Anna Pow, who was born in Scotland in 1809. They have had ten children, four of whom are living; nineteen grand-children and two great-grand children. They have two sons who served in the Ninth Minnesota volunteers; one died at Memphis.

Edward Smith, a native of Ireland, was born November 27, 1821. Went to New York in 1846; worked at farming and stage-driving until the fall of 1852, when he removed to St. Paul, thence up the river to Faribault's landing below Shakopee. He pre-empted 160 acres of land and built a log shanty; now owns 200 acres. Mr. Smith enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota, August 23, 1864 and served through the Atlanta campaign with Sherman. He married Ann Burk at North Post, Long Island, in June, 1849. They are the parents of one child, now deceased.

Edward Stevenson was born in Ireland, February 1, 1814. He came to America in 1838, first located in Jersey City and for seven years worked for the Patterson railroad company, then was employed two years in a brewery in New York. Returned to Jersey City for a short time, and in 1855, after residing six years in Canada, settled in Eagle Creek. He made a claim which he sold ten years after and bought 160 acres where he now lives. Mr. Stevenson experienced many of the hardships incident to pioneer life. His marriage with Nancy Wilson, who was born July 29, 1818, in Ireland, took place March 10, 1841. They have two children: Mary J. now the wife of W. H. Smith, of Plato, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. G. R. Kinghorn, of Eagle Creek.

G. C. W. West was born March 8, 1843, in Ontario. He moved to Scott county in 1865 and was employed on the railroad between Mendota and Shakopee, was also contractor for Harkens & Holter in the wood business. Returned to Canada and was proprietor of a hotel at Warchester Springs three years, then came again to Scott county and engaged to travel as agent for Foster & Dean, of St. Paul. Mr. West married Miss A. M. Beisang, November 2, 1869. They have three children.

J. C. Wilson, born in 1810, is a native of Scotland; he is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. In 1837 he went to Nova Scotia and taught school four years, and after about six years spent in lum-

bering in Canada he went in 1847 to Lincoln county, Ohio. He served through the Mexican war; was sergeant of Company K, Eleventh Virginia infantry. Afterward lived in New York city six years, contracting for building. In August, 1854, he came to Eagle Creek and made a claim; now owns 112 acres. Mr. Wilson has held the office of county commissioner and justice of the peace. His wife was Margaret Carlin, who has borne him two children; both are dead.

GLENDALE.

The commissioners when forming this town labored under a misapprehension as to the real boundary between Scott and Dakota counties, and organized the town as including all of township 115, range 21, and also all of those sections included in the survey from the 4th principal meridian and lying north of township 115, range 21, and extending to the Minnesota river. The true eastern boundary of the town at organization must be understood, however, as the same as that established by the territorial legislature February 20, 1855, in defining the eastern boundary of Scott county. This was finally changed by the legislature March 6, 1871, leaving the boundary as it now is.

The first settler in Glendale was Martin Byrnes, who, together with his family, came in the spring of 1852, and settled at what is now Hamilton village. Here he lived until the war, carrying on a considerable trade with the Indians. In 1861 he went to California, where he still lives. John Dorman and wife came in the fall of 1852, settling at Hamilton, where he lived until his death. His wife is still living in the village.

J. W. Woodruff arrived in Glendale in the fall of 1852, and the following year David Nixon, Martin Berrisford and Patrick Byrne, with wives, came into the town. In 1854 twenty other families located within the limits of the town, and at the end of this year Hamilton, then known as Burnsville, was the most populous settlement, next to that of Shakopee, in the county.

The marriage of James Lynn to Ellen Ronan was the first in the town. They were married at the house of the bride in 1860.

The first birth occurred in the village of Hamilton, and was the advent of a pair of twins, children of Martin and Mrs. Byrnes.

John B. Fish put up the grist-mill now owned by Martin and Dennis Quinn in Hamilton in 1860.

It is about 35x45 feet, and contains two run of stone and a feeder.

The population of the town, including the village of Hamilton Station, is 375.

John Berrisford, son of Thomas and Ann Berrisford, was born in 1842 in Staffordshire, England. In 1856 he settled in Credit River township, Scott county, with his father, who was a farmer. September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Third Minnesota, and served in the Indian war. He resided some time in Chicago, and March 7, 1867, married Jennie E. Smith, of that city, who was born in 1843 in Illinois. Immediately after marriage they came to Minnesota, and Mr. Berrisford opened a general store in Credit River. He removed his business to Burnsville in 1872, where he has a first-class country store, complete in every department; is also largely engaged in the wood business and in buying stock and farm produce. Their living children are William A., John A., Thomas A. and George.

Robert Myers was born in 1833 in England, and resided in his native country until twenty-four years of age. Mr. Myers learned the blacksmith's trade during the time he lived in England. In 1858 he came to New York; stayed a short time, then removed to St. Paul, where he lived until 1860. He bought 160 acres of land in Eagan, and lived there two years, worked at his trade and farming. In 1869 he removed to Hamilton, bought twenty acres of land and erected a shop, where he is engaged in blacksmithing. Mr. Myers is justice of the peace. He married, March 13, 1858, Elizabeth Fisher, and three days later they sailed for America. Mrs. Myers died in August, 1863. They had one child. His second marriage occurred in 1865, Henrietta Kentin being his bride. She has borne him six children; four are living.

David Nixon, born in 1820, is a native of England, where he lived until twenty-three years old. Mr. Nixon's mother died in England at the age of sixty-three years. He came to the United States, landed at New York in April, 1843, and was for ten years a resident of that state. Then he removed to Michigan, where he lived about one year, and in 1853 came to Minnesota. Mr. Nixon resides on his farm of 160 acres in Glendale, Scott county. In 1853 Isabella Hay became his wife. They have had four children.

LOUISVILLE.

This town lies on the Minnesota river, in the

north-western part of Scott county. It comprises the south-western part of congressional township, 115, range twenty-three. It was first settled by Louis La Croix, a Frenchman, who built a log cabin and established a trading post on the bank of the river in section 20 about the year 1850.

In 1853, H. H. Spencer, who, the year before had emigrated from Louisville, Kentucky to Shakopee and established a grocery store at that place, bought the claim and buildings of Louis La Croix in Louisville, and moved his family and store to that place. Mr. La Croix then built a house on section 32.

In the spring of 1854, Mr. Spencer built a new frame house a few rods east of the one that he had lived in during the winter. This was a substantial two-story frame building, well finished, and at the present day is a good house. In one of the two front rooms he moved his goods and there conducted his business until the spring of 1855, when he built a store on the bank of the river near by. This was the first store in Louisville.

The year previous to Mr. Spencer's settlement Timothy Kanty had located and built on section 26. He had been discharged the fall before from service in the Mexican war and had come up from Fort Snelling to Shakopee with Thomas A. Holmes in the flat boat "Wild Paddy." In 1853, Nicholas Mergens settled on section twenty-six, and Barney Young took claim on sections twenty-one, twenty-two and sixteen, where he built the next spring. Soon after this, among the many arrivals were James A. and Joseph R. Ashley, from Scranton, Pennsylvania, who settled near H. H. Spencer's claim. Joseph Monnie made claim on section twenty-nine, where he still lives, and Francis Speckle settled on section twenty-eight.

The first birth in the town was that of Joseph L. Monnie, August 4, 1855. He was a son of Joseph Monnie. In the fall of 1856 Christina Johnson was married at the house of H. H. Spencer, where she had been working. She and her husband left immediately and her husband's name has been forgotten. This was the first marriage in the town. The first death was that of Alvan Dorward, who had settled on section sixteen.

In 1854 J. O. Fuller surveyed the village of Louisville on land owned chiefly by H. H. Spencer in sections 20 and 29. Mr. Spencer named the village in honor of Louisville, Kentucky, where he had previously lived. In the fall of 1854 a post-office was established in the village and Mr. Spencer

was appointed postmaster. In 1861 it was abandoned.

In 1856 Mr. Spencer built the first grist-mill in the town. In the same year Ezra Gibbs and J. W. Sencerbox each built a saw-mill. As there was no water-power at that point the mills were run by steam. Mr. Gibbs' mill was never used much. Mr. Sencerbox's mill was removed in 1860 and Mr. Spencer's in 1863.

Mr. Spencer gave a town lot to any one who would build on it. He also gave lots for a church and school-house. A frame school-house was erected on the lot donated for that purpose in the summer of 1857, in which Miss Hattie Kingsley immediately opened a school. The winter before, however, William Wheeler had taught a school in the village at the house of John Stokes. From 1859 to 1863 there was no school in the place. From the spring of 1863 to the fall of 1865 three summer schools were taught. In the winter of 1865-'6 Miss Belle Spencer conducted a school, which was the last ever held in the village.

The first sermon in Louisville was preached by Rev. Stevens, of Excelsior, in Mr. Spencer's house. After that, services were held nearly every week by ministers traveling through the place or located in neighboring towns. Among these were Rev. Lewis Bell, of Shakopee, and Rev. Charles Galpin, of Excelsior. Rev. Edward Eggleston preached at Mr. Spencer's house sometime during the winter of 1857-'8. He was then living at Traverse des Sioux. No church edifice was ever built in Louisville village.

The village of Louisville grew very rapidly for about four years, but about 1858 it began to decay as rapidly as it had grown up. At one time there were over thirty houses in the place, but one after another closed up his place of business and moved to some rival town. The buildings were either torn down or moved to the village of Carver across the river. In 1859 Mr. Spencer sold his store, which was the last in the place, and it was soon taken away. Subsequently the town site was owned by Mr. Spencer, who held the greater part of it, and Mr. Frank Gifford, who held the remainder. These men, by mutual consent, had the town vacated.

In 1854 the village of Little Rapids was surveyed on section thirty-one, at the head of low water navigation on the Minnesota river, about thirty-five miles from St. Paul. The land had been entered by Louis La Croix, who had sold an interest in it to W. P. Murray, Louis Robert, S. S.

Eaton and F. Aymond. No attempt was ever made to build up a town there.

The village of Merriam was surveyed in the fall of 1866 on land owned by J. S. Merriam, of St. Paul, on section sixteen, and on the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad, now the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. The only buildings ever put up on this site were the depot and the agent's house. In 1871 the depot was moved south two miles to section twenty-eight to the junction of this road with the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad built another depot about this time, but in 1878 the depot of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad was burned, since which time the two roads have been using the same depot. In 1871 H. H. Spencer started a store at Merriam Junction, which was discontinued at his death.

In the spring of 1872 a post-office was established at Merriam Junction, and Mr. Spencer was appointed postmaster, but he soon resigned in favor of William Burke, who held it until the fall of 1873, when the office was discontinued. The post-office was re-established in April, 1880, with A. D. Fowler as postmaster.

At present there are two hotels at Merriam junction; one built in 1879, is a two story frame building, with Gerath Franken as proprietor; the other is a two story frame building, built in 1881. Cornelius Schmidt is the proprietor.

In 1856 a Catholic church was built of logs on the south-east quarter of section thirty-five, and was named St. Mary's church. This formed a nucleus about which a settlement was begun. The first dwelling house there was built in 1857 by John H. and Peter Theis. A town was laid out, but the plat was never recorded. The place was named Marystown from this church. In 1870 a new stone church was built in the place of the old one. The parish school building in this village is a two story frame, furnished with patent seats. This is also used as a public school-house. In this the Catholic sisters of charity teach five months public school and five months parish school each year.

A post-office was established in 1871, at Marystown. Blassius Beisang was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office.

The village supports two hotels; one in a frame building run by Joseph Strunk; the other is brick and run by Blassius Beisang, who also owns a gen-

eral merchandise store, saloon and merchant tailoring store. His wife has a millinery establishment. The village has a blacksmith shop, shoe shop and feed mill.

School number seven on section twenty-two has five months school per year. The building is frame with plain seats. School number ten at Marystown is a two story building with patent seats. School is held six months each year.

Louisville was formed out of Shakopee, April 13, 1858. Shakopee had been formed April 5, of the same year. April 24, 1858, an election was called for May 11, 1858, on which day an election was held at the house of William Bruggerman, on section 26, and the following town officers were elected: Jarvis W. Sencerbox, chairman; Stephen Sturm and Daniel Beer, supervisors; James A. Ashley, town clerk; John Kauth, assessor; Joseph R. Ashley and Christian Legel, justices of the peace. The population of Louisville by census of 1880, was 408.

P. A. Freer was born in Ulster county, New York, November 8, 1814. He learned the cabinet maker's trade and followed that business in his native state until 1849, when he came to Minnesota. Worked at his trade in St. Paul the first winter, and afterward was employed as carpenter in a saw mill about four years. In 1853 he removed to Scott county; rented a farm one year and then pre-empted 160 acres, to which he has since added by purchase. Mr. Freer has held nearly all the town offices. In 1836 he married in New York, Jane A. Garrison, who has borne him five children. Their oldest son died at the age of 23 years; their daughter Julia, now Mrs. Dean, of Eagle Creek, was probably the first white child born in Sand Creek, the date of her birth is August 10, 1854. Mrs. Freer died in March, 1881.

Frank Gifford was born December 12, 1840, in Oneida county, New York. He attended the common schools until 19 years of age, then went to Oneida Seminary. In 1860 he removed with his parents to Scott county; his father located on what was then the Louisville town plat. This he bought of his father, and exchanged it for the rental of a farm which he afterward purchased; it contains 560 acres. Mr. Gifford makes a specialty of fine dairy butter, which he sells to the first-class hotels of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He has always been something of a politician and held numerous town offices; at present is a member of the republican county committee. He married at St.

Paul, Jennie R. Holmes, formerly of Pennsylvania. Harry W. and Frank L. are their children.

Jacob Thorne, born in 1836, is a native of England. In 1850 he removed to Illinois; lived several years in St. Clair county and learned brick making, then went to Centralia and worked at his trade. From 1858 to 1861 he was in Texas, then returned to Illinois, and in 1872 came to Minnesota. He lived on a rented farm in Carver county until 1875, then bought 160 acres of land and has since bought 275 acres more. Mr. Thorne keeps the short-horn stock and makes annually between seven and eight thousand pounds of butter. Harriet Avent became his wife in 1856. They had four children. In 1866 Mrs. Thorne died. His second wife was Delia Anderson, who has borne him four sons.

SAND CREEK.

The town of Sand Creek occupies all of congressional township 114, range 23, lying within the county. It is in the eastern part, bordering for a few miles on the river. The settlement of this town began with the erection of a saw-mill by Thomas A. Holmes. November 27, 1853, he sent a crew of men from Shakopee to build the mill, and his brother, William Holmes, settled on the site of Jordan, taking up land, on which the brothers laid out a town in 1854. At this time we learn but one white man was living there; his name was John C. Smith. Comfort Barnes, had located a claim in section 4 in the fall of 1852.

William Holmes came from Janesville, Wisconsin, a town laid out by his brother, Thomas A., first to Shakopee in 1853, and later in the same year to Jordan, as the place was called by Thomas A. Holmes, a name it has borne ever since. Judge S. Dooley and Peter Atwood came soon after Mr. Holmes. Judge Dooley was from Indiana. He was the first senator from this district.

Peter Atwood, after renting the house he had built in Shakopee, located on the north-east quarter of section 17 in this town. He came from Ashtabula county, Ohio. Comfort Barnes built on his claim and rented to P. A. Freer; after one year Freer moved to Louisville.

Herman Fenewitz settled in 1853 on section 2. The settlers of 1854 were: Peter Thul, on section 4; Serwatzus Mergens, who came from Spring Lake, on section 1; Michael and Peter Hartman, on section 11; J. B. Grammesh, on section 2; Christ Hentges, on section 12; John Hentges, on section 13; W. and G. Buddie, on section 22;

Jacob Doetzel, on section 23; M. Betz, on section 13; John Pauley, on section 24; Henry Varner, on section 30; Frank Merrick on section 22.

Settlers of 1855 were: John Theis and John Stang, on section 12; Michael Klehr, on section 13; F. Fisher, on section 36; Abram Plummer, on section 10; E. J. Palmer, on section 8; Frank Rival, B. R. Morrell, James Dows and Edward Hilgerson.

The first birth was that of Julia M. Freer, August 10, 1854, daughter of P. A. Freer, on section 14.

The first marriage occurred in 1856, when William H. Baier and Rollin Fowler each took a wife.

The first death, it is said, was that of Mr. Gloss, a millwright, who died during the same year.

The first grist-mill was built in 1854-5 by Wm. Varner, who built the first house after the survey, a log structure.

The first blacksmith shop was built in 1854 by Halken Peterson.

The first store was built in 1855 by Joseph and Barkley Varner.

The first frame house was built in 1855 by Archibald McLean; Joseph G. Wood kept a hotel in this building the next year.

William Holmes and Mr. Bickner built a steam saw-mill in 1856, which burned the following year.

Rev. Jacob Meyer preached the first sermon at the house of John Michaels.

B. F. Spaulding was first justice of the peace.

When the towns of the county were formed the name Douglass was given to this town and the election was held at the school-house in Jordan May 11, 1858; Peter Atwood, E. J. Palmer and Samuel Dooley, judges of election; George Ballentine and Aaron Higley, elected clerks were sworn by J. T. Bicknell, justice of the peace.

Officers elected: Peter Schreiner, chairman; B. F. Spaulding and Heiman Vennewitz, supervisors; George Ballentine, town clerk; Michael Ley, assessor; E. J. Palmer, collector; John Schnier and Stephen F. Graham, justices of the peace.

At a meeting of the county board held September 16, 1858, the name Douglass was changed to St. Mary until the next council meeting when it should be determined by a vote of the citizens. December 16th the board changed the name again, calling the town Jordan. The name Sand Creek was adopted by vote of the citizens at the annual town meeting held April 5, 1859; 106 votes were cast for the name Sand Creek and thirty-four for the name Joseph.

The name is derived from the small stream so-called from the bed of sand through which it has cut its channel.

July 30, 1864, and August 9th following, meetings were called to raise bounties for volunteers to fill the quota of the town under the call of the president for 500,000 troops. On motion of B. R. Morrell, it was voted at the last meeting to adjourn *sine die*, and no action was taken.

Jordan City was surveyed by H. B. Welsh on land owned by William Holmes on the east side of section 19 and recorded October 5, 1855.

Brentwood was surveyed in September, 1860, by C. Chamberlain on land owned by S. A. Hooper, J. H. Gardner, and R. W. Thomas in the south-east quarter of section 18, and on the line of the Minnesota Valley railroad, now the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. By special act of legislature, approved February 26, 1872, Brentwood and Jordan City were incorporated together under the name of the village of Jordan, including in its limits about 640 acres. The village has 915 inhabitants by the census of 1880, and has the advantage of two railroads. The little stream Sand creek affords power in part for two flouring mills.

The business of the village embraces two flouring mills; one, a roller mill having a capacity of 400 barrels per day; one elevator, capacity 90,000 bushels; one, capacity 10,000 bushels; one grain warehouse, capacity 12,000 bushels; two breweries; one stone quarry; one lumber, sash, doors and blinds; one harness shop; one blacksmith; one gunsmith; one baker; one boot and shoe store; three general merchandise stores; two hardware; two groceries; two millinery; two drugs; two meat markets; two jewelers; two hotels; eight saloons. It has one newspaper, The Scott County Advocate, with a circulation of 500 copies, established in 1878; Frank Matchett, editor and proprietor; one attorney; one real estate agent; one physician. The old log school-house built in 1855 served for spelling schools, religious services, etc. The frame school-house built in 1860, served the same purposes.

The first church in Jordan was the St. John's Catholic built in 1858. In 1867-'8 the present stone church was erected. In 1878 the brick parish school house was built and the school is now under the charge of three of the sisters. Father Quido is at present pastor in charge.

The German Lutheran church was established in

1868. Rev. Philip Schmidt, first pastor; Rev. L. F. Fry, present pastor.

The German Methodist church was built in 1870 by H. Singenstrue. A parsonage was built in 1871 by George Bauer. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Boettcher.

The Presbyterian church is of brick, built in 1874. Present pastor, Rev. Charles Thayer. The Swedish Lutheran church was established in 1875 and a small frame church built. Rev. S. Anderson supplies the pulpit every third Sunday.

The schools of Jordan are held in the two story brick building with two departments, both on the ground floor. Rooms upstairs can be opened as the demand for room increases. The school rooms are provided with patent seats and nine months school is maintained. One hundred and forty-seven pupils are enrolled.

Three school-houses are located in Sand Creek, outside Jordan: number 9 on section 4, which is a two-story brick building with patent seats, built in 1880, where seven months school is maintained; number 61, on section 31, a small frame building with plain seats, having three months school each year; number 22, near St. Joseph's church, is a two-story frame building with plain seats. School is taught here by the sisters of charity.

Jordan City cemetery was surveyed and recorded November 10, 1863, in the east half of the south-west quarter of section 19 and embraces two and one-half acres.

Jordan post-office was established in 1856; William Holmes, postmaster; John H. J. Klinkhammer, postmaster in 1881.

Two churches are located in Sand Creek, outside the village of Jordan.

The German Methodist was first established in Shakopee in 1857, but was taken down and moved to section 25 in Sand Creek in 1869. Rev. John Shnell was the first pastor in Shakopee; Rev. Henry Singenstrue, first in the new location. Rev. Charles Boettcher is the present pastor, and services are conducted every two weeks.

The St. Joseph Catholic church was founded in 1858. Father Benedict, O. S. B., first pastor. The first church was a log building 24x36 feet. In 1873 a new church was erected of stone 32x20 feet, with a bell weighing 1,000 pounds. Father Fabian is now in charge.

King Hiram Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was first established at Belle Plaine in 1861, but was removed to Jordan in 1878, because so many of its mem-

bers resided here. Forty members are now enrolled. E. W. Snyder, W. M.; R. P. Wells, S. W.; George Reed, J. W.; Frank L. Wood, S. D.; Charles Caswell, J. D.; J. Bragg, treasurer; R. H. McClelland, secretary.

Sons of Herman was established in January, 1878; first officers: Charles Rodell, president; Frederick Heiland, vice-president; Henry Moore, secretary; Christian Gran, treasurer.

The Concordia Singing society of Jordan was established January 11, 1881; Adam Roessel, president and director; Caspar Roderick, secretary; Henry Klinkhammer, treasurer; present membership, thirty-six; active members, fifteen.

Population of Sand Creek, including the village of Jordan, was 2,083 by the last census.

William H. Baier was born in Philadelphia Pennsylvania, in 1832. In 1839 he accompanied his parents to Missouri; his father was the founder of the village of Herman, that state. In 1852 he went to California, where he was for a time very successful, but was taken ill and lost most of his hard-earned wealth. He returned to his home in 1854 and commenced business, but sold two years later and removed to Jordan, Scott county, Minnesota, which place has since been his home. He engaged in general merchandise until 1860, when he sold and bought an interest in a flouring mill. In 1866 he became sole proprietor, and afterward sold a three-fourths interest to Strait & How. They reconstructed the mill, and Mr. Baier remained a member of the firm two years, then sold his interest to Frank Nicolin, since which time he has been in the conveyancing business. Since residing in Jordan he has held the offices of recorder, chairman of the board of supervisors, president of the village, school trustee, and for many years justice of the peace. Mr. Baier married, in 1858, Hannah Varner, of Jordan, who died in 1863, leaving two children, Joseph and Julia. The latter is now the wife of Mr. Cole, station agent at this place. Urana Atwood, of Jordan, became his wife in 1865. Their children are Martha, Hannah, Hattie and William.

W. B. Baudy was born in Indiana in 1822, and attended school until eighteen years of age. When twenty-one years old he moved with his parents to Iowa, where his father took a farm of two hundred acres. In 1863 he enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota infantry; participated in many battles and was honorably discharged in 1865 at Keokuk, Iowa. His father died in 1874, and he

returned to Indiana; after farming there for seven years he went back to Iowa. He afterward worked in the pinneries seven months; was also employed in a brick-yard. In 1857 he came to Scott county, bought seventy-seven acres of land on section 4, and now has a fine farm. Mr. Baudy's marriage with Miss Springer occurred in 1859. She died, leaving one child, Mary. His second wife was Miss Berrisford, whom he married in 1872. She has borne him one child, John.

Albert Beer, a native of Pennsylvania, was born February 13, 1842, in Indiana county. When he was two years of age his parents moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and eighteen months later to Burlington, Iowa, where they resided until 1856, then removed to Scott county, Minnesota. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and Minnesota, and trained to the business of farming. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer infantry. He first served on the frontier in the Indian campaign, then in 1864 went South and served until mustered out at the close of the war at Salisbury, North Carolina, July 21, 1865. Since the close of the war Mr. Beer has been successfully engaged in the agricultural implement business at Jordan.

William O. Bolton was born November 10, 1844 in Dundas county, Ontario, where he acquired his education and commenced learning the trade of miller. He moved to Jefferson county, New York, and worked in a mill there one and one-half years, then went to Oswego, where he was employed in the mills ten years. On the expiration of that time he removed to the city of Auburn, where he resided until 1879, when he came here and entered the Jordan City mills as second miller, which position he has since filled with satisfaction. Jennie Champion, of Oswego, New York, became his wife in 1869. They are the parents of seven children: Emma, John, Ellis, Jennie, Ella, William and James Garfield.

Johnson Bragg is a native of Chenango county, New York, where he was born January 20, 1843. When a boy of eleven years his mother died, and he came to Scott county, Minnesota, with his father in 1856. He enlisted October 3, 1861, in Company F, Second Minnesota Volunteer infantry, and December 29, 1863, re-enlisted in the same company. He was mustered out of service July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. After returning he finished his studies and graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College

at St. Paul. He was engaged in business at Mankato until 1867, when he settled at Jordan in the insurance business. May, 1878, he became a partner of William Klinkhammer in the drug trade. Mr. Bragg is deputy postmaster. His wife was Edith A. Varner, of Jordan. They were married in 1867. Clarence E. and Olive are their children.

Homer L. Campbell was born June 22, 1847, at Victory, Cayuga county, New York, where he lived until 1864, when he moved with his father to Reading, Michigan. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted as drummer in Company G, Thirtieth Michigan volunteer infantry, and served until mustered out in July, 1865. The following December he commenced learning his trade at Rumsey's mills, Westbury, New York. In 1875 he took charge of the mill at Prescott, Wisconsin, and fifteen months later went to River Falls; shortly after he removed to Minneapolis and worked in the Empire mill for a time, then had charge of Schurmeier's new mill at St. Paul two years. Since August 11, 1879, he has occupied the position of head miller at the Jordan City mills. At Fulton, New York, in 1869, he married Rhoda Minerva Stearns. Grace F., Harrison A. and Mary L. are their children.

Jacob J. Diestler, born in 1826, is a native of Bavaria, Germany. In 1842 he moved with his parents to the United States; lived at Racine, Wisconsin three years, and after a six years' residence at New Orleans he returned to Racine for two years, then removed to Minnesota. Mr. Diestler made a claim of a quarter section of land in Le Sueur county and followed farming for ten years, then sold and located at Jordan. He operated a cooper shop until 1875, when he bought ten acres of land in the village and built the residence which he now occupies. Mr. Diestler owns 120 acres of land about one and one-half miles from town, and at present is engaged in no business except looking after his farm property. In April, 1858, Mary Dierks, of Le Sueur county, became his wife. They have an adopted daughter.

Edwin Foss was born in 1832 in Canada West, where he was educated and learned the trades of practical machinist and mechanic. He came to Minnesota in 1857 and has been with his brother since as junior partner in the firm of Foss, Wells & Co. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Brackett's battalion of cavalry, and served in the Indian campaign; was mustered out in the spring of 1866 at Fort Snelling.

James Foss, who was born in 1830 is a native

of Canada. After learning the trade of millwright and practical mechanic, he came to Minnesota in 1857; stopped at Belle Plaine but shortly after went to the Red River country, and was in the employ of the government as engineer and mechanic. In 1859 he purchased the present site and water privileges of the Sand Creek mills, now owned by the firm of which he is a member. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota heavy artillery, and in 1865 was mustered out of service.

Christian Gran was born October 18, 1832, in Germany, and lived in his native country until 1857 when he came to America. He resided in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, until 1864, then removed to Minnesota and located in Jordan. He is engaged in the hardware and tinware business in company with his son, who is a practical tinner. Mr. Gran married Johanna Seifert, of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, three days after his arrival in this country. They are the parents of five children; Emma, William, Edward, Amanda and Rolando.

Casper Hilgers, born November 15, 1815, is a native of Germany. In 1867 he moved with his family to Dane county, Wisconsin, bought a farm and lived there until 1879, when he sold, and in September of that year settled in Jordan where he keeps the Merchants Hotel. Anna M. Puttchen was married to Mr. Hilgers January 7, 1836, in Germany, and has borne him fourteen children, nine of whom are living: Jerred, Warner, Christine, Anna J., Eva, Anna M., Catherine, Gertrude and Peter.

Joseph Kehrer was born June 5, 1857, in the city of Philadelphia, where he lived until 15 years of age. Since that time he has been a resident of Jordan. At an early age he began the study of chemistry and pharmacy; he was employed as clerk a number of years, and May 1, 1881, established himself in the drug business. Mr. Kehrer is a popular and energetic young man and is having a very successful trade.

John Henry Joseph Klinkhammer, banker and merchant, was born November 15, 1844, in Prussia. At 7 years of age he moved with his parents to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where they lived until 1857, then went to Shakopee, Minnesota. In 1868 he came to Jordan and started the drug business which he still carries on in company with Johnson Bragg. He is also assistant cashier of the Scott County bank, and has charge of the

branch at Jordan. Mr. Klinkhammer has been postmaster here for many years.

Henry C. Koerner, a native of Scott county, Minnesota, was born in 1858 at Shakopee, and was one of the first white children born in that county. In 1872 he was sent to Saint John's College, Stearns county, where he remained until 1874, then returned to Shakopee and was employed by Kollas & Barnes as clerk until 1880. In September of that year he engaged in the general merchandise business at Jordan. His partner is Mr. Schote, and they are enjoying a very fine trade. Mr. Koerner married in October, 1880, Katie Schweickert, of St. Paul.

Frank Matchett was born September 26, 1844, in Huron county, Ohio. He completed his course of study at the Hiram Institute, of which James A. Garfield was then president. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the "Eagle," Elmira, Ohio. After being employed in a number of newspaper offices he went to Cleveland and worked five years at type setting. In November 1872 he went to St. Paul and worked in the office of the "Press" until the following March, when he in company with I. Gutzwiller took the "Wright County Eagle" but in 1877 he sold and started the "People's Advocate" at Howard Lake. One year later he came to Jordan and started the "Scott County Advocate," of which he is editor and proprietor. In 1879 he married Sarah Read, of this place. They are the parents of one child: J. Winnie.

Robert H. McClelland, born February 8, 1844, is a native of Holmes county, Ohio. When 6 years of age he accompanied his parents to Wells county, Indiana, and seven years later to Minnesota. In the public schools of those states he acquired his education. In 1861 he returned to Indiana and enlisted in the Thirty-fourth regiment, volunteer infantry. Mr. McClelland was on detailed duty as clerk to General Weitzel, and mail messenger on steamers between New Orleans and Brownsville. He was mustered out February 3, 1866. After returning from the army he graduated from a commercial college at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and then taught school six years in Indiana and five years at Watertown, Minnesota. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Watertown in 1864. After residing one year at Howard Lake he came to Jordan and opened a law and collection office; also represents the standard eastern insurance companies. Bettie Johns, of Glencoe, became his wife in 1869.

Frank Nicolin, born June 15, 1833, is a native of Germany, where he lived until 1857, then came to the United States and located in Jordan. One and one-half years later he went to Le Sueur county, made a claim of eighty acres of land, and after living there two years returned to Jordan which has since been his home. In 1861 he started a general store, and in 1865 built a brewery; he sold the latter, and in 1867 built another which was sold the following year. Mr. Nicolin bought in 1868, one-fourth interest in the Jordan City mill and in about four years became the sole owner. In 1874 he erected a new mill which was destroyed by fire February 8, 1879, but he built another on the same site; this mill is now being reconstructed and when completed will produce four hundred barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. Mr. Nicolin owns a good brick block of stores and contemplates building another. His marriage with Anna Konigsfeldt, of St. Paul, occurred in 1859. Henry, John, Frank, Joseph, Anna M. and Gerhard are their children.

L. G. Ochsenreiter was born February 17, 1857, at Bradford, Harrison county, Indiana. He lived there until 1865 when with his parents he moved to Minnesota and settled in Jordan, where his father engaged in the tin and hardware business. In 1870 he went to Shakopee, where he was employed in a store one year, then went to St. Paul and remained until 1875 when he returned to this place, and has since resided here. Mr. Ochsenreiter is deputy sheriff of Scott county.

Eli J. Palmer, born in 1818, is a native of Syracuse, New York, and was the first white child born in that town. From 1821 until 1836 they resided in Saratoga county, then in Montgomery county till 1840, when the family removed to Illinois. In 1855, Mr. Eli Palmer went as captain of a wagon train, across the plains to California. He ran a trading post two years then returned to Illinois, sold his property there, and removed to Minnesota, locating in the town of Sand Creek, in 1861. That year, while working in his sugar bush, he received the news of the outbreak of the war, and raising company A, of the Minnesota volunteers, served three years; was honorably discharged. Since the war he has resided on his farm in Sand Creek. When twenty-three years of age he married, in Illinois, Clara Warren, of Massachusetts, who died in July, 1860.

William Smail was born in 1815, in Scotland, and lived in his native country until 1834, when

he moved to England. In 1851 he came to the United States, and resided at Detroit, Michigan, until 1855, when he came to Minnesota and bought a quarter section of land in Scott county. He lived on the farm nineteen years, and in 1874 moved to Jordan; since that time he has been engaged in the nursery business. He has a fine greenhouse, and supplies the surrounding country with fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Mr. Smail was married in 1836, to Hannah Rovson, of Northumberland, England. She has borne him seven children: three sons and one daughter are living. One son, Thomas, was a member of the Fourth Minnesota, and was killed at Corinth, Mississippi, at the age of twenty. John died when twenty-eight years of age, at Sand Creek, in 1876. The daughter and one son remain at home, while two other sons are in business at Minneapolis.

Ezra W. Snyder was born May 5, 1836, in Tompkins county, New York, and lived there until 1864, when he went to Syracuse and began the study of telegraphy. In 1866, he went to St. Paul and served in the telegraph office a few months, then after nine months in Shakopee, he entered the office of the St. Paul & Sioux City road, at Jordan, which he managed with satisfaction until 1877, when he took charge of the Minneapolis & St. Louis office, at that place; is also agent of the American express company. Mr. Snyder married in New York, in 1867, Mary Hurley. They have one daughter: Jennie.

Frank Statz, born October 25, 1851, is a native of Prussia, in which country he attended school eight years. In 1869 he came to America with his father, who bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Wisconsin. He lived at home on the farm three years, then entered St. Francis college, near Milwaukee, from which he graduated three years later. In 1875, he came to Sand Creek, and took charge of St. Joseph's parish school, where he is doing excellent work as a teacher. In 1875 he married Maggie Wolf; they have three children.

Henry Varner was born November 13, 1825, in Clinton county, Ohio. At the age of 10 years he moved with his parents to Warren county, where he resided fifteen years. In 1854 he came to Jordan, and his father built the first house where the village now stands. He took a claim and built a saw and grist mill, the second in the county; this he sold in 1858 and built another where Nicolini's mill now stands; it was three and one-

half stories high and had two runs of stone. In the summer of 1862 he sold it and has not been in active business since. Mr. Varner has occupied the position of president of the city council. His marriage with Mary Hain took place in 1875 at Jordan.

Rufus P. Wells was born in 1833 in Canada, where he received his education and grew to manhood. In 1853 he moved to Wisconsin, thence in 1856 to Belle Plaine and in 1859 to Sand Creek, his present location. Mr. Wells enlisted in 1861 in company A, Fourth Minnesota volunteer infantry and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of captain, to which office he was promoted in 1863. In 1869 his marriage occurred. He is the father of four girls and four boys.

Frank L. Wood, a native of New York, was born November 14, 1830, in Washington county. At the age of 11 years he moved with his parents to Joliet, Illinois. He was engaged in farming in Minnesota from 1855 until 1862 when, August 11th, he enlisted in company I, Eighth Minnesota volunteer infantry. He served in the Indian campaign until ordered south, where he participated in many marches and battles; was at the grand review in Washington, and was mustered out of service July 13, 1865. Mr. Wood returned to his farm for a time and is now proprietor of the Jordan livery stable. Maria Peterson became his wife October 12, 1865 at Jordan.

ST. LAWRENCE.

St. Lawrence as originally formed included all of fractional township 114, range 24 and all of section 36, township 114, range 25 in Scott county. April 21, 1858, the county commissioners detached section 31, township 114, range 24 and section 36, township 114, range 25 and added the same to Belle Plaine.

The first settlers came to this town in 1854, and among the settlers of that year were: Philip Corbel, Warren DeCamp, Mr. Johnson, Lorin Sykes, Mr. LeGrand, Mr. Conrad and Mr. Woodruff. Philip Corbel located on south-east quarter section 21, where he died in the spring of 1881.

Warren DeCamp claimed on section 22, and afterward sold to the town site company. Mr. Johnson located on section 23; he remained until about 1862, when he removed to Michigan. Lorin Sykes made a claim on section 23, he remained about three years, and is now in Montana. Mr. LeGrand settled just west of the town site, and re-

remained until 1850, when he went to Colorado. Mr. Conrad claimed on section 14, he sold in 1857, to S. B. Strait and W. H. Stodder and returned to Ohio. Mr. Woodruff located on section 34, where he remained until 1858.

Among the settlers of 1855 were: Benjamin Bliss, Henry Bauer, Abram Bisson, Martin Lee, James McAffrey, Barney McCue, Joseph Coates, S. B. Strait, H. B. Strait, Israel Haine, James Simmons, William Nicols, W. H. Stodder and Charles Pierson.

Benjamin Bliss located on section 32, of St. Lawrence, and 5 of Belle Plaine. Henry Bauer settled on section 33. Abram Bisson located on section 28; the three last named still reside on their original claims. Martin Lee settled on section 33, and returned in 1860 to Douglas county. James McAffrey made a claim on section 33, he sold out in 1865, and removed to Belle Plaine, where he died in 1873. Barney McCue settled on sections 32 and 33, he remained but a few years when he removed to Belle Plaine where he died.

Joseph Coates made a claim on south-east quarter of section 23, where he died in 1865. S. B. Strait made a claim of 130 acres in section 12 on the south side of the Minnesota river. He obtained about nine hundred acres by hiring parties to pre-empt for him. He now lives in Shakopee. Major H. B. Strait made a pre-emption of north-east quarter of section 13, which he afterward exchanged with S. B. Strait for other land near by. Israel Haine located on north-east quarter of section 24; he remained in the neighborhood until 1859, when he went to Memphis where he died. James Simmons made a claim on south-west quarter of section 24, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Anoka. William Nicols settled on sections 12 and 13; he removed to Jordan where he died in 1878. W. H. Stodder bought part of claims in and about St. Lawrence village; he went east in 1862 where he died.

Charles Pierson also bought claims about the village. He returned in 1860 to Boston, whence he came.

Among other early settlers were W. B. Fuson, J. H. Harris, J. W. Waters, Ransom Norton, William Hinman, Jacob Thomas, E. S. Farnham, Joseph Ferguson and H. M. Cooley.

First election was held on May 11, 1858. S. B. Strait chosen moderator and C. L. Pierson, clerk. The following were elected first officers: S. B.

Strait, chairman; W. H. Stodder and Edward Bragg, supervisors; D. W. Pond, town clerk and justice; G. W. Barnes, assessor, collector and constable; Joseph Coates, justice of peace; D. H. Coates, constable; O. B. Walters, overseer of poor.

Probably W. F. Strait was the first child born in the town. He is son of S. B. Strait, and he was born in 1856.

Frederick McCarty and Caroline Coates were married in 1856, and their's was the first marriage in the township. She died in 1858.

The first physician in the township was Dr. Salisbury; he came in 1859, and remained but a short time.

The village of St. Lawrence was surveyed in the fall of 1858, and located on section 22, both sides of the Minnesota river. It was owned by Strait, Stodder, Pierson and De Camp. It has all become vacated. Building began in 1857. The first was a dwelling-house. A large four-story stone hotel was erected; one store and one saw-mill; about six dwellings. The saw-mill was built by a man named Childs, and later S. B. Strait bought a third interest. It cost about \$6,000, and had a capacity of about 10,000 feet. It was burned in 1861. The cause of the decline of the village was the construction of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, which runs a mile south of the village, and draws trade in another direction. At present only the stone hotel building is left, which is now used for a barn.

First school in the township was taught by Mary Everman in a vacated log house in the village in 1858. A school-house was built in 1859, and Dr. Salisbury taught the first school held therein.

Post-office at St. Lawrence was established about 1858, and W. H. Stodder appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by John Hewitt, who held the position until 1880, when he resigned and the office was discontinued.

The population of St. Lawrence was 297 by the census of 1880.

Henry F. Bauer is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1828. Until 14 years of age he attended school, then learned the tailors' trade. He was in military service eighteen months, after which he resumed his trade. In the spring of 1854 he came to America; worked in Chicago for a time, then removed to Lake county, opened a tailor shop and remained in business there until November, 1855, when he came to St. Lawrence. He now

owns 360 acres in this town and 360 in Belle Plaine; he has good improvements. Mr. Bauer has for some time been school director. He married Christiana Simons in Germany in 1853. Their living children are Henry, Lydia, Paulina and Christiana.

Benjamin Bliss, born November 22, 1819, is a native of England, where he worked at different employments. In 1846 he married Mary Kendall and in 1849 they came to America, landing at New York after a five weeks' voyage. In the fall of that year they removed to Rockford, Illinois, and his principal occupation was carpentering until 1855, when he came to St. Lawrence and pre-empted 160 acres of land; now has 120 acres with good improvements. Built his present dwelling in 1870 near the original log cabin. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are the parents of five children: Henry, (deceased) Richard, Elenor, now Mrs. George Sly, William and John.

Enos Bragg was born in Chenango county, New York, February 13, 1830. Went with his parents to Michigan in 1844, and two years later to Indiana where he resided until 1857, when he came to Scott county. He owns one-half section of land in St. Lawrence and lives on his farm which is under good cultivation. Mr. Bragg lived among the Indians and found them friendly until their outbreak in 1862, then he fought them under General Sibley until subdued. He married Delia Norton, of Indiana, November 16, 1853. They have six children: Elcaan, Julius, Le Roy, Ellsworth M., George and Rosette.

Philip Corbel was born January 26, 1807, in the Isle of Jersey. Came to America in 1850 and lived at Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1852, when he removed to Burlington, Iowa. In the summer of 1854 he located in St. Lawrence and later made selection of his present farm of 175 acres. About fourteen years previous to his coming to the United States he married Nancy Laurens. Mrs. Corbel died January 8, 1880.

Thomas Holmes was born January 27, 1853. His father, William Holmes, was born in Lincoln county, Ohio, and when young learned the trade of mill-wright. He went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and was identified with the laying out and up-building of that city. April 8, 1852 he married Susanna, daughter of Jonas Shook, one of the pioneers of Green county. Immediately after their marriage they went to Minnesota, but returned to Wisconsin again, and the next year removed to

Shakopee. He made a claim of 160 acres where Jordan now stands and laid out the village, resided there until 1869, then moved to a farm about a mile from the village. In 1866 he bought 160 acres in St. Lawrence, and lived there until his death, September 22, 1873. He was interested in the building of various mills in Scott and Carver counties. His children are Thomas, Catherine, William V., Henry F., and George R. Since his death Thomas has conducted the farm. He married Nancy A. Lough, November 16, 1876. Their children are Lanora and Ladora (twins), and Susie.

Thomas Knott, a native of Ireland, was born in 1826, and when a small boy, accompanied his parents to Canada. He removed to Minnesota and pre-empted 160 acres in Carver county where he remained until 1870 then bought his present home of 160 acres in St. Lawrence. During the rebellion he served for a time in company I, Second Minnesota. Mr. Knott was employed by the Sioux City railroad company about two years at their elevator in Jordan, and the same length of time as station agent; he now resides on his farm about two miles from Jordan. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Eunice Sweat. They have eight children.

John Laurens was born July 18, 1843, in the Isle of Jersey, and since the age of four years has lived with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Corbel. He went with them to Ohio in 1852, thence to Iowa and in 1854 to St. Lawrence, Scott county, Minnesota. Mr. Laurens has made two visits to his native country since residing here. For some time he has held the office of town clerk. Elizabeth Goodman, a native of this town became his wife December 30, 1879. They have one son.

CHAPTER LI.

BOROUGH OF BELLE PLAINE—TOWN OF BELLE PLAINE—BLAKELY—HELENA—CEDAR LAKE—SPRING LAKE—CREDIT RIVER—NEW MARKET.

Belle Plaine city was surveyed by J. F. Baldwin on land owned by E. and E. L. Farnham in the north-west quarter of section 5 and the north-east quarter of section 6, and recorded January, 1857. An addition was recorded in May following, containing nearly two hundred acres, lying north and west of the original site and in sections 31 and 32, township 114, range 24. The whole site was subsequently vacated.

Judge A. G. Chatfield, a territorial judge appointed by President Pierce, came to Minnesota in 1853 and settled at Menomonie. Riding on horseback and following an Indian trail throughout his circuit, he was forcibly struck with the appearance of the region now known as Belle Plaine, and resolved to make it his home. Accordingly in the spring of 1854 he took a claim of 192 acres, and a town site of 320 acres, all of which is now included in the present site of Belle Plaine village. The name Belle Plaine was given it by Judge Chatfield, suggested by the appearance of the site. It was surveyed in 1855 by W. H. Stodder, on section 1 of township 113, range 25, and section 6, township 113, range 24. Additions were made from time to time, and by an act of legislature, approved March 5, 1868, it was incorporated as a borough, including in all about four square miles, all in the town of Belle Plaine, and is now known as the borough of Belle Plaine. The settlement of Belle Plaine borough is so intimately connected with that of the town of Belle Plaine that details are here unnecessary.

Shortly after settlement Judge Chatfield, in conjunction with W. W. Smith and Major R. H. Rose, commenced improvements. In order to induce rapid settlement and growth of the village, Belle Plaine company was formed. It was a corporation, with stock to the amount of \$100,000, there being 100 shares of \$1,000 each. Possessed of the land that embraced the site of Belle Plaine, the company in pursuance of its object began the sale of village lots. Many lots were disposed of, and the village bade fair for a large and prosperous town, when the crisis of 1857 broke upon it; purchasers could not meet their obligations, and the company, embarrassed by such failures, was compelled to make an assignment. D. W. Ingersoll, Esq., of St. Paul, was appointed assignee, and by payment of the obligations of the company he became owner of the unsold portion of the site, much of which he still possesses. During the existence of the company numerous substantial buildings were erected; the growth was of a vigorous nature, and had the financial crisis of 1857 occurred a few years later the foundation of a large town would have been so firmly established that it could not have been impeded. The officers of the company were: Judge A. G. Chatfield, president; J. Alexander Pace, secretary; W. W. Smith, treasurer.

The following were appointed by the act of in-

corporation to take charge of the first election: R. H. Rose, C. T. Metzner and James Clark. The election was held April, 1869, and the following chosen officers: R. H. Rose, mayor; S. A. Packer, N. Smith and William Henry, council; C. T. Metzner, clerk; Albert Manley, marshal. In 1873 the number of council was increased from three to five. Present officers are Martin Kelliher, mayor; M. Haly, M. O'Connor, Anton Castel, Jacob Smith and M. A. Galvin, council; J. E. Townsend, clerk; Daniel Callahan, treasurer; H. H. Sistermans and William Henry, justices of peace; John Moriarty, marshal.

Belle Plaine post-office was established in the winter of 1854, and located on the north $\frac{1}{2}$ of north-east $\frac{1}{4}$, section 7. Edward Berry, postmaster. The mail was weekly. In the spring of 1856, the office was moved to the original site and J. B. Sly appointed postmaster. After various changes, Mrs. E. E. Chatfield, widow of Judge Chatfield, was appointed in 1876, and still retains the position.

The business interests of Belle Plaine: six general stores; two hardware stores; two drug stores; one shoe and clothing store; two millinery stores; one furniture store; two jewelry stores; one tailor; three wagon shops; three blacksmith shops; one harness shop; three shoe shops; one job printing office; two meat markets; two dealers in agricultural implements; two lumber yards; one brick yard; three hotels; one brewery; eight saloons. There are also five churches. Station was established in 1868 and depot built; present agent, A. C. McGuire.

C. L. Sly and W. A. Baldwin built the first mill in the township. It was a steam saw mill erected on section 31, township 114, range 24, at a cost of \$10,000. It was operated about fifteen years and is now useless.

First grist mill was built in 1857, by the Belle Plaine company at a cost of about \$30,000. It had three runs of stone and was burned in 1864. It was owned at latter date by S. A. Hooper. No mill was erected until 1870, when Park grist mill was built by Norris and Doolittle, at a cost of about \$9,000 with a capacity of fifty barrels per day. In 1874, Peter Henry became proprietor of the mill and it was enlarged at a cost of \$2,000. At present it has three runs of stone and a double set of rollers; capacity of seventy barrels per day.

The first brewery in the township was built by Anton Swingler about 1860 on the site of Belle

Plaine city. It cost about \$500 and was burned in 1866. It was rebuilt in 1866 near the site of the old one; this was bought in 1871, by Christian Schmitt, and was burned in 1877. It was at once rebuilt with brick at a cost of \$5,000, capacity ten barrels per day.

Belle Plaine elevator was built in 1866 by Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad at an expense of \$13,000 with a capacity of 45,000 bushels. About 160,000 bushels are elevated in a year. Since erection M. A. Galvin has conducted the business. In 1881, Van Dusen & Co., of Rochester, Minnesota leased the property for a number of years.

First services of the Episcopal Church of Transfiguration were held by Bishop Kemper at the house of Judge Chatfield in 1855. The first settled rector was Rev. M. L. Olds.

The church was formally organized in 1858 by Rev. J. B. Van Ingen, D. D., of St. Paul, with a membership of about six.

A church was built in 1869 at a cost of \$3,500. Previous to this time services were held at the town hall. Present membership is twenty.

First burial in church cemetery was that of Mary Giles. Services are held monthly by Rev. S. K. Miller, of Le Sueur.

St. Peter and St. Paul's church was organized in 1868 by Father Schenk with about thirty-five families. In 1869 the society began the erection of a church, but while in process of erection it was much damaged by a storm. Again in 1871 another church was begun and completed, at a cost of about \$4,000. It is a brick structure. Present membership numbers seventy-five families. Rev. Father Cassimer, O. S. F., is officiating priest.

Presbyterian church was organized about 1865. The church building was erected in 1870 at a cost of about \$8,000 under the direction of Rev. Sloan. Membership at organization about twenty, many have removed, and at present it is about the same. Present pastor Rev. Charles Thayer.

Church of the Sacred Heart was organized in 1857 by Father Wittman, and the church built at a cost of \$1,000. The membership embraced sixty families. First resident priest, Father Murray, came in 1860. In 1874 a new church was built under the direction of Father Kennedy, at a cost of \$28,000, and a parsonage two years before at a cost of \$3,000. The church is a brick structure; the interior is the most elegantly finished of any church in the county. Present membership em-

braces two hundred and sixty families. A parochial school is under charge of the church, taught by sisters of O. S. B.

Father Matthew's Total Abstinence Society was organized in 1869 by Rev. Father Kennedy. It is divided into two classes—the married and unmarried men's society, with two sets of officers. The total membership numbers about two hundred and fifty.

King Hiram's Lodge, No. 31, A. F. and A. M., was instituted at Belle Plaine about 1861, and continued meetings there until 1878, when it was removed to Jordan.

In 1876 a severe wind storm passed over Belle Plaine village, doing some damage to buildings, especially to the Irish Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and unroofing the public school-house. Population of Belle Plaine, 629.

Judge A. G. Chatfield (deceased) was born January 27, 1810, in Otsego county, New York. He studied law, and January 13, 1837 was admitted to the bar. Until 1849 he practiced in New York, then removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he continued in his profession until appointed associate justice of the territorial court of Minnesota, April 6, 1853. After serving four years he resumed the practice of law until January 1, 1870, when he was elected judge of the Eighth judicial district. It was Judge Chatfield who held the first courts in Scott, Sibley, Carver, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Rice, Dakota, Hennepin and Winona counties. His first journey through the Minnesota valley was made on horseback, following an Indian trail part of the way. He was so favorably impressed with the beautiful prairie lying on Roberts creek that he made a claim there, and when the township was surveyed named it Belle Plaine. He soon after laid out a town and in company with others commenced improvements. The enterprise seemed in a fair way to become a success; but the improvements overran their capital, and as the crash of 1857 put an end to the sale of their lots, the company was compelled to make an assignment, and Judge Chatfield resumed the practice of his profession, about as poor as he commenced. It is seldom a political party will create an office expressly for the enjoyment of a political opponent, yet this was done by the republican party in favor of Mr. Chatfield. The Eighth judicial district was created by the legislature as a compliment to him, with the full expectation that he would be seated on the judicial bench. Scott

county may lay claims to Judge Chatfield as one of the founders of a prosperous county, and Minnesotans may justly claim him as one of the founders of a great state. Eunice E. Beaman, born December 7, 1817, in Addison county, New York, became his wife June 27, 1836. She is at present in charge of the post-office at Belle Plaine. Judge Chatfield's death occurred October 3, 1875.

Peter L. Becker, born in 1830, is a native of Prussia. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1854 came to America. In the spring of 1857 he came to Belle Plaine, and continued in trade here until 1876 when he removed to the farm where he now lives. Mr. Becker has held various town offices. He was the first German settler in Belle Plaine. In 1854 he married Catherine Peifer, who has borne him nine children; three are married and all reside in this town.

Francis Bliss, veteran of the war of 1812 was born August 19, 1793, at Springfield, Massachusetts. From 1809 until 1814 he worked at the hatter's trade, then enlisted in the United States army; he was wounded at the battle of Chippewa, and discharged in April, 1815. After leaving the army he spent six years at sea, visiting many foreign ports. In 1852 he removed to New York and there commenced farming; came to Belle Plaine with his family in 1856 and took the claim where he now resides. Nancy J. Harrington, of Westborough, Massachusetts, became his wife in 1825.

M. A. Galvin, born in 1836, is a native of Ireland. He received a common school education and in 1856 came to America. In 1858 he removed to St. Paul and was a railroad employe five years. During the war he was in business at the South, then returned to St. Paul. Mr. Galvin has been wheat inspector for the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company fifteen years. He married Mary Sullivan in 1862; she has borne him six children.

M. Gates was born in 1844 in Seneca county, Ohio. When about four years of age he went with his parents to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Received his education in the common schools there, and then worked three years in Sheboygan as an apprentice at boot and shoe making, after which he traveled for a time as journeyman. He enlisted April 9, 1862, in Company B, Twelfth United States infantry; participated in many severe battles, and was wounded in the right arm at Cold Harbor. Upon being honorably discharged in 1865 he returned to his father's place

in Wisconsin, and the same year went to Marquette, Michigan. In 1866 he came to Belle Plaine and started in business; he purchased the block he now occupies in 1877, where he keeps gentlemen's clothing of all kinds, also a full line of boots and shoes. Mary A. Schmidling became his wife October 27, 1869. They have had five children; the living are Maggie T., John C. and Mary A.

B. Guenther, a native of Germany, was born in 1825, and came to the United States in 1850. He learned the tailor's trade; resided eight years in St. Louis, and in 1858 removed to Belle Plaine. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Minnesota Volunteers; he served through the South with General Sherman, and was discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Guenther's marriage with Elizabeth Shultz occurred in 1850; she was a native of St. Louis. They have two children.

Honorable William Henry, born January 6, 1826, is a native of Ireland. When about twenty years of age he removed to New York and taught school six years in Passaic and Morris counties, New Jersey, after which he entered the mercantile business at Danville, New York. In July, 1854, he came to Belle Plaine, secured 160 acres in what is now Blakely township and resided there until 1862, when he rented it, came to the village and opened a general merchandise store. In 1869 he built part of the Henry block. He bought the village mill property in 1874, and at present is superintendent in the firm of Henry & Co. Mr. Henry was elected to the legislature in 1858, and re-elected in 1867; he was chosen state senator in 1868, and again in 1876. Has been judge of probate, justice of the peace, superintendent of public instruction and mayor. Mary McDermott became his wife February 7, 1859, at St. Paul.

Frank Hohmann was born August 14, 1858, in Germany, and when about four years of age came with his parents to Minnesota. The father worked at farming, three miles from Jordan, until his death. Frank Hohmann was then about fifteen years of age; he went to St. Peter, and after learning the wagon maker's trade came to Belle Plaine and entered the employ of Nicholas Metzendorf. In 1880 he built his shop, where he manufactures wagons, sleighs, cutters and buggies, and does job work.

John Latzke is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1834. He came to Minnesota in 1857 a poor boy and is now one of the most successful

farmers and stock raisers in Scott county, owning a farm of about 1,000 acres. Mr. Latzke has five children.

Dr. R. G. Moloney was born in 1847 in Ireland, where he attended the national schools, and completed his course of studies in Dublin. In December, 1872, he arrived at Belle Plaine, and early the next year he went to Minneapolis, where he studied medicine under Dr. Hutchinson until the following autumn, when he attended lectures at Bellevue college, New York city. The next summer he practiced in St. Paul under Dr. C. E. Smith, and in the fall returned again to New York, graduating February, 1875, from the medical department of the university of that city. He was the successful competitor in the examination at St. Vincent hospital, of New York, and was duly appointed assistant house surgeon and physician. Since the fall of 1875 he has been in practice at Belle Plaine. In 1877 he opened a drug store.

Peter Morgan is a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1830. He came to the United States in 1850 and located in Wisconsin. In 1863 he enlisted and served on the plains until the close of the war. Mr. Morgan's marriage with Charlotte Longley, a native of Prussia, took place in 1865. They are the parents of five children. In 1868 they settled in Belle Plaine.

John Schilz was born in 1828, in Prussia. He came to the United States in 1852 and worked about one year in a broom factory on the Hudson river, New York. Afterwards he went to Illinois to superintend raising broom-corn for the firm in whose factory he had been employed. In August, 1855, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in the lumber business until 1859, when he came to Scott county and made a claim of 160 acres. He located in Belle Plaine in 1860 and the next year opened his general merchandise store. Mary Roedr, a native of Prussia, became his wife in May, 1860. Mary, John, Theresa, and Christa are their children.

C. Schmitt, born in 1818, is a native of Prussia. In 1867 he came to America and engaged in the brewery business; he manufactures about 1,000 barrels of beer per annum. Mr. Schmitt had two brothers in service at the time of the Indian troubles in 1862, one of whom was killed at Birch Cooley. Angeline Hansen, a native of Prussia, was married to Mr. Schmitt in 1844. Their children are John, Jacob, Peter, Mathias, Kate and Mary.

Henry H. Sistermans was born in 1838, in Germany, where he was taught the occupation of silk weaver. In his native country he held the office of collector of taxes, which he resigned and came to America, in 1864. He was employed in different lines of business until 1867, when he settled in Belle Plaine. Mr. Sistermans is at present justice of the peace and notary public. He married in 1876, Anna M. Dillie, of St. Paul. They have six children; the oldest is a sister, in St. Francis hospital, New York.

George E. Sly was born March 2, 1846, in Steuben county, New York. His mother died when he was an infant, and in June, 1855, he came to Belle Plaine with his father who had visited this country in 1853, and decided to locate here. Their first summer was passed, with several other families, in the old Spread Eagle, a large log cabin which stood near the present site of the Irish Catholic church. They erected a saw-mill on the creek, not far from where the brewery is now located. Mr. George Sly enlisted September 13, 1861, in company A, Fourth Minnesota, as musician; passed through twelve battles, and was discharged in August, 1865. After leaving the army he graduated from Eastman's business college, at Chicago; also studied stenography in that city, then returned to Belle Plaine and was appointed official reporter of the Eighth district, which position he now holds. Mr. Sly was for a time engaged in the saw-mill, afterward in the stave and barrel factory, and at one time was one of the men in charge of the salt works here. He married January 1, 1868, Ellen A. Bliss; they have had two children: one is living, Sidney L.

Anthony Smithe is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1858. He accompanied his parents to Minnesota, in 1863, and located at Belle Plaine. Mr. Smithe is by trade a miller.

Thomas Steiren, born in 1836, is a native of Prussia. In 1857 he came to America, lived two years in Wisconsin, then removed to Scott county, Minnesota. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifth Iowa regiment, and after serving three years was discharged on account of physical disability, and settled in Belle Plaine. Margaret Sheran became his wife in 1864.

Constantin Till, who was born in 1858, is a native of Germany. In 1861 he came with his parents to the United States; they located at Belle Plaine, Scott county. Mr. Till's marriage with Elizabeth Henckes, took place in 1877. They

have three children: Mary M., Christine and Christoph.

Jacob Walerius is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1860. He came to America with his parents, in 1865, and grew to manhood on a farm. In 1881 he removed to Belle Plaine, and opened a saloon and restaurant.

Judge F. J. Whitlock was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, March 10, 1820. He is a self-made man; he took his own course in early life, and for eight years followed the sea as a sailor. From 1839 to 1842 he studied law at Schenectady; was then admitted to court of common pleas, and practiced until 1847, when he was admitted to the supreme court and made counselor and solicitor in chancery. His health failing shortly afterwards, he resorted to outdoor exercise, and learned civil engineering. In 1849 he removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1853, during which time he practiced law and civil engineering, wrote for the newspapers, and was city justice two terms of two years each. Through the influence of Judge Chatfield, he moved to Minnesota in 1855, and located in Belle Plaine, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1856 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and served that term, taking an active and prominent part in all important matters of legislation. Mr. Whitlock has always been a democrat. Since living in Minnesota he has been three times county attorney, once county commissioner and once judge of probate. He is a prominent member and director in the State Agricultural Society. For nearly all the time that he has lived in Minnesota, he has been engaged in farming, and the past ten or twelve years has devoted special attention to the improvement of farm products and stock. Judge Whitlock married Kate Sherwin, in 1864. They have one son and one daughter.

BELLE PLAINE.

Belle Plaine township is situated in the southwestern part of Scott county, and is the largest township in the county. It formerly contained beside its present dimensions those of the present town of Blakely. In 1874 the township of Blakely was formed by an act of legislation; since that time the limits of Belle Plaine township have been unchanged.

The first white settler in Belle Plaine township was Louis Robert, a French trader; he located his station in 1852 on the west half of the south-west quarter of section 12; he afterward removed to St.

Paul. The first permanent settlers in the township were Joseph and Frederick Guion and W. A. Davis. They made claims in 1853 on sections 12 and 13, being the first claims made in the township. The Guion brothers remained until about 1862, when they removed to Ramsey county. Among the claimants of 1854 were the following: Judge A. G. Chatfield, William Moore, Thomas Butterly, Samuel Truax, Dr. A. B. Walter, Charles A. and John E. Sherman, E. G. Covington, Emmet and Edward P. Berry and Jonathan Chadderdon.

William Moore made a claim of 120 acres in section 7, where he still resides. Samuel Truax and son John located on 320 acres in sections 4 and 5. Dr. A. B. Walter made claim on the south-east quarter of section 1; shortly after he sold to Robert Rose, and the claim was included in the town site. Dr. Walter removed to Jordan, where he is practicing medicine. Charles A. and John E. Sherman settled on section 12, township 113, range 24, and section 13, township 113, range 25. Charles A. was killed by the Indians at Birch Cooley in 1862, and John E. was killed at the siege of Vicksburg.

E. G. Covington made a claim of eighty acres on the north-east quarter of section 1, township 113, range 25. In 1855 he sold it for the town site, and made another claim on the west half of the south-west quarter of section 7, remaining there until 1868, when he removed to St. Paul.

Emmet and Edward P. Berry made claims on sections 6, 7 and 18. Edward afterward returned to New York. Jonathan Chadderdon made a claim on the north-west quarter of section 8; he remained until 1873, when he removed to LeSueur.

In 1855 among numerous settlers were the following: W. W. Smith, W. R. Stowe, C. L. Sly, W. A. Baldwin, R. A. Irwin and Judge F. J. Whitlock. W. W. Smith, W. R. Stowe and R. A. Irwin settled on the present village site. C. L. Sly and W. A. Baldwin both settled on section 31, township 114, range 24. Judge Whitlock made a claim on the north half of the north-east quarter of section 12, where he still resides. Also in 1855 the following settled in the interior of the town: Mathew Smith, John Fitzsimmons, Martin Mallet, Thomas Terry, Thomas Lynch, Florence McCarty, John Pandy and three sons and John Shwalier.

Among the settlers of 1856 were Peter Becker, who opened the first shoe shop, George Bradley, J. F. Baldwin and L. B. Wulson.

First officers of the town were: Charles L. Sly,

chairman; Thomas Terry and John Kennedy, supervisors; John L. MacDonald, clerk; Henry Chatlon and William Henry, justices of the peace; Mr. Keat, constable.

Probably the first births in the township were those of Susan Sly, daughter of C. S. Sly, and Mahedible Baldwin, daughter of W. A. Baldwin. They were both born in 1855.

In January, 1858, R. A. Irwin and Celia A. Chatfield were married; this was doubtless the first marriage in the township.

First death in township was that of Alexander Gow, son of M. Gow, who lived with Judge Whitlock. He died in March, 1856.

The first school taught in the township was held in a warehouse at Belle Plaine village in 1857. It was afterwards held in the town hall until, in 1863, a frame school-house was erected. This school is now under the jurisdiction of the borough of Belle Plaine. Seven school-houses are now in the township, all frame buildings.

Raven Stream post-office, the only post-office in town, is situated in the north-eastern portion of section thirty-six. It was established in 1863 with Henry Rogers as postmaster. The present postmaster is Leonard Rech.

Mount Moriah Christian church on section four, was organized about 1865 by Rutaun, of Le Sueur, with eighteen members. Previous to the organization and erection of the first church, services were held at private houses. In 1866 a log church was erected where services were held until 1880, when a new frame church was erected at a cost of about \$425. Present membership, thirty-five; Rev. W. O. King, pastor.

Population of Belle Plaine township, 1,054 by census of 1880.

Ole Antrias, a native of Minnesota, was born in Rice county, where his parents now reside. Mr. Antrias is unmarried and living in the town of Belle Plaine.

William Frankland is a native of England, where he was born in 1831. He came to the United States in 1857, and in August, 1862 enlisted in Company I, Sixth Minnesota volunteers; he served through the Indian troubles of 1862-'3, and was discharged in 1864. He now resides on section three, Belle Plaine. Mr. Frankland married at St. Paul in 1867, Ellen Cole. They have one child: Joseph.

John L. Gannon a native of New York city was born in 1851 and came west with his parents

in 1855; they were both born in Ireland; the father in 1804 and the mother in 1816. Mr. Gannon's father died in 1865 and since that time he has, assisted by a younger brother, carried on the farm which is located on section thirty-three, Belle Plaine.

John Mahoney, son of Dennis Mahoney, of this place, was born in 1854 in Pennsylvania. In 1855 he came with his parents to Scott county and here received a common school education. Mary Conroy was married to Mr. Mahoney in 1881. She was a native of St. Paul, and came to Belle Plaine in 1860.

John Pendy, a native of Ireland, was born in 1806, in county Kerry. He came to America in 1855 and to Scott county, Minnesota, the same year. In 1833 Mr. Pendy married Mary Brost, who was also born in county Kerry in 1807. They have five children.

John Shwalier is a native of Luxembourg, where he was born in 1833, and in 1848 came to the United States. He removed to Minnesota in 1855 and located at Belle Plaine. Mr. Shwalier's wife was Annie Brager. They have one son and two daughters: Joseph, Annie and Mary.

Thomas Terry, a native of Ireland, was born in 1822. He received a common school education and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1847 he came to America; lived in New York two years, then removed to Ohio, and in the fall of 1854 came to Scott county and settled on his present place. Mr. Terry has for the past six years held the office of county commissioner. In 1849 he married Honora Lynch, who was born in Ireland. William, Bridget, John, Edward and Homer are their children.

BLAKELY.

Blakely is the south-western township of Scott county. From the time of its settlement to 1874 it formed a part of the town of Belle Plaine; on March 9, of said year, an act of the legislature was approved, forming the township of Blakely out of that portion of township 113, range 25, as lies in Scott county, excepting the eastern tier of sections which is still included in the township of Belle Plaine.

The surface is rolling, and the original character of the land was forest.

In the county records we find that the township of Bruyere, was formed by the county commissioners April 5, 1858, and included all of township 113, range 25, with adjacent parts of other town-

ships lying in Scott county along the river, but at a meeting of the county commissioners, held April 21, same year, the township was attached to Belle Plaine. Population in 1880, 799.

The first settler in Blakely was A. Bruyere, a Frenchman, as his name indicates; he made a claim in 1853 on the north-west quarter of section 14, he remained until about 1858 when he removed to St. Louis.

A. G. McConnell came about 1853 or '4 and made a claim near the east side of Clark lake which he afterwards sold and bought a farm on section 15 where he still resides.

Among numerous settlers of 1854 were William Henry, Benjamin Leucier, Aaron, Edward and Samuel Russell, Jonathan Wright, Peter Jackson, William Fearing, F. M. Ward.

William Henry made a claim on the south-west quarter of section 11, remaining until the fall of 1862 when he removed to the borough of Belle Plaine and engaged in merchandise and flouring interests.

Benjamin Leucier made a claim on the south-west quarter of section 15. He remained there until about 1858 and then went to St. Louis.

Aaron Russell located his claim on sections 4 and 9. He remained until about 1861, when he removed to St. Cloud.

Edward Russell made a claim on the north-east quarter of section 18; he remained there until 1862 when he removed to Dakota county.

Samuel Russell located on the south-east quarter of section 18, where he remained until 1862. He then entered the army and at the close of the war was appointed collector of customs at Galveston, Texas, where he is supposed to have been murdered in 1879.

Jonathan Wright settled on the north-west quarter of section 15; he remained until 1857, and then returned to Ohio.

Peter Jackson made a claim on the north-east quarter of section 14, where he remained about one year, then made a claim on section 10 where he still resides.

William Fearing made a claim on the south-east quarter of section 10, where he now lives.

F. M. Ward located in the north of section 20, where he still resides.

In 1855 Jacob Brinker, Owen O'Neil, Peter Weldon, Michael Moran, Joseph Vancour, William Kuhlman, Henry Westhoff, Henry Holste, Hubert E. Geare, George Holbrook, E. A. Tuckey,

Louis Beach, James Ward, Sr., William Ward and Joseph Wisby made claims.

The first officers of the present town of Blakely were: Owen O'Neil, chairman, Peter Jackson and Patrick Griffin, supervisors; James Jack, town clerk; William Wendelken, assessor; James Kelley and Hubert Geare, justices of peace. The constables did not qualify.

The first birth in the town was that of the daughter of Peter Weldon, born in November, 1855.

The first death was that of Jane Ward, wife of James Ward, which occurred the same year.

The first marriage took place in 1857. The parties were J. N. Dean and Rebecca J. James.

The first physician was Dr. Lening, a graduate of a German university, who settled in the south-east part of the town, where he died in 1858, and was buried in the Lutheran cemetery on section 34; this was the first burial in that cemetery.

The village of Blakely is situated in the northern part of the town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. It was surveyed by W. H. Wood on land owned by E. F. Drake and I. N. Dean in the north-east quarter of section 8. Blakely post-office was established in the fall of 1867, and I. N. Dean appointed postmaster. In 1875 James McKnight received the appointment, and he was succeeded by James Kelley, who held the position until 1877, when Jacob Brinker, the present incumbent, was appointed.

The business interests of the village are, four general stores, one drug store, one shoe shop, one blacksmith shop, three cane mills, two elevators, three saloons.

In 1868 the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad built an elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels, at a cost of about \$3,000; about 40,000 bushels are elevated a year. It is under the charge of A. McDermid.

In 1874 I. N. Dean built an elevator at a cost of about \$1,500, with a capacity of 7,000 bushels; about 20,000 bushels are handled a year.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by Clingen & Miles. It was situated on the Minnesota river in section 18, and was in use but a year when it was removed to Blue Earth county.

In 1858 a saw-mill was built on Finch's creek in section 11 by Belle Plaine parties. The property came into possession of Doolittle & Norris, and about 1870 the machinery was removed to Belle Plaine and converted into a grist-mill.

The German M. E. church was established about

1875 by Rev. Philip Funk, and a frame church built at a cost of about \$600. At organization the membership numbered six families and about thirty communicants. Present membership numbers seven families and thirty-eight communicants. Rev. A. Dulitz is the officiating pastor.

Freidrich's Evangelical Lutheran church was organized about 1860 by Rev. Freidrich Nagel, with a membership of about thirty families. A log church was built this year at a cost of about \$50. The first permanent pastor was Rev. Wolf. In 1875 a new brick church was erected under the direction of Rev. Henry Braun at a cost of \$3,500. The present membership numbers about sixty families. A parochial school is connected with the church. Present pastor is Rev. Jacob Kochler. The pastor of Friedrich's church holds semi-monthly services at the school-house in Blakely village.

The first school taught in Blakely township was in section 20. A term of three months was taught in a claim shanty in 1856, and in 1857 a board school-house was erected on the same section, and was replaced in 1879 by a frame. There are four other school-houses in the township, all of which are frame.

Jacob Brinker was born in 1823, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the boot and shoe business while living in that state and was postmaster at West Middlesex. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and pre-empted a farm in what is now Blakely; he sold it in 1875, came to the village and opened a boot and shoe store; two years later he put in a stock of drugs and medicines. Mr. Brinker has been postmaster here a number of years; he is assessor and constable, and in 1880 took the census of this town. In 1844 he married in Pennsylvania, Susan Ward, a native of that state, born in 1829. Jane, Mary, Alexander, Matilda, Calvin G., Harvey W. and Samuel N. are their children.

I. N. Dean, born in 1835, is a native of Huntington, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1854, then moved to Iowa, and thence in 1856, to Minnesota. He bought the land where the village of Blakely now stands, and three years later when the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad was built through his place he laid out the village and named it after Captain Blakely, of St. Paul. In 1873 it was by special act, detached from Belle Plaine, of which it was formerly a part. Mr. Dean was the first station agent, also the first postmaster in the

place, and he in company with J. McKnight, started the first store here. In September, 1861, he entered company A, Fourth Minnesota volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Since 1874 he has been engaged in farming, and recently has made a specialty of raising amber sugar cane. Rebecca Janes became his wife in February, 1857. Their children are, Clara, now Mrs. D. A. Kelly, Harry H., Frank E. and Morris S.

Gotleib Ernsting, one of the pioneers of Blakely township, was born in 1826 in the Kingdom of Hanover, where he received his education. In 1853 he came to the United States; after residing three years in Illinois he removed to Minnesota and made a claim where he now lives, section twenty-seven. He was at the organization of the town, and was the first assessor; has been a member of the school board for years. His wife was Miss Sophia Thoms. Their children are Mary and Caroline (twins), Christian and Henry (twins), Lena, Sophia and Dora.

Patrick Griffin, an old settler in the town, is a native of Ireland, born in 1821. At the age of 7 years he accompanied his parents to Canada, where he lived until 18 years of age, then came to the United States. Until the fall of 1854 he resided at Racine, Wisconsin, at that time he came to Scott county and made a claim where he now lives. Early the next spring he put up a log cabin and began improvements; he now owns a fine farm of 160 acres. Mr. Griffin has for years been a member of the school board, district thirty-nine. Bridget Flynn, who was born in Ireland and came to this country at the age of 7 years, was married to Mr. Griffin in May, 1848. They have six living children: William H., John F., Mary, Thomas E., James T. and Daniel E.

Peter Jackson, a pioneer settler of this town, was born in 1813 in Scotland, where he received his education. In 1840 he came to America; resided in New York a few years, then removed to Wisconsin, and in 1855 came to the Minnesota valley and took a claim where he has since lived. The country was unsurveyed and Indians were very numerous here at that time. Mr. Jackson has made all the improvements on his farm, which is now one of the best. He has been a member of the school board and held the office of supervisor. At Mankato, in 1857, he married Nancy Ives. They have four daughters: Ella and Emma are teachers; Adelia and Adell (twins).

D. A. Kelly, a native of Ohio, was born in 1847

in Brown county. In 1869 he came to Minnesota and worked for a time on a boat running between St. Paul and Redwood Falls. He taught school in Sibley county and afterward was employed three years as clerk for Mr. Dean, at Blakely; then went on the road selling crackers and confectionery, which business he followed six years. He is now in partnership with Frank McKnight in a general merchandise store; firm name McKnight & Kelly. In 1876 he married Clara, daughter of I. N. Dean. They have one child: May.

Henry Luders, born in 1857, is a native of the kingdom of Hanover, where he acquired his education and learned the trade of wagon maker. In 1857 he came to the United States; worked in the factory of Furst & Bradley at Chicago eight years. His health becoming impaired he decided to leave the city; came to Minnesota and bought the farm in Blakely, where he has since resided. Mr. Luders married in Chicago Miss Rebecca Wilkins, who has borne him six children: Dora, William, Emma, Rebecca, Henry and Herman.

A. McDermid was born in 1848 in Canada. In early life he was employed as clerk in a general store, which he followed until 1869, then removed to Minneapolis, where he was seven years engaged as surveyor of lumber. Mr. McDermid is now employed by the Minneapolis Millers' association as wheat buyer, and for the past two years has been located at Blakely, in charge of the elevator here. His marriage with Miss J. Vogan took place in 1871 in Canada, where she was born in 1852. Their children are Reuben R., Eber A., Clara, Annie V. and D. S.

Frank McKnight, born March 5, 1846, is a native of Illinois. In 1865 he came to Minnesota with his father, who engaged in mercantile business in Carver. Three years later they came to Blakely, and he was employed as clerk in the first store here; it was owned by his father and I. N. Dean. He was engaged in railroad building and stock buying about five years. July, 1862, he entered Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers and served until mustered out in July, 1865. Mary Griffin became his wife in 1870. Their children are Susie, Charlie and Willie. In 1879 Mr. McKnight, in company with D. A. Kelly, bought the business of James McKnight. They have a large and prosperous trade.

S. B. Morse was born in 1847, in Allegany county, New York. At the age of two years he moved with his parents to Wisconsin. In 1877 he

came to Minnesota, and for three years was station agent at Heron Lake. Since December, 1880, he has been in the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company as station agent at Blakely. Mr. Morse married Alice Maxon in 1877 in Wisconsin. They have one child, Maudie, born November, 1879.

John Sandberg was born in 1828 in Sweden. He learned the blacksmith's trade and worked in his native country until 1861; that year he came to America and located in Carver, Minnesota, where he followed his trade. In 1872 he removed to Blakely and built the shop here, where he still works. Mr. Sandberg married in 1872 Katie Peterson, a native of Sweden, born in 1853. George H., Charlie, Hannah S. and Frankie are their children.

B. St. Peter, born March, 1823, is a native of Franklin county, New York, where he resided forty years. In 1863 he came to Minnesota and settled on the farm in Blakely where he still lives. For the past two years he has held the office of supervisor. Electa Gadbourn was married to Mr. St. Peter in January, 1853. They are the parents of eleven children: Joseph, Christian, Louis, Julius, Louisa, Adell, Sidney, John, Frank, Katie and Willie.

Dr. William Thoms was born in 1827 in the kingdom of Hanover. He was educated there and became a student of medicine. In 1852 he removed to the state of New York, and three years later to Illinois, where he lived until 1857; in the spring of that year he made the claim in Scott county where he at present resides. Mr. Thoms enlisted in 1861 in Company I, Eighth Minnesota infantry, and served at Fort Snelling in the medical department nine months, then was discharged for disability. After stopping a short time in Rochester, Minnesota, he removed to Mankato, where he was proprietor of a barber-shop twelve years; since that time he has lived on the farm. In 1857 he married Eliza Stolzer, who has borne him ten children, one boy and nine girls.

David S. Working, farmer, was born in 1846 in Centre county, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the public schools and learned the trade of painter. He removed to Stephenson county, Illinois, and resided there five years. In 1867 located on his farm in Blakely township. Mr. Working enlisted in Company A, Forty-sixth Illinois infantry, in 1864, and served with the army of the Cumberland; was mustered out at the close of the

war at Springfield, Illinois. At Shakopee in 1874 he married Sarah Rhodes.

HELENA.

This town lies on the southern border of Scott county, and embraces congressional township 113, range 23. It was settled by Germans, principally from the Rhine province. William Nachbar was the first settler. He built the first house on section 5, in November, 1854. After him Jacob and Joseph Schwingler located on section 8. These were followed the next year by Jacob and Sebastian Bauer, Anthon Clows, John Gelchter, John Smitz, Valentine Orth, Adam Pfeifer and Joseph Fromm. Vingenz Slawick settled on section 4 in 1854. In 1856 among the settlers was Dr. John Laudenberger. He established the first store in the town on section 29 in 1855. John C. Smith settled on section 11 in March 1855, where he built a house and store. The next year he had his claim laid out in town lots and named the village Helena. With Mr. Smith came Frank Gilkey, Benjamin M. Record, Stephen Barnett and William A. Fuller. In 1856 William Pewtherer started a store in the village, and J. C. Smith succeeded in having a post-office established there, of which he was appointed postmaster. At one time there was a Lawyer Smith and Doctor Rice in the village, but they soon left. The village never amounted to much and the post-office was moved to a way-station called Helena, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad about four miles distant, and at present there are few signs of the former town remaining.

J. G. Mock is the present postmaster at Helena station. The business of the station is represented by one steam and water-power saw-mill owned by J. G. Mock.

In the spring of 1856 a meeting was held at the house of William Nachbar to take measures toward erecting a Catholic church. The first religious services were held the following spring at the house of Nicholas Leonard by Rev. Father Weninger. Near this place a log church was erected that year, but it was never completed, and a few years later St. Benedictus Catholic church was built about one mile east of the original church site on section 17. The present church is a frame building erected in 1867; it is commodious and has a good bell. Rev. Father Cassimierus Hueppe, O. S. F., is the pastor.

September 16, 1855, Anna K., daughter of William Nachbar, was born. This was the first birth in the town. The first marriage is supposed

to have been that of P. Williams and Mary Simmer, which occurred in the latter part of December, 1857.

Anthon Philipp was the first settler on the site of New Prague. In 1856, he began to sell lots to settlers without making a plat of the town. He also gave forty acres of land for a Catholic church. For this purpose also, Albert Vrtish, Frank Bruzek and John Bernas each gave ten acres. Immigrants from Bohemia rapidly settled the town. During the year 1856, they attended St. Benedictus church, but in the spring they started the Bohemian Catholic church at New Prague. This was a log building, and during the first year the members assembled without a priest for religious worship. In the spring of 1857, Rev. Father Bruns, O. S. B., began to hold services periodically. July 16, 1861, the first regular mission commenced under Rev. Father Peter Maly. During his pastorate a log parsonage was built. In January, 1863, the church was burned, but services were carried on in the parsonage until the completion of the new brick church in 1868. In 1874 a new parish church was built. It is a substantial, well-lighted, two-story brick building. During the pastorate of Rev. Augustus Lang from 1877 to July, 1880, a two-story brick parish school was built at a cost of \$3,500. In July, 1880, Rev. Father Francis Tichy, the present pastor, took charge of the church. Under his leadership the church debt has been greatly reduced; two bells have been bought, one weighing 2,500 pounds; and a pipe organ, costing \$1,200, has been placed in the church. Joseph Hovorka, who has charge of the parish school, is the organist.

The school building in New Prague was erected in 1865, and is still in use. It is a frame house with one room, and is well lighted. Frank Swoboda was the first teacher. This is school No. 73. The school year is nine months. Five other school-houses stand within the boundaries of Helena. School No. 45 has a two-story frame building, on section 20, furnished with pine seats. The building of school No. 62, in section 23, is log, and furnished with long benches. The school-houses of schools number 33, 50 and 51 are all frame, furnished with pine seats. The average length of the school year in Helena is five months.

In 1863 a post-office was established in the vicinity of New Prague, and Joseph Wrabek was appointed postmaster. He kept the office on his farm on section 36. In 1867 the office was re-

moved to New Prague by his son Francis, who has been postmaster ever since.

The boundaries of the town of Helena were formed by the county commissioners April 5, 1858. No changes have ever been made in them. The first town meeting for the election of officers was held at the house of J. C. Smith May 12, 1858. The following officers were elected: C. P. Brown, chairman, John Laudenberger and Charles Ehrig, supervisors; B. M. Record and Jacob Schwingler, justices of the peace; Stephen Barnett and Gerhard Brendgen, constables; E. H. Gilkey, assessor; and J. S. Du Bois, town clerk.

At the spring election, 1881, John Quain was elected chairman, Joseph Maushka and Christian Busch, supervisors; Bernhard Pisenger, assessor; Mathias Nachbar, treasurer; George Mock and Wencel Bisek, justices of the peace, and Peter Rader, town clerk.

The village of New Prague lies partly in Scott county and partly in Le Sueur county, the main street lying directly on the boundary line between the two counties. It is in the center of a rich and extensive farming district, which has enabled the business men of the village to establish a brisk and constantly increasing retail trade. The Minneapolis & St. Louis road runs through the village. The Railroad House, by F. Maertz, is the only hotel in the place. It was built in 1878. Michael Simmer, Joseph Maertz and A. W. Mertens are proprietors of the principal general merchandise stores. T. F. Vanasek and A. W. Mertens deal in hardware; F. J. Jelinek and V. V. Meshkan manufacture saddles and harness, and Joseph Maertz and Simmer & Grinnell deal in wheat. Mr. Maertz's elevator has a capacity of 7,000 bushels, and Simmer & Grinnell's a capacity of 40,000 bushels. New Prague has one lawyer, F. N. Hagar; and one physician, John Laudenberger. A steam saw-mill is situated just east of town on section 35. It is owned by Thomas Hansel, William Nicolay and John Koradek. A frame grist-mill in the village, owned by Thomas Suchomal, has four runs of stone.

New Prague has three societies. The Bohemian society was founded in 1878, for the purposes of insurance and mutual benefit. The first officers were: T. F. Vanasek, president; V. Drosda, secretary; Thomas Zak, treasurer. The present officers are: Anthon Roncek, president; Joseph Stepal, secretary, and John Sery, treasurer.

The Bohemian Roman Catholic Benevolent So-

ciety of New Prague was founded in 1879, and is connected with the Bohemian Central Union. The object of the society is mutual aid and insurance. The first and present president, Joseph Hovorka; Joseph Janda, secretary; and Frank Wessely, treasurer. It has sixty members.

The Bohemian Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of St. John Nepomucene of New Prague is managed by the officers of the last-named society, and was organized for the same objects. It is connected with the Second Bohemian Central Union. It has eight members.

The population of Helena by the last census, including that part of New Prague in Scott county, is 1,383.

Stephen Barnett is a native of England, where he was born in 1825. He attended school until 14 years of age, then learned the boot and shoe trade. In 1845 he married Sarah Watson and the next year they removed to Canada, where they lived until 1847, then went back to England for a time, but returned to Canada and stayed until 1853. Resided in Wisconsin about two years, then came to Minnesota and in 1856 commenced farming in Helena; he owns eighty acres and his son Thomas 103 acres. Mr. Barnett enlisted in 1864 in company A, First Minnesota heavy artillery and served until the close of the war. He is the father of seven children: John (deceased), William J., Thomas, Francis, Culthbert A., Stephen A., and George B.

Andrew J. Bliss was born in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1838. He moved to Orleans county, New York in 1853, and two years later came to Minnesota and settled in Belle Plaine. In 1873 he removed to New Prague and engaged in teaching three years; then became interested in agricultural implement business which he still continues. Enlisted in the service of his country in 1862, serving until the close of the war. Mr. Bliss is the present town supervisor. His wife was Miss Annie Wasta, a native of Bohemia.

William E. Grinnell, born in 1837, is a native of Ontario, Canada. When 16 years of age he accompanied his parents to Illinois and lived in that state until the spring of 1860, then went to Colorado. He returned in 1865 and after residing in Alabama two years went to Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. In the spring of 1877 he removed from Illinois to Minneapolis and the same year came to New Prague to take the position of station agent. Mr. Grinnell afterwards bought the ele-

vator here and is engaged in buying grain. His wife was Lizzie Lennox; their marriage took place in Colorado Springs, February 19, 1880. They have one child: William.

Frank N. Hagar, attorney-at-law, was born March 31, 1852, in Plattsburg, New York. He received his preparatory education there and at Fort Edward; when 17 years of age he entered Cornell University and in 1873 graduated with the degree of A. B. Mr. Hagar taught school several years after graduating and also studied law. In the spring of 1879 he was admitted to the bar at Wabasha, Minnesota, and soon after commenced practice in company with T. O'Leary, at Henderson. In the autumn of 1880 he removed to New Prague. Mr. Hagar speaks with fluency the French, German and Bohemian languages. His marriage with Mary, daughter of M. R. Merrill, one of the first settlers of Henderson, took place April 28, 1881. She was born in that town January 12, 1861.

Joseph Hovorka is a native of Bohemia, born July 31, 1854. He attended school in the old country until 16 years of age, then came to America. The year following his parents came and they settled in Helena, where his father bought 240 acres; he died December 15, 1871, and from that time until 1875 Mr. Joseph Hovorka had the management of the farm. He then entered Saint Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, from which he graduated in 1878, and received an appointment as teacher of the school in connection with the Bohemian Catholic church of that place. In 1879 he returned to Minnesota, because of ill health, and was appointed teacher in the Bohemian Catholic school at New Prague; is also the church organist. Rosa Staneck became his wife in 1876. Their children are Frank, Josephine and Emma.

Joseph Maertz, a native of Germany, was born in 1852 in Bavaria. He came in 1855 with his parents to Minnesota; resided for about three years on a farm near New Prague, and received his education in this town. After leaving school he was employed in St. Paul five years as a clerk in a boot and shoe store. He then remained at home with his parents two years after which he started his present business; has a general store. In 1875 he married Rosa Simota of this place. Their children are Mary and Joseph.

John Montour is a native of Canada, where he was born in 1843. He went to Wisconsin in 1868 and removed to Minnesota the year following.

Domatille Leschpell became his wife, and has borne him five children. Mr. Montour enlisted in the Eleventh Minnesota in 1863 and served until the close of the war. He now lives in the town of Wheatland, Rice county.

John Proshek was born in 1853 in Austria, and resided in that country until 1870. In May of that year he came to America; stayed a short time in Dubuque, Iowa, then removed to Minnesota. For a time he lived on a farm with his parents in Le Sueur county, where he was clerk of the court two years, then came to New Prague and took the position of station agent, which he still holds. Mr. Proshek married in May, 1880, Barbara C. Soukup, of this place.

Mathias Remes was born in Bohemia in 1836. He came to America in 1860, and located in Lanesburgh the same year; is engaged in the mercantile trade; also has a meat market and saloon. His marriage was with Annie Kubes, a native of Bohemia. They are the parents of four children.

Anton Rocek, born in 1846, is a native of Austria, where he lived until 12 years of age. With his parents he came to America in 1858, and lived on a farm in Waseca county, Minnesota; from there removed to Blue Earth county, and in 1876 came to New Prague, which place has since been his home. Mr. Rocek has served two years as president of the village and three years as supervisor. Catherine Petirecka, of New Prague, became his wife in 1870. Frederick, Albina C. and Henry V. are their children.

Rev. Francis Tichy, born in 1847, is a native of Bohemia. After receiving a preparatory education he entered the theological seminary at Prague. In 1873 he came to the United States and finished his studies at Saint Francis Seminary at Milwaukee. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1874 by the Right Reverend C. Borgess, in Detroit, Michigan, and the same year became pastor of the Bohemian Catholic church, of that city. From 1877 until 1880 he had charge of the Polish and Bohemian church of St. Paul. July 20, 1880, he was appointed pastor at New Prague.

T. F. Vanasek, a native of Austria, was born in 1853. He lived there about seven years and came in 1859 to New Prague with his parents. After receiving his education at La Crosse, Wisconsin, he learned the tinner's trade in St. Paul, and in 1876 started his present business, tin and hardware, at New Prague. During the outbreak of 1862 the Vanaseks were obliged to leave their

home to escape being scalped by the savages. Rosa Jelnick was married to Mr. Vamasek in 1876. They have two children, Lillian and Josephine.

Albert Wertes is a native of Bohemia, where he was born in 1826. He immigrated to the United States in 1855, came to Minnesota locating in New Prague. Mr. Wertes' marriage occurred in Dubuque, Iowa. He is the father of nine children.

CEDAR LAKE.

The town of Cedar Lake is situated in the south-eastern part of Scott county, and is bounded on the east by New market, on the north by Spring Lake, on the west by Helena township, and on the south by Rice county; it includes all of congressional township 113, 22. The town derives its name from a lake which lies partly in the town and called Cedar lake, from the cedars which grow upon its margin.

Thomas O'Donnell and Michael Flynn came to what has since become Cedar Lake town early in the spring of 1855 and were the first white people in that vicinity. Michael Flynn remained but a short time, but Thomas O'Donnell located the same year his claim in the north-east quarter of section 18, where he has since resided. During several months after his arrival, the vicinity where-in he located literally swarmed with Indians, he at one time counting over fifty tepees on his claim alone. Save these, being unmarried, he had no society whatever, and lived in a small log claim-cabin, doing his own cooking and house-work, which, however, was not very extensive.

In August, 1855, A. B. McMundes located in the north-east quarter of section 4. He was the first married man that settled in the town, his wife being the first white woman. He came from Indiana and has since lived on his original claim. Martin Pyne was also an old settler, coming in the spring of 1855, remaining but a short time when he left for unknown parts. These were followed in the fall of the same year by several Irish families, among whom may be mentioned the following: Patrick Kiley, who located with wife and two daughters, section 7; James Clear, wife, one child, in section 8; Martin Phelan, unmarried, in section 30; Edward Murphy, married, with two children, in section 6; Martin Timmons, with wife and two boys, in section 6; Martin Marrinan, in section 3, in company with his wife; John Carroll, in section 2, and Edward Campion, in section 7. In the following year settlers began to come into the town with such surprising rapidity that an at-

tempt to locate them would be futile. The settlers, as will be noticed from the above, were mostly of Irish nativity, and so the population remains to the present time.

The first birth in the town occurred in the fall of 1855, being a daughter of Patrick and Kate Kiley.

On the 26th day of June, 1858 Alvah Clark was united in marriage with Mrs. Betsey Welsh by Cornelius Flynn, justice of the peace. This was the first marriage in Cedar Lake town. Alvah Clark came from Maine to Cedar Lake, Minnesota, a short time previous to his marriage. After his marriage he settled in the north-east quarter of section 14, where he lived about seventeen years, when he moved to Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota.

The first death was that of Michael Murphy, son of Edward and Eliza Murphy, who died August 13, 1857.

At the first annual town meeting held at the house of Thomas Quill, April 11, 1858, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas Quill, chairman; John Ryan and John Marrinan, supervisors; A. B. McMundes, clerk; Wm. Quain, assessor; George Porter, collector; Thomas Hickey, overseer of the poor; Cornelius Flynn and Martin Phelan, justices of the peace; John Flynn and Michael Phelan, constables; and Patrick Gordon, overseer of roads.

The first school in Cedar Lake town was taught by Cornelius O'Connor, in section 22, in the summer of 1860. About thirty-seven pupils were in regular attendance during the first term. Another school was started in the following fall at the house of Martin Phelan, Mary Phelan being the teacher. In 1861 a school was taught by Mrs. Mary Ann Quill in a log house situated in the south-east quarter of section 7, where school No. 32 now is. The following year school districts were organized and schools became general throughout the town. The town contains five school-houses, all of which are plain frame buildings, with the necessary furniture.

St. Patrick's Catholic church was erected in the summer of 1874, at a cost of about \$15,000, and was dedicated on the 11th day of October, 1874, by Right Rev. Thos. L. Grace, of St. Paul. It is situated in the south-east corner of the north-east quarter of section 18. The first clergyman was Rev. Father Fisher; the present clergyman is Rev. Wm. T. Roy. Previous to the building of the above mentioned structure services had been held at the house of Thomas Quill as early as

1856, which were conducted by Rev. Father Fisher, and were probably the first religious services of any kind held in the town. In 1857 a log church was commenced, but was not completed until 1859, when services were held irregularly by Father Fisher until the present church was built.

Cedar Lake post-office was established in 1860, Martin Phelan postmaster. It was situated at the residence of Mr. Phelan in section 30. Cornelius O'Connor, the present incumbent, was appointed postmaster in 1866, at which time it was removed to the northern part of section 22, where it still remains.

St. Patrick's post-office was established September 17, 1874. Patrick O'Flynn was appointed first postmaster, and has retained the position ever since. Mr. O'Flynn also runs a general merchandise store in connection with the post-office. It is situated in the north-western quarter of section 17.

Plum Creek post-office was established in 1872, and was held in the south-western quarter of section 25; Robert Gardner, postmaster. On the 14th day of January, 1878, it was removed to the north-western quarter of section 25, and J. W. Soules appointed postmaster. He still holds the office.

Another post-office was established in the north-eastern quarter of section 4 by the name of Liberty, and A. B. McMindes appointed postmaster. He still continues in office.

The population of Cedar Lake township is 944.

Anthony Ries, born in 1856, is a native of Germany. In 1857 he came with his parents to Minnesota and resided with his father, who bought land in New Market, until 1879. He learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1880 started a shop at Plum Creek, where he is doing a good business. Katie Smith became his wife in 1880, April 26. She has borne him one child.

John W. Soules was born in 1841, in Canada, where he attended school until thirteen years of age. In 1854 he came to Scott county with his father, who bought 160 acres of land which he sold about five years after, and returned east. He remained there for a time then engaged in farming at Plum Creek, after which he worked at railroad business two years in Ohio, and about five years in Canada. He returned to Plum Creek and opened a general merchandise store, also acts as postmaster. Mr. Soules has held the offices of school clerk, constable and justice of the peace. In 1861 he married Irena Belts, who has borne him eight children, six are living.

Phillip Vogt is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1848. When twelve years of age he came to America; landed in New Orleans, and from there went to Illinois. After residing in that state about sixteen years, he came to Scott county, located in Cedar Lake township, and bought eighty acres of land where he lives with his aged parents.

SPRING LAKE.

This town includes all of congressional township 114, range 22, and is located in the interior of Scott county. It derives its name from Spring lake, a large and beautiful body of water situated in the northern part of the town, which in turn derives its name from a large spring tributary to it. This lake is about a mile and a half long by half a mile wide, enclosed by beautiful sandy shores.

The first settler in Spring Lake was W. H. Calkins, who located in the south-eastern quarter of section 4, where he still resides, in the spring of 1853. His claim included all of what afterward became the village of Spring Lake. Mr. Calkins was followed in a few months by John Battin, who with a wife and seven children located in the south-western quarter of section 8. No other settlements were made until the spring of 1854, when several families came, the earliest of whom were the following: George W. Sutton came in July, 1854, and located in the south-western quarter of section 30. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. In 1864 he sold his first claim and purchased a farm in the north-western quarter of section 27, where he still resides. Samuel Squires came to Spring Lake in company with his son and located in the north-western quarter of section 20, where he lived until his death, July 26, 1871. John Holleran located with family in south-western quarter of section 8. J. J. Jones, with wife and family, settled in the south part of section 11. Here he remained until the war, when he enlisted and met his death in 1863. His wife remained on the farm but a short time afterward, then she went to Prior Lake village, her present residence. Lyman Lyons located in the south-western quarter of section 2, remaining but one year, when he removed to Mankato. Louis O'Brien came early in the spring, and located in the northern part of section 8, where he remained about three years, when he left the town. A Mr. Soules also came early in this year and settled in the north-western quarter of section

It remained about three years, then sold out and went to Canada.

The first birth in the town was a child of Joseph Bumgarner, who located in 1851 in section 18; it was born on the 15th or 16th of July, 1854. The family removed shortly after to Indiana, where the child died. The first marriage was that of Elisha Battin to Virginia Bumgarner on the 16th of July, 1854. The ceremony was conducted by Daniel Apgar, justice of the peace, at the residence of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Battin lived in Spring Lake until the spring of 1866, when they removed to Dakota county. The first death was that of Lyman Lyons, Jr., a child three or four years old. He was buried on the farm of his father in section 2.

The first annual town meeting was held May 11, 1858, at the house of W. H. Calkins. John Battin, G. W. Sutton and L. R. Hawkins were judges of election. The following officers were elected: D. C. Fix, chairman; J. J. Jones, M. C. McCollum, supervisors; G. R. Edgecomb, clerk; G. W. Sutton, assessor; W. H. Calkins, collector; R. Frazee, overseer of the poor; Thos. McCollum and Jos. Hubbard, justices of the peace; Wm. Gardiner and S. O. Hitchcock, constables; Henry Frazee, overseer of roads.

Three town sites have been platted in Spring Lake, two of which are in existence at the present time. Spring Lake village was surveyed in 1857, by W. A. Fuller, on land owned by C. A. Darlington, Thomas Holmes, H. C. Copeland and A. B. Jones. The gentlemen had purchased the land from W. H. Calkins, with a view to locating a village thereon, and accordingly the land was laid out and recorded in 1857. A considerable number of lots were sold, and the place at one time assumed an appearance of encouraging prosperity. A grist-mill with one run of stone was built by Griggs & Turner at the outlet of Spring Lake in 1859, and shortly after a saw and grist-mill, combined in one building, was erected by James H. Skinner and John McCall, which did a very good business until destroyed by fire in the fall of 1876. The first store in Spring Lake village was built in 1865 by Joseph Thornton. Since the building of the Hastings & Dakota railway the village has gradually declined. There is a cemetery situated within the limits of the village, which was laid out and recorded in 1863. It is the general cemetery of Spring Lake town. The first person buried in

it was a child of W. H. Calkins, buried April 26, 1863.

Prior Lake village was surveyed in 1875 on land owned by C. H. Prior and others in the north-eastern quarter of section 2, on the line of the Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. The first building erected in Prior Lake was a store built by Neal McCall and Malcom McCall in 1871.

Prior Lake post-office was established in 1872, Malcom McCall being the first postmaster. W. E. Hull is the present postmaster.

The different branches of business are represented in Prior Lake as follows: one flour and feed mill owned by Joseph Wankey, was built in 1880 and contains one run of stone; grist work only is done; one store containing general merchandise, owned by William B. Reed, a non-resident; one storehouse for wheat also owned by William B. Reed; one blacksmith shop and two saloons.

Bellefontaine was surveyed by E. B. Hood in 1856, on land owned by John Battin and a Mr. Hamilton. It contained about 115 acres situated in the south-eastern quarter of section 5. Several lots were sold but no buildings were ever erected, and the scheme finally collapsed, and the charter was surrendered. Mr. Battin is now in possession of the site.

The first school in Spring Lake town was held in a building erected for the purpose in section 4, in the summer of 1858. Miss Amanda Hawkins was the first school teacher. She married Mr. W. W. Strait, and now resides in Colorado. Only eight scholars attended during the first session. There are seven school districts in Spring Lake town, each provided with a frame building.

The first religious service in Spring Lake was held at the house of John Battin, in section 5, August, 1854, Rev. S. W. Pond, officiating.

St. Catherine's Catholic church was established in 1865, in the southern part of section 35. At that time a small log building was erected and services were held irregularly by visiting clergymen. The present building was erected in 1867. Father A. Plut was the first and only resident priest it has ever had. He remained a few years when he left to take charge of St. Mark's church in Shakopee, since when the church has had no regular priest. Present membership about forty. A cemetery is connected with this church, containing between two and three acres.

A Methodist Episcopal church was built in the south-western quarter of section 28 in fall of 1855. Services were held irregularly in this church by the Rev. Louis Bell. In a few years it was removed to the south-eastern quarter of section 29. Many of the members moving away the parish became too small to support a preacher and the building was finally torn down and services discontinued. This church gave rise to the Concord cemetery, which is situated in the south-eastern quarter of section 29. It was donated by members of the church. The first person buried in this cemetery was a child of Loyd and Delilah Whippes—buried in the fall of 1856.

The Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1863, and the first services were held in a log house at Bellefontaine. Rev. Winters was the first clergyman. Number of members at organization about twenty. In 1871 the old log house being in an inconvenient place and not being large enough to accommodate their increasing congregation, a new church was built in the north-eastern quarter of section 28, on the north bank of Fish lake. Here Rev. H. Raedeke took charge of the congregation and has continued their pastor up to the present time. Present membership, twenty-four families.

The first post-office in Spring Lake was Mount Pleasant located in section 1. John Soules first postmaster. It was afterwards moved to the south-eastern quarter of section 4, and W. H. Calkins appointed postmaster; he still holds the office.

Lydia post-office was established in 1861, Dr. Pewtherer being the first postmaster. John Frazee is the present postmaster. Near Lydia post-office is a store and a blacksmith shop, the buildings both owned by F. Miller. The store is run by J. W. Soules in connection with the post-office.

Prior Lake post-office has been already mentioned in connection with the village of Prior Lake.

The first blacksmith shop in town was run by D. C. Fix in 1855. First store by John W. Soules in 1856.

Population of Spring Lake township, 1,166, by census of 1880.

W. H. Calkins, born June 24, 1822, is a native of Columbia county, New York, where he lived until 1843, then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1852 he came to Minnesota and took a claim joining the site of Shakopee and lived there one year, then made another claim between Spring lake

and Long lake. There was a prospect of a railroad being built through that section of country, so in 1856 he sold part of his claim to a company who wished to lay out a town. He has held various offices. Mr. Calkins helped build the first house in Shakopee. In 1855 he married Sarah J. Casterline whose people came to this state the year before. Only two of the five children born to them are living.

Lewis R. Hawkins, born July 23, 1803, in Fairfax county, Connecticut. When twelve years of age he went to Danbury to learn hat making; remained until the spring of 1822 when he removed to Oneida county, New York. He worked at his trade there one year, was in charge of a hat store one year and the same length of time in a dry goods store. Went to Utica to see Lafayette in 1824, and the same fall moved to Delhi; attended school three months and also read law; in 1832 he removed to Smithport, Pennsylvania, and held the following offices: Prothonotary of the court of common pleas, register of wills and recorder of deeds, clerk of orphans' court, court of quarter sessions, and court of oyer and terminer, postmaster, auditor of the county, deputy United States marshal and justice of the peace. While living in that state he bought 50,000 acres of land from twenty-five cents to one dollar per acre. In 1850 he engaged in real estate business in New York city; lost a large portion of his property in 1853. Made a claim in Spring Lake in 1855, where he resides at present. He was a member of the legislature in 1857-'8, has also held the offices of county commissioner, justice of the peace, judge of probate, superintendent of schools, postmaster and town treasurer; has been the correspondent of the government for the bureau of agriculture for twenty years. Married in 1839 to Mary Vose, who was born July 1819 in Massachusetts. They have ten children.

John Holleran is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1824. He resided in that country until twenty-seven years of age, then came to the United States. Was employed for a time on the New York & Erie railroad; afterward went to Boston and thence to New Orleans. After living at Elgin, Illinois, two years, he came in 1854 to Minnesota. Mr. Holleran married Mrs. Caton, *nee* Bessie King, January 27, 1850. They have had eight children, six of whom are living.

George W. Sutton was born in 1822 in Ohio. At the age of three years he went to Indiana, and

that state was in home twenty-eight years, came here in 1861 and located on section 29. In August, 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer; was discharged because of disability. Mr. Sutton has held different town offices, has also served as county commissioner. Fannie Bunker men, born January 1, 1830, became his wife in 1859. A son of theirs was the first white boy born in the town. They have nine children: Andrew S., born November 16, 1851, Edward E., born February 8, 1853, Alonzo, born October 7, 1854, Melissa J., born January 4, 1856, Alice A., born August 17, 1858, Maggie M., born November 10, 1861, Mary O., born September 20, 1864, Emma E. and George E. (twins), born April 4, 1866.

CREDIT RIVER.

By a misapprehension not easily understood the dividing line between Scott and Dakota counties was disputed. The territorial legislature in 1855 had established this line as extending from the mouth of Credit river to the north-east corner of township 112, range 21, which would give Credit River but a little more than one-half of a full township. Owing to this misapprehension on the part of the commissioners, the lands to the east of Credit river were in dispute, and were for a time assessed in both counties. The town was organized as a full township by the county commissioners, but its eastern boundary was really that of the county. By an act of the legislature March 6, 1871, the boundary as it now is was established.

The earliest settler in Credit River was John Spratt, who came from Illinois in the fall of 1854 and located his present claim in the same year in the north-west quarter of section 30 and south-west quarter of section 19. Wm. McQuestion and family and Fayette Ufford came later in the fall. About the same time Wm. Flavell and John Anderson arrived in Credit River, the former locating in the south-east quarter of section 19, and the latter in the north-east quarter of section 18. In the spring of 1855 a large number came into the town, among whom were the following: Geo. Wild, who located in section 18; John White, in section 20; John Suel, in section 19; Cornelius Cleary, in section 8; James Faricy, in section 9; Robert Faricy, in section 8; and also Cornelius Cleary, John Hough, Michael Flemming, Michael Regan, Daniel Lawler, Henry Reardon, Patrick Sherin, Michael Sherin and others.

The first birth in the town was that of Mary Ann

Sherin, daughter of Patrick and Mary Sherin. The first death was that of Mrs. White, mother of John and Matthew White. The first marriage was that of Peter Kleckner to Miss Young, sister of Michael Young.

The first chairman of the town board was M. Reagan in 1858, but as no records of the town are in existence, previous to 1865, the names of the other officers are not known. The first officers on record are those of 1865, and are as follows: Peter Cleary, chairman; John Suel and Daniel Lawler, supervisors; Patrick Condon, town clerk; Thos. Berrioford, assessor; Patrick O'Connell, treasurer; Thos. Berrioford and Peter Sausser, justices of the peace. In the following year Peter Cleary was elected chairman, and held for the succeeding six years, when, in 1873, John Coleman was elected; Patrick Cassidy was elected in 1874, and has held the position ever since, including the present year.

The first school in the town was taught at the residence of Henry Reardon in the fall of 1857, Mrs. Reardon being the teacher.

Divine worship was first held at the house of Cornelius Cleary, by Rev. Father Ravoux, the pioneer Catholic missionary priest. The St. Peter Catholic church was established in 1860 by Rev. A. Oster with about sixty members. The first regular priest was Rev. Father Fisher. The meetings were held at this time in a log house until in 1874 the present frame edifice was built at a cost of \$5,000. Present priest, Rev. P. F. Glennan. There is a cemetery in connection with this church containing about ten acres, which were donated by the parishioners.

The first post-office was located in the north-western quarter of section 31 and kept by Dominick McDermott. It was established in 1856 under the name of New Dublin post-office. Afterwards it was removed to section 19, when its name was changed to Suel post-office, John Suel being the postmaster. Present postmaster, P. Barbeau. Mr. Barbeau has been running a blacksmith shop in section 19 since the war. Population of Credit River, 383 by the last federal census.

NEW MARKET.

New Market township includes all of township 113, range 21. It is situated in the extreme south-eastern corner of Scott county, bordering Cedar Lake town on the east and Credit River on the south. The name of the town when organized was Jackson, but so remained only a short time.

At the election held October 12, 1858, it was known as New Market.

The first settlement in New Market was made by Patrick White and wife, in the spring of 1856, on section 5. In the following spring, Thos. Knutzen located in south-eastern quarter of section 20, where he remained four or five years, when he sold out and went to Dakota county. Ole Roland came in the same spring and located in center of section 20. He remained but a few years, then went to Dakota county. Benjamin Adams came in spring of '57, and located in south-western quarter of 7, where he remained about four years, when he left the county. Peter Meis who came the same spring, and located in south-western quarter of section 28, has since left the town. Among other early settlers, may be mentioned the following who settled prior to the 1st of January, 1858: David Giles, C. D. Campbell, Lucian Perry, Theo. Rosen, Ole Oleson, John Mahowald, Frank Mahowald, John Stork, Peter Hoffelt and Martin Eischen.

Mary Mies, daughter of Peter and Mary C. Mies, was the first child born in New Market. She was born April 16, 1858, and is now living in Hastings.

The first marriage was that of Anton Degress, and Catharine Mahowald, April 12, 1858.

The first person who died in the town was Mary Hoffelt, May 24, 1858. She was buried in St. Paul.

No records appear for the year 1858, of this town, and it is also true that it had no representative in the first board of county commissioners. The records begin with 1859, and at the spring election held in that year, Benjamin H. Adams was elected chairman, Ole Olsen and Martin Eischen, supervisors; Lucian I. Perry, clerk; Martin Eischen, assessor; John Mahowald, collector; Sereno D. Campbell, overseer of the poor; David Giles, justice of the peace; Lucian Perry, constable; Patrick White and John Arene, overseers of road for districts 1 and 2.

The first school-house built in the town was erected on the farm of Peter Wagoner in 1865. The town now has five school-houses, each a frame building with plain seats.

The first religious meeting held in the town was at the house of Martin Eischen, April 1858. In 1861 a Catholic church was built on the farm of Peter J. Balts. This building was used until 1873 when St. Nicolaus church was established near the site of the old one. The present clergy-

man of this church is Rev. P. R. Kimmel. This is the only church in the town.

New Market post-office, the first and only one in the town, was established in November, 1867. P. J. Balts was first postmaster. It was located in the north-west quarter of section 28, where it still remains, Mr. Balts continuing as postmaster. Near the post-office are two stores and hotels combined and one blacksmith shop. J. Baltes built his store and hotel in 1873. Size 20x36 feet, can accomodate ten guests. The other store and hotel was built by Geo. Harber in April, 1865, and is run at present by Mr. Witts. The blacksmith shop was built by Mat. Hauer in 1876. It is 20x44 feet and contains everything necessary to a first-class shop. Population of New Market township is 955.

Joseph Baltes, born in 1846, is a native of Prussia, where he lived until 1855, then came with his parents to America. Resided in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, on a farm six years, when he removed to Scott county, Minnesota, and worked at farming in New Market. Since 1873 he has been engaged in general mercantile and saloon business. Mr. Baltes occupies the office of town clerk. From 1864 until the close of the war he served in the First Minnesota heavy artillery. In 1868 he married Mary Borst, who has borne him nine children, six of whom are living.

Peter J. Balts, a native of Prussia, was born in 1830. He worked on a farm, and served three years in the King's brigade. In 1855 he came with his parents to the United States. Until 1860 resided in Kenosha county, Wisconsin; at that date he moved to New Market and bought 160 acres of land where he now resides. He has been postmaster fourteen years, justice of the peace six years, and town clerk four years; has also been chairman of the board of supervisors, county commissioner, notary public and assessor. Anna M. Frinks became his wife in 1854. They have buried three of the nine children born to them.

Mathew Hauer was born in 1854 in Germany, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, then came to America with his brothers. Stayed in Chicago about four months and removed from there to Iowa, where he worked at his trade three years. From Iowa he came to New Market and still resides here working at blacksmithing. Mr. Hauer married Rosa Segfeird in 1877. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living.

S. Hoff, born in 1823, is a native of Germany, where he lived until 20 years of age, then came to America. He resided in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, five years, employed in farming. In 1861 came to Minnesota and bought the farm of 200 acres, where he now lives. Mary Wenich was married to Mr. Hoff in 1855. They have lost one child and have nine living.

William F. Witt was born in 1850 in Prussia. When 7 years of age he came to the United States; lived three years in Wisconsin, then removed to Brown county, Minnesota; shortly after went to Renville county and stayed two years; at the end of that time they were compelled to leave by hostile Indians, who murdered Mr. Witt's mother. They removed to Belle Plaine where his father now resides. In 1881 he engaged in mercantile and hotel business at New Market, is also a teacher in the school here. He married Antonette Brahy in 1880, and has one child, Helena.

CHAPTER LII.

WAR RECORD OF SCOTT COUNTY.

First Infantry, Company A.—*Corporal*—R. W. Freer, must. Apr. 29, '61, trans to U. S. cav. Oct. 23, '62. *Privates*—G. B. Clark, must. May 17, '61, pro. corp., re-en. in 1st Minn. Bat. Inf'y.; C. F. Clark, must. May 28, '61, killed July 21, '61 in battle of Bull Run; L. F. Canfield, must. May 21, '61, trans. to U. S. cav., Oct. 23, '62; W. H. H. Dooley, must. Apr. 29, '61, pro. sergt., absent sick on dis. of regt.; J. O. Farwell, must. May 17, '61, re-en. pro. to Capt. Co. C. 1st Minn. Bat'n. Inf'y.; Stephen Lyons, must. Apr. 29, '68, pro. corp. sergt., dist. with regt.; Harrison Lyons, must. May 25, '61, absent, sick on dis. of reg't.; Charles Muller, must. Apr. 29, '61, dis. with reg't.; M. A. McLean, must. May 27, '61, dis. with reg't.; Eli J. Palmer, must. Apr. 29, '61, dis. with reg't.; S. I. Pitkin, must. May 18, '61, dis. with reg't.; David Schooley, must. May 21, '61, killed July 21, '61 in battle at Bull Run; Joseph Theim, must. May 27, '61, dis. with reg't.; G. A. Wells, must. May 18, '61, killed July 2, '63 in battle at Gettysburg.

Company C.—*Privates*—A. J. Barnes, must. May 21, '61, dis. with reg't.; G. N. DuBois, must. Apr. 29, '61, dis. for disab'y. Aug. 13, '61; C. H. Dorathy, must. May 21, '61, dis. with reg't.; Nathan McMullan, must. May 21, '61, dis. per order Sept.

3, '61; S. L. Miller, must. May 21, '61, died Nov. 28, '61; W. L. Reynolds, must. May 21, '61, absent in confinement upon dis. of reg't. C. B. Tirrell, must. May 22, '61, pro. 1st Lient. Co. A 1st Batt'n. Inf'y., dis. for disab'y. Dec. 14, '64. H. H. Williams, must. May 21, '61, dis. for disab'y in Oct. '62. *Recruit*—C. I. Clark, must. Sept. 11, '61, wounded at Bull Run, left on the field.

Second Infantry, Company C. *Drafted*.—Henry Bruggeman, must. Nov. 21, '64, dis. with reg't.; John Moran, must. May 28, '64, pro. corp. dis. per order, June 30, '65.

Company E. *Private*.—Pourier Alexis, must. July 5, '61, dis. on ex. term, July 4, '64. *Recruits*.—Columbus Phillips, must. Sep. 26, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Sep. 25, '64; Samuel Bowler must. Aug. '61, re-en. Jan. 25, '64, pro. com. Serg't dis. with reg't.

Company F, must. July 8, 1861. *Sergeant*.—R. M. Wright, dis. for disab'y June 25, '62. *Corporals*.—James Brennan, dis. on ex. of term July 7, '64; H. H. Scott, dis. for disab'y Feb. 22, '62. *Privates*.—M. V. Atwood, dis. for disab'y June 18, '62. George Chadderdon, re-en. Dec. 23, '63, died in Jan. '64, at Nashville Tenn. W. N. Chapman, re-en. Dec. 23, '63, pro. corp., and sergt dis. with reg't. Abram Chadderdon, dis. on ex. of term, July 7, '64. Charles Force, re-en. Dec. 23, '63, pro. corp., and sergt dis. with reg't. M. B. Mitchell, died Oct. 22, '62, at Jackson, Tenn. M. B. McLain, died May 22, '62, near Corinth, Miss. T. A. Tiernan, dis. on ex. of term, July 7, '64. *Recruit*—J. M. Schooley, must. Oct. 12, '61, re-en. Dec. 23, '63, dis. with reg't. *Substitute*—Carl Ludke, must. Nov. 19, '64, dis. with reg't.

Company G. *Privates*—Julius Van Hyderstadt, must. July 8, '61, dis. on ex. of term, July 7, '64. *Recruits*—John Beckman, must. Sept. 13, '61, died April 11, '62, at Nashville, Tenn.; Peter Freyer-man, must. July 30, '61, w'd at Chickamauga, sup'd to be dead; Christian Ihme, must. Feb. 16, '64, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 24, '64. Oswald Ihme, must. Feb. 16, '64, dis. with regt. Charles Jung, must. Feb. '64, w'd at Jonesboro, dis. from hosp. in '65. Ernest Kuhms, must. Sept. 26, '61, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Casinin Karcher, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis. with regt. G. C. Rodell, must. Feb. 23, '64, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Nicholas Rupert, must. Oct. 1, '61, pro. corp., died June 24, '64, of w'ds rec'd at Kencsaw Mt. Charles Schirmer, must. Sept. 26, '61, pro. corp., dis. with regt.

Jonas Swensen, must. Oct. 4, '61, re-en. Dec. 26, '64, dis. with regt. John Waschenberger, must. Sept. 26, '61, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, pro. corp. and serg't, dis. with regt. *Drafted*—Henry Brabenbender, must. July 25, '65, dis. with regt. John Unzen, must. Dec. 25, '64, dis. with regt. Joseph Unzen, must. Nov. 25, '64, dis. with regt. *Substitute*—J. Pisback, must. Jan. 19, '65, dis. with regt.

Company H—*Privates*—Thos. McDonald, must. July 15, '61, re-en. Dec. 21, '63, pro. corp., dis. with regt. *Recruits*—B. F. Cole, must. Feb. 26, '64, dis. per order, June 12, '65. J. E. Cole, must. Feb. 26, '64, dis. per order May 20, '65. James Flanagan, must. Oct. 7, '61, re-en. Dec. 21, '63, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. W. M. McCullum, must. Feb. 26, '64, died July 16, '64, at New Albany, Ind. *Drafted*—Samuel McPheters, must. Nov. 2, '64, died May 21, '65, at David's Island, N. Y.

Company I—*Recruits*—Sylvester Bush, must. Feb. 27, '64, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. *Drafted*—William Betts, must. Jan. 30, '65, dis. per order, July 18, '65. Patrick Cane, must. Nov. 13, '64, dis. with regt. Thomas Knott, must. Mar. 8, '65, dis. with reg't. Michael Maloney, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. John Phelan, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. Michael Sheaw, must. June 6, '64, died Oct. 17, '64, at Rome, Ga. Mathew White, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. Company K—*Privates*—W. W. Ward, must. Sep. 26, '61, no record. Robert Marshall, must. Sep. 26, '61, died Aug. 25, '63 at Cowan Station, Tenn.

Third Infantry, Company A—*Privates*—W. P. Lincoln, must. Oct. 10, '61, died in Dec., '62. W. J. Patten, must. Oct. 9, '61, dis. for disab'y Mar. 31, '63. J. H. Phillips, must. Oct. 9, '61, died June 15, '64 at Pine Bluff, Ark. Company E—*Recruit*—W. B. Day, must. Aug. 27, '64, dis. per order July 28, '65.

Company I, mustered Nov. 6, 1861—*Corporal*—Frederick Perkins, dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64. *Private*—E. H. Garlington, dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64.

Fourth Infantry. Company A, mustered October 4, 1861. *Sergeants*—E. U. Russell, pro. 2d Lt., 1st Lt. and Capt., res'd Dec. 20, '64. E. A. Tuckey, pro. 2d Lt. C. J. Sherwin, died June 10, '63 of w'ds. rec'd. Nov. 22, '62. *Corporals*—F. M. Ward, pro. sergt., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. for disab'y Nov. 10, '64. Z. B. Chatfield, pro. sergt., dis. to accept pro. in 12th Col. Inf. July 30, '63. Peter Chadderton, dis. for disab'y Nov. 15, '62.

D. W. Working, dis. for disab'y Oct. 2, '62. H. H. Wise, dis. for disab'y. Nov. 22, '62. *Musicians*—George E. Sly, re-en Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. M. P. Clark, dis. for disab'y July 12, '62. *Privates*—J. H. Abbott, died July 12, '63. Philander Bills, dis. for disab'y Oct. 5, '62. Mills Babcock, wounded, dis. Oct. 11, '64. Andrew Baldwin, dis. for disab'y. Oct. 30, '62. J. S. Chatfield, dis. for disab'y, Oct. 16, '62. Benjamin Covington, dis. on ex. of term, Oct. 11, '64. I. N. Dean, dis. on ex. of term. H. P. Edeburn, died June 9, '62. C. R. Fix, dis. for disab'y Nov. 15, '62. Daniel Foster, dis. on ex. of term. P. W. Fix, pro. corp. and sergt., re-en Dec. 31, '63, dis. July 19, '65. D. B. Frazee, dis. for disab'y March 1, '62. J. W. Frazee, dis. for disab'y Feb. 13, '63. Armsted Fielding, dis. for disab'y Aug. 19, '62. Patrick Gorham, died July 20, '63. James Hane, dis. for disab'y in May 1863. G. W. Rogers, killed Oct. 5, '64. C. R. Smith, dis. for disab'y. Apr. 19, '64. Eli Southworth, dis. for disab'y Nov. 23, '64. Sidney Smith, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. to enlist in reg. army. Charles Salesbury, dis. for disab'y. Aug. 31, '63. Francis Sherman, died in June '63. A. H. Smith, dis. for disab'y. Dec. 3, '62. Thomas Snail, pro. corp., killed by accidental dis. of gun, Oct. 12, '62. John Tuckey, dis. for disab'y. Nov. 22, '62. John Van Buren, dis. on ex. of term, Oct. 11, '64. G. H. Wilson, deserted May 13, '64. Clarkson Wisby, pro. corp., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. July 17, '65. R. P. Wells, pro. corp. 1st Lt. Capt. of Co. C. Jan. 7, '64, dis. with reg't. T. M. Young, pro. corp., com'd 2d Lt. (not must.), dis. July 19, '65. John Young, killed in battle Oct. 5, '64 at Altoona, Ga. *Recruits*—W. D. Cook, must. Mar. 17, '62, dis. on ex. of term, Apr. 21, '65. J. D. Casterlin, must. March 31, '62, dis. for disab'y in Feb., '63. John Casterlin, must. April 17, '62, dis. for disab'y Sept. 22, '62. T. S. Dooley, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis. per order, May 24, '65. Solomon Eisenhour, must. April 1, '62, deserted Feb. 2, '63. L. H. Hawkins, must. March 27, '62, dis. per order, July 14, '65. Josiah Jones, must. March 22, '62, was assigned to comp., never joined. Charles Rogers, must. Feb. 2, '62, dis. on ex. of time, June 9, '65. Thomas Ringrose, must. April 6, '62, dis., per order, April 21, '65. I. S. Russell, must. Aug. 22, '64, dis., per order, June 12, '65. C. C. Squire, must. Feb. 7, '62, re-en. Feb. 16, '64, pro. corp., dis. by order. F. H. Shaw, must. Aug. 27, '64, dis., per order, May 29, '65. Frederick Working, must. April 6, '62, dis.,

for disab'y, Nov. 17, '63. *Company B. Corporal*—F. M. Beadle, must. Oct. 2, '61, died April 25, '63. *Privates*—F. I. Allgour, must. Oct. 2, '61, dis. for disab'y, Sept. 12, '62. *Substitute*—Joseph Blum, must. March 18, '65, dis. July 19, '65. *Company C. Privates*—W. B. Bandy, must. Oct. 7, '61, dis. for disab'y, Nov. 17, '63. *Substitutes*—James Whip, must. Dec. 12, '64, dis. with reg't. *Drafted*—John Linn, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. L. J. Perry, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company D. Drafted*—Christian Klenkart, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. James Linn, must. June 14, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company E. Second Lieutenant*—Thomas B. Hunt, must. Nov. 27, '61, pro. First Lieut. and reg't quartermaster, Captain and A. Q. M. in U. S. Army, April 9, '63. *Substitute*—J. J. Dickinson, must. Dec. 19, '64, dis. with reg't. *Drafted*—J. S. Fredericks, must. Dec. 27, '64, dis. with reg't. David Gerald, must. Dec. 29, '64, dis. with reg't. John Loftis, must. Nov. 24, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company F. Substitute*—Henry Arine, must. Dec. 27, '64, dis. with reg't. John Scharf, must. Dec. 27, '64, dis. with reg't. *Drafted*—Matthias Annon, must. Dec. 28, '64, dis. with reg't. Matthias Ott, must. Dec. 28, '64, dis. with reg't. Charles Strunk, must. Dec. 28, '64, dis. with reg't. Peter Thul, must. Dec. 28, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company H, mustered Dec. 20, 1861—Privates*—William Burnham, dis. for disab'y, July 11, '62. Mason Ruby, dis. for disab'y, Apr. 11, '63. *Company I—Drafted*—Peter Emmer, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. Adam Geis, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. Michael Mather, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. Benedict Timar, must. June 6, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company K—Drafted*—Henry Beckman, must. Dec. 29, '64, dis. with reg't.

Fifth Infantry—Colonel—Rudolf Borgesrode, resigned Aug. 31, '62. *Company D, mustered March 15, 1862—Privates*—E. A. Boessling, died Sep. 10, '63 at Camp Sherman, Miss. William Schultz, killed Sep. 15, '62, by Indians at Ft. Abercrombie. *Company E, mustered April 2, 1862—Sergeant*—George Van. Riesko, dis. for disab'y, July 11, '62. *Wagoner*—Nicolas Krae, dis. on ex. of term. *Privates*—Peter Barth, pro. corp. and serg't, re-en. Mar. 12, '64, dis. Aug. 30, '65. Herman Baumbaer, dis. for disab'y Oct. 10, '62. Theophile Du Frien, pro. corp. and serg't, re-en Mar. 25, '65, dis. with reg't. Frederick Gerard, dis. for disab'y, Apr. 26, '63. Matthias Heck, re-en. Mar. 12, '64, pro. corp.

and serg't dis. with reg't. John Mueller, dis. for disab'y Mar. 16, '63. Louis Prescott, trans. to Co. K. May 1, '62, trans. to V. R. C. May 1, '64. John Schwanenitz, re-en. Feb. 28, '64, deserted while on vet. furlough in Minn. Aug. '64. Adolph Schmalz, re-en. Feb. 28, '64, dis. with regt. J. H. Theis, pro. corp. and sergt., re-en. Mar. 25, '64, pro. 1st Lieut., dis. with regt. William Vierling, dis. on ex. of term. Joseph Weber, dis. for disab'y Nov. 7, '62. Christmas Pichette, re-en. Nov. 20, '64, pro. corp. Mar. 19, '65. *Recruit*—Henry Scharf, must. Aug. 31, '64, dis. with regt.

Company I. Mustered April 30, 1862. Privates—Frank Beckman, dis. on ex. of term. April 30, '65. Patrick Glynn, killed May 28, '62, near Corinth, Miss. Jacob Pauli, pro. corp., absent sick on dis. of regt. Henry Soner, died Jan. 24, '63, at Keokuk, Iowa. Mathias Simon, dis. for disab'y. Clemens Schreiner, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. on ex. of term April 30, '65. Joseph Weibel, died Oct. 14, '63, at Memphis, Tenn. *Drafted*—Henry Busch, must. Nov. 16, '64, dis. with regt. Christopher Richter, must. Nov. 16, '64, dis. with regt. *Company K. Private*—W. J. H. Foley, must. Jan. 18, '62, dis. for disab'y April 29, '63.

Sixth Infantry. Company C. Mustered Oct. 3, 1862. Corporal—Enos Jones, dis. for disab'y Nov. 12, '64. *Private*—August Shellenberger, died July 16, '64, at Helena, Ark.

Eighth Infantry. Company F. Private—John Beck, must. Aug. 15, '62, died April 24, '63, at Fort Snelling, Minn. *Company H—Privates*—Stuart Irvine, must. Oct. 30, '62, dis. with regt. Peter Clark, must. Oct. 30, '62, died Mar. 27, '65, at Washington, D. C. *Company I. Mustered Oct. 25, 1862. Captain*—Henry L. Walter, dis. for disab'y Dec. 1, '62. *First Lieut.*—William L. Sylvis, pro. captain, dis. for disab'y Dec. 12, '64. *Sergeants*—A. J. Dooley, pro. 2d lieut., dis. per order April 4, '65. T. C. Ellis, trans. to 3d Minn. Bat'y May 1, '63. Charles Lambey, dis. for disab'y Jan. 14, '65. John Smail, dis. with regt. Carl Schulte, dis. per order May 24, '63. *Corporals*—Frank Wood, dis. with regt. John Flamm, dis. with regt. C. E. Morrell, dis. with regt. J. J. Ahearn, dis. with regt. A. G. McConnell, pro. sergt, dis. with regt. A. J. McCoy, dis. with regt. Peter Schneider, dis. with reg't. D. E. Ellis, dis. with reg't. *Musicians*—E. A. Stone, dis. with reg't. Arthur Pearing, dis. with reg't. *Wagoner*—Ransom Norton, dis. with reg't. *Privates*—W.

V. Athey, pro. 1st serg't and 1st lieutenant, dis. with reg't. Albert Beer, pro. corp. and serg't, dis. with reg't. L. H. Baker, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. A. I. Bliss, dis. with reg't. S. N. Bliss, dis. with reg't. Frederick Blume, dis. with reg't. John Bruestle, dis. with reg't. G. W. Clark, dis. with reg't. John Collins, dis. with reg't. I. N. Dooley, dis. with reg't. H. H. Dean, dis. May 10, '65, for wd's rec'd at Murfreesboro. J. K. Davis, dis. with reg't. Francois Denoyer, dis. with reg't. S. P. Dooley, dis. with reg't. Henry Dunwell, dis. with reg't. Lewis Fels, dis. per order, May 27, '65. Gustavus Erickson, dis. reg't. Morris Eels, dis. with reg't. W. B. Ellis, dis. with reg't. Dudley Fearing, died Mar. 27, '63, at Ft. Ripley, Minn. D. H. Fearing, dis. with reg't. Rudolphus Fearing, dis. with reg't. Belthazer Guenther, dis. with reg't. Albert Hawkins, dis. for disab'y, Oct. 1, '63. Christian Haas, dis. for disab'y, Mar. 19, '63. John Hall, dis. for disab'y, Mar. 27, '63. Peter Henry, dis. with reg't. Joseph Hartland, dis. with reg't. Rudolf Habbeger, dis. with reg't. G. W. Johnson, died Sept. 25, '64, at Ft. Rice, D. Ty. W. H. Johnson, dis. with reg't. Frederick Kaiser, dis. in hosp. in '65. Thomas Kennedy, dis. for disab'y June 16, '63. William Krummery, dis. for disab'y Feb. 13, '65. James Kane, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. Robert Lewis, dis. with reg't. Frederick Menseng, dis. with reg't. G. B. McNelly, dis. with reg't. J. N. Meacham, died Feb. 16, '65. At Murfreesboro, Tenn. August Pisback, dis. for disab'y, Mar. 19, '63. Franz Pitheon, dis. with reg't. Rudolf Peters, dis. for disab'y Jan. 15, '63. Thomas Quinn, dis. with reg't. Thomas Rowe, died Oct. 3, '64, at Intapah river, Minn. Frank Roller, dis. per order June 2, '65. Jacob Schwingler, trans. to 3d Minn. Batt'y May 1, '63, pro. corp. dis. per order July 24, '65. L. L. Smith, dis. with reg't. Bernard Stradtcoetter, dis. with reg't. Franz Schimp, trans. to 3d Minn. Batt'y May 1, '63, dis. per order July 24, '65. John Smith, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. Richard Scharf, dis. with reg't. Joseph Smith, dis. with reg't. John Schleicher, dis. for disab'y June 5, '65. L. E. Tauf, died Dec. 12, '64, of wd's rec'd at Murfreesboro. Wilhelm Thomas, dis. for disab'y, Apr. 11, '63. Joseph Tamplin, dis. with reg't. Joseph Walff, dis. with reg't. Andrew Young, dis. for disab'y March 25, '64. Sylvester Yates, dis. with reg't. *Recruits*—Charles Beer, must. Mar. 1, '64, dis. with reg't. Joseph

Delany, must. Mar. 1, '64, killed Sept. 2, '64 in battle with Indians west of the Mo. river. Joseph Habbeger, must. July 3, '63, dis. with reg't.

Ninth Infantry, Company I, mustered October 12, 1862: *Captain*—Horace B. Strait, pro. major Oct. 1, '64, dis. with reg't. *First Lieutenant*—Joseph R. Ashley, dis. for disab'y Dec. 27, '64. *Sergeants*—W. F. Weiser, dis. with reg't. George Porter, dis. for disab'y May 25, '64. B. M. Record, dis. for disab'y Dec. 1, '63. George W. Sutton, dis. for disab'y May 12, '63. C. F. McDonald, dis. with reg't. *Corporals*—Josiah Cooper, pro. serg't, dis. with reg't. W. T. Swanwick, pro. serg't quartermaster. James Ferrier, dis. for disab'y Feb. 20, '64. M. B. Apgar, dis. for disab'y Feb. 26, '65. G. F. Lyons, pro. serg't, dis. for disab'y Apr. 1, '65. J. B. Pierce, died May 5, '65, at Montgomery, Ala. Harrison Allen, dis. for pro. Feb. 21, '65. Lawrence Van Buren, dis. for disab'y Sept. 23, '64. *Wagoner*—George Barclay, dis. with reg't. *Privates*—J. H. Abbott, pro. corp. and serg't, dis. with reg't. Elisha Batten, dis. for disab'y Sept. 18, '62. Peter Brown, dis. with reg't. Joseph Brown, dis. with reg't. Henrick Beis, dis. for disab'y, Nov. 16, '62. John Brown, killed Dec. 16, '64, in battle of Nashville. A. S. Berry, dis. for disab'y May 12, '62. Peter Brine, dis. with reg't. S. D. Campbell, dis. with reg't. A. T. Cogswell, dis. for disab'y Mar. 28, '63. C. H. Clarke, dis. with reg't. W. D. Cole, dis. for disab'y Jan. 15, '64. Frederick Cords, dis. with reg't. Robert Chisholm, dis. with reg't. H. S. Davis, dis. for disab'y April 18, '64. Loyd Dillon, deserted Feb. 10, '64, while on furlough. J. S. Du Bois, trans. to navy May 13, '64. Stephen Demers, died Jan. 4, '65, of wd's rec'd in battle of Nashville, Tenn. Joseph Demers, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. W. I. Dean, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. John Finch, dis. for disab'y Feb. 7, '63. F. F. Field, dis. with reg't. Frederick Fredericks, dis. with reg't. Thomas Ferrier, dis. with reg't. Charles Gelhage, dis. with reg't. Francis Gelhage, died Feb. 26, '63, at Ft. Ridgely, Minn. Elijah Gross, dis. with reg't. Moses Greenleaf, pro. com. serg't and 1st lieutenant, dis. with reg't. John Guller, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. Foster Gifford, dis. with reg't. W. T. Henry, died Feb. 13, '65, of wd's rec'd at battle of Nashville, Tenn. Matthias Jost, dis. with reg't. S. H. Jay, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. Ludwiz Jung, died Aug. 18, '64, in Andersonville prison. P. W. Kennedy, dis. for disab'y Jan. 20, '65. Nathaniel Kline, dis-

charged for disab'y May 27, '64. G. W. Kearny, died April 19, '65, at Vicksburg, Miss. W. A. Kinghorn, died Sept. 6, '64, at Memphis, Tenn. George Kinghorn, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. J. M. Kerlinger, pro. corp. and serg't, dis. with reg't. Bernard Logan, dis. for disab'y Jan. 21, '63. Nicholas Leaman, captured at Brice Cross Roads, June 10, '64. John Milam, dis. with reg't. Josiah Martin, dis. with reg't. Frederick Merrill, pro. corp. dis. per order, July 15, '65. L. M. Maxfield, dis. for disab'y, Mar. 28, '63. John O'Connor, dis. with reg't. Jacob Prammger, dis. for disab'y July 14, '64. Felix Reiner, dis. for disab'y Apr. 18, '64. Matthew Ronan, dis. with reg't. J. C. Record, dis. for disab'y Jan. 16, '63. John Rutledge, dis. per order, June 16, '65. Thomas Ryan, dis. for disab'y Apr. 11, '65. J. B. Savage, dis. with reg't. Mattice Sherrer, dis. per order Aug. 1, '65. O. A. Stubbs, dis. with reg't. D. C. Sycks, dis. with reg't. J. H. Skinner, dis. for disab'y, May 12, '63. Lewis Schulz, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. S. W. Sycks, dis. with reg't. Samuel Whips, dis. for disab'y Aug. 30, '63. S. S. Whips, dis. for disab'y Mar. 31, '64. J. A. Wilder, dis. for disab'y June 16, '64. *Recruits*—Sylvester Conklin, must. Feb. 1, '64, died July 27, '64 in Andersonville prison. Oliver Hercher, must. Aug. 23, '64, dis. per order, June 16, '65. W. F. Hatch, must. Dec. 22, '63, died Sep. 12, '64, in Andersonville prison. James Isenhour, must. Feb. 23, '64, died Aug. 1, '64, in Andersonville prison. Thomas Kennedy, must. Feb. 23, '64, killed Dec. 15, '64 in battle of Nashville, Tenn. F. T. May, must. Aug. 23, '64, dis. with reg't. Dennis O'Laughlin, must. Aug. 30, '64, died Dec. 29, '65, of wd's rec'd at battle of Nashville, Tenn. John Ryan, must. Apr. 13, '64, captured June 10, '64, dis. with reg't. L. F. Sycks, must. Nov. 21, '64, dis. with reg't. John Sycks, must. Mar. 8, '64, dis. for disab'y Feb. 3, '65. R. S. Smiley, must. Jan. 4, '64, dis. for disab'y June 27, '65. Edward Stumpfield, must. Feb. 29, '64, dis. for disab'y June 27, '65. J. S. Weiser, must. Sep. 3, '64, dis. for disab'y, June 27, '65. John Milam, must. July 27, '63, dis. for disab'y June 27, '65. Henry Zarn, must. Feb. 29, '64, killed June 10, '64, at battle of Brice Cross Roads.

Tenth Infantry, Company K, Mustered October 31, 1862. *Musician*—Patrick McCloud, dis. with reg't. *Privates*—James Monahan, deserted Nov. 10, '62, at St. Peter, Minn. James McKeon,

dis. with reg't. James McCoy, dis. per order Jan. 10, '65.

Eleventh Infantry, Company B—*Private*—John Lyon, must. Aug. 17, '64, dis. with reg't. Company D: *Corporal*—L. M. Maxfield, must. Aug. 17, '64, dis. with reg't. *Private*—William Gross, must. Aug. 16, '64, dis. with reg't.

First Battalion Infantry, Company A. *Captain*—James C. Farwell, must. May 5, '64, dis. per order Sept. 25, '64. *First Lieutenant*—Chesley B. Tirrell, must. May 12, '64, dis. for w'ds Dec. 15, '64. *Corporal*—G. B. Clark, must. Mar. 24, '64, vet. vol. pro. serg't, dis. with bat'n. *Private*—George Rosemeyer, must. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 22, '64.

First Heavy Artillery, Company A. *Privates*—Frederick Blume, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. with comp. Stephen Barnett, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. with comp. Garhard Berndgen, must. Sept. 21, '64, pro. corp., dist with comp. Conrad Bristler, must. Sept. 21, '64, died May 10, '65, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Peter Breck, must. Sept. 27, '64, dis. with comp. C. J. Case, must. Sept. 19, '64, dis. per order June 27, '65. Adolph Engel, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. Aug. 5, '65, absent. Peter Hartman, must. Sept. 20, '64, dist with comp. Frank Kramer, must. Sept. 19, '64, dis. with comp. John Lanigan, must. Sept. 22, '64, dis. with comp. Andrew Mislem, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. with comp. Neal McCall, must. Sept. 23, '64, dis. with comp. W. F. Rose, must. Sept. 13, '64, pro. Serg't, dis. with comp. John Strong, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. with comp. Peter Theis, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. with comp. Company B. *Privates*—Patrick Cooley, must. Sept. 25, '64, dis. with comp. Henry Smith, must. Sept. 14, '64, dis. with comp. August Splittstoesser, must. Sept. 23, '64, dis. with comp. Johnban Keklay, must. Sept. 28, '64, dis. with comp. Company D. *Private*—Joseph Baltes, (substitute), must. Nov. 2, '64, dis. with comp. First Mounted Rangers. *Surgeon*—John S. Weiser, must. Oct. 21, '62, killed July 24, '63, at battle of Big Mound, D. T. Company K. *Private*—George Rude, must. Nov. 17, '62, dis. with comp. Company M. *Q. M. Sergeant*—J. B. Sly, must. Feb. 18, '65, pro. 2d Lieu't, dis. with comp. *Privates*—J. R. Augier, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. George Bosout, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. in hosp. in '65. F. H. Crapeau, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis. with comp. Adolph Lafeber, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. Sept. 1, '65. Luther LaBlant, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with

comp. Lewis Pigeon, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp.

Brackett's Battalion Cavalry. Company A. *Sergeant*—John G. Janicke, must. Sept. 16, '61, dis. for disab'y Jan. 28, '63. *Privates*—John Badtendorf, must. Oct. 4, '61, dis. on ex. of term Oct. 4, '64. *Recruits*—E. M. Couch, must. Mar. 19, '64, dis. for disab'y July 30, '65. J. R. McNelly, must. Mar. 23, '65, veteran, dis. for disab'y May 29, '65. Company B. Mustered Nov. 1, 1861. *Sergeants*—R. H. Rose, pro. 2d lieut. major of 2d Minn. Cav. Jan. 5, '64, dis. April 2, '66. David Musser, trans. to N. C. S. Jan. 1, '62, re-en. Jan. 1, '64. *Blacksmith*—Stephen Sterner, dis. on ex. of term Nov. 27, '64. *Privates*—George Doings, trans. to marine service Mar. 8, '63. S. M. Doolittle, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with comp. J. R. Friend, dis. for disab'y Oct. 4, '62. H. C. Keith, died May 28, '62, in hosp. at Mound City, Ill. Thomas Steins, dis. for disab'y Nov. 8, '61. *Recruit*—Mahlen McFarlan, must. Mar. 31, '64, dis. for disab'y Dec. 17, '64. Company C. *Privates*—W. W. Dorward, must. Nov. 1, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. with comp. Florence Garen, must. Nov. 1, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. per order. J. W. Knowlton, must. Nov. 1, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, pro. serg't, dis. with comp. John Kain, must. Nov. 4, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, pro. serg't, dis. with comp. Frederick McCarty, must. Nov. 4, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, pro. serg't, dis. with comp. William Norton, must. Nov. 4, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. with comp. Ole Oleson, must. Nov. 7, '61, dis. for disab'y May 8, '62. Charles Siernon, must. Nov. 11, '61, dis. on ex. of term Dec. 19, '64. E. H. Walter, must. Dec. 12, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. for disab'y. *Recruits*—D. H. Coates, must. April 1, '64, dis. with comp. E. C. Foss, must. Mar. 1, '64, dis. with comp. Nelson Hanson, must. Mar. 1, '64, dis. with comp. William Jay, must. Mar. 1, '64, dis. with comp. Charles McDuffee, must. Mar. 1, '64, dis. for disab'y Nov. 18, '65. John McConnell, must. Mar. 9, '64, dis. with comp. Nelson Niskern, must. Mar. 1, '64, dis. per order May 16, '65.

Second Cavalry. Company A. *Private*—Jacob Youngs, must. Dec. 5, '63, deserted Dec. 5, '65, from Ft. Wadsworth. Company E. *Private*—W. D. L. F. Gunn, must. Dec. 31, '63, dis. with comp. Company G, Mustered January 4, 1864. *Corporal*—Oscar Hanft, dis. with comp. *Musician*—Melchior Kleschutte, dis. with comp. *Privates*—Clemens Meyer, dis. with comp. John Munter,

dis. with comp. Company L, Mustered January 4, 1864. *First Lieut.*—Frank McGrade, dis. with comp. *Sergeant*—A. G. Petrie, dis. per order, Sept. 22, '65. *Corporal*—William Meyer, dis. for disab'y Nov. 1, '61. *Privates*—Albert Biehoff, dis. with comp. F. C. Doritz, dis. with comp. J. J. Dougherty, pro. corp., dis. with comp. James Dunn, dis. with comp. James Dunn, dis. per order, June 2, '64. Paul Everling, dis. with comp. Armsted Fielding, dis. with comp. F. W. Fredericks, dis. for disab'y, Nov. 18, '65. Jacob Fais, pro. corp., dis. with comp. William Groshup, dis. with comp. H. H. Hawkins, dis. with comp. A. S. Marshall, dis. with comp. John Moriarty, dis. with comp. Frederick Pottsmith, dis. with comp. John Shen, dis. with comp. Peter Smith, dis. with comp. J. C. Setzer, dis. with comp. William Thomas, dis. with comp. Joachim Unze, dis. comp. *Recruits*—J. M. Goas, must. Mar. 3, '64, dis. with comp. Hugh Hoy, must. Feb. 24, '65, dis. on ex. of term, Feb. 23, '66. Company M, mustered Jan. 5, 1864. *Privates*—John Brooks, dis. with comp. Lewis Dougal, dis. with comp. Oscar Fadden, deserted Oct. 4, '65, at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Independant Battalion Cavalry, Company A, *Saddler*—Dennis Shorelin, must. July 25, '63, dis. with comp. Company B. *Private*—J. D. Barnes, must. Aug. 10, '63, vet. dis. with comp. *Recruits*—Alfred Sturtavant, must. Feb. 27, '64, dis. per order, May 7, '66. Madison McCollum, must. Mar. 9, '64, dis. with comp. W. B. McDonald, must. Mar. 15, '64, dis. with comp. Jasper McCullan, must. Apr. 1, '64, dis. with comp. Company C. *Recruits*—J. C. Lawbridge, must. Mar. 2, '64, dis. with comp. James Reynolds, must. Mar. 2, '64, dis. with comp. John Foggerty, must. Mar. 22, '64, dis. for disab'y July 3, '65. Edward Carling, must. Mar. 28, '64, dis. with comp. Peter McKernan, must. Mar. 28, '64, dis. per order, Mar. 22, '66. Company D, Mustered, November 10, 1863. *Privates*—Michael Boland, dis. with comp. William Brumb, dis. with comp. Alvin Case, dis. with comp. *Recruit*—Peter Lynch, must. Apr. 19, '64, dis. with comp.

CARVER COUNTY.

CHAPTER LIII.

ORGANIZATION — BOUNDARIES — TOWNS — NAMED —
COUNTY BUILDINGS.

By act of the territorial legislature February 20, 1855, many counties, among which was Carver, were organized. Section 14 applying to Carver county, reads: "That so much territory as is embraced in the following boundaries be, and is hereby established as the county of Carver: beginning at the centre of the main channel of the Minnesota river, where the township line between ranges 24, and 25 crosses said river; thence north along said line to the centre, north and south, of township 114; thence west along the section line to the township line between ranges 25 and 26; thence north along said line to the township line between townships 114 and 115 north, thence west on said line thirty miles to township line between ranges 30 and 31 west; thence north eighteen miles to the township line between 117 and 118 north; thence east on said line thirty-six miles to the township line between ranges 24 and 25 west of the fifth meridian; thence south six miles on said line to the township line between townships 116 and 117 north; thence east on said line twelve miles to the township line between ranges 22 and 23 west; thence south on said line to the centre of the Minnesota river; thence up the centre of the channel of said river to the place of beginning."

By an act of March 3, 1855, it was declared an organized county with all and singular the rights, privileges and immunities to which all organized counties are entitled, and the county seat thereof established and located at San Francisco; that at the next general election it shall be competent for the legal voters of said county to elect all the officers to which said county may be entitled, who shall qualify and enter upon their respective duties as required by law, and until said officers are elected and qualified, said county is hereby attached to the county of Hennepin for judicial purposes; that there shall be held in said county of Carver at least one term of the district court at such time as the district judge may designate until otherwise fixed by law. The legislature also authorized the county commissioners to order a election at which the location of the county seat should be decided by vote.

Although the boundaries as given exceed the present limits of the county, the accepted boundaries in 1855 were the same as those now organized.

By the act of March 1, 1856, establishing McLeod county the present boundaries were fixed; except that by the act of May 23, 1857, describing the corporate limits of Shakopee, that part of section 1, in township 115, north of range 23 west, lying north of the river, was detached from Carver county and attached to Scott; except, also, that lot 1, of section 31, township 115, range 24, is recorded in Carver county.

The surface of the county—A continuous line of low bluffs extends along the river about half a mile from its banks, leaving a narrow area of lower land between. back of these the surface is undulating and can almost be called hilly. The uneven character of the surface becomes less and less marked as we go west from the river, being only slightly undulating in Watertown, Waconia, Benton, and Hancock, and nearly level in the towns of range 26. This is one of the "big woods" counties, and was originally covered with the hard woods belonging to this area, and was for this reason converted into farms with difficulty. The soil along the river is lighter and more inclined to sand and gravel than that further back. The bulk of the land has a clay subsoil covered with deep, black loam. It holds moisture so as to be a protection against protracted drouth and at the same time produces many extensive marshes. For the same cause lakes abound, frequently with marshy shores, but some have beautiful gravel beaches. Of these Waconia, or Clear Water lake is the largest and one of the most beautiful lakes in the state. Numerous small creeks flow into these lakes. South Fork of the Crow river in the north is the largest stream in the county.

The officers of the county appointed by governor Gorman to hold positions until their successors should be elected and qualified were: John Koch, William Foster and John Allen, county commissioners; Thomas B. Hunt, register of deeds; Levi H. Griffin, sheriff. Koch and Griffin are now living and are honored citizens of the county. Mr. Hunt was colonel in the United States army during the late war, and now holds a lucrative position under the government. Foster moved to California. John Allen lives in Wright county, of this state.

The first election in the county was held in the

fall of 1855 at the house of A. Cleveland, in what is now Chanhassen. Officers elected: Frederick Greiner, Henry E. Wolfe and Niram Abbott, commissioners. Mr. Greiner was chosen chairman. At their first meeting, January 7, 1856, Charles Luedloff was appointed in place of Niram Abbott, deceased, according to an act of the preceding legislature for filling vacancies. June 26th, Barrett S. Judd was appointed in place of Charles Luedloff, ineligible by the law that two commissioners could not be elected from the same precinct. Ezekial Ellsworth, sheriff and collector; Gustave Krayenbuhl, treasurer; Henry Eschley, register of deeds; John Lyon, clerk and J. A. Sargent, county attorney, were appointed at first meeting of the board of commissioners.

Eschley not qualifying, at the second meeting of the board, January 21, 1856, T. B. Smith, of Chaska, was appointed register of deeds, who also acted as auditor, as none was elected at that time. Krayenbuhl stated that he could not collect enough money the first year to pay the state tax. At a meeting of the board of commissioners held at San Francisco, March 3, 1856, the county was divided into five election precincts: Chanhassen, Chaska, San Francisco, Benton and Jefferson. Three assessment precincts were formed: first, composed of the election precincts of Chanhassen and Jefferson; second, of Chaska and Benton precincts, third, San Francisco precinct. First assessors: first district, George M. Powers; second district, Jacob Beihoffer; third district, Axel Jorgenson; Joseph Kessler, coroner; T. B. Hunt, clerk of the court, appointed; Jacob Ebenger, judge of probate; F. Hecklin, county surveyor, J. A. Sargent, county attorney, appointed April 8, 1856, upon petition by the board.

January 7, 1856, voted that the treasurer and register of deeds may hold their offices at Chaska until further orders, as suitable buildings cannot be had at the county seat, then San Francisco.

The election of October 14, 1856, was fixed upon by the commissioners for deciding the location of the county seat according to authority delegated to them in the organic act, and an exciting time ensued. San Francisco, Carver and Chaska aspired to the honor. Out of 525 votes cast, Chaska received 303 and became the county seat of Carver county, which honor it still maintains. Officers: J. M. Troll, representative; he was thus the first representative of the county to the state legislature after the erection of the state government in

1858; Robert Miller, commissioner; Frederick Greiner, register of deeds, though he did not qualify; J. O. Brunius, treasurer, who soon resigned; J. A. Sargent, attorney. The number of the votes as appeared from the poll list was 458 for the entire county.

Carver county belonged to the eleventh council district, and at the election held October 14, 1856, J. B. Bassett, of Minneapolis, was elected councilman, receiving 471 votes out of the total number, 532, cast in this county.

The assessor's report, June 28, 1856, gives the following valuation: Personal property, \$66,674; real estate, \$94,480; total for the county, \$161,154.

To meet the expenses of the county, including territorial bills of the previous year, schools, etc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the reduced valuation, \$153,663.10, was voted, amounting to \$3,457.31, which was the first tax in the county.

Besides the business mentioned, the commissioners first elected laid out new roads to an indefinite extent, established school districts and directed their energies to such enterprises as would facilitate the settlement of the county.

Johnson Foster was the first justice for San Francisco precinct, appointed by the board to hold office until the following election, said election to be held at the store of Foster & Davis, town site of San Francisco. Elections for the other precincts were held: Chaska, at the store of T. B. Smith; Chanhassen, at the school-house of Chanhassen school-district; Benton, at the house of Robert Miller; Jefferson, at the house of Christian Schilling. These elections were ordered by the board.

The board of supervisors of the county under the system of township organization met first, September 14, 1858, at Chaska. Present, H. B. Taylor, Camden; E. F. Lewis, Watertown; R. M. Kennedy, Farmington; Frederick Greiner, Chaska; John Groetsch, St. Valentine; Frank A. Rentz, Chanhassen; Robert Miller, Benton; Marvin White, San Francisco; J. S. Letford, Carver; H. Greving, Waconia; R. M. Kennedy was chosen chairman.

June 5, 1860, the system of county representation by towns having been changed by act of legislation to that of districts, the county was divided into five commissioners districts. By an act of legislation in 1875, the system was changed to four districts and a chairman elected in the county at large.

It is a noteworthy fact in the history of this county that many of the same names given in the

list of first county officers recur in the roster year after year. By years of faithful service they have identified themselves with the interests of the county. Frederick Greiner was elected county commissioner at the first election; is now register of deeds; G. Krayenbuhl who was first treasurer of the county is now clerk of the court and deputy auditor; J. A. Sargent who was appointed first county attorney is now judge of probate.

In the fall of 1857, T. B. Smith was elected to represent the county in the constitutional convention held at St. Paul. Dr. E. Bray and Ernst Heyd were elected to first legislature under the state constitution.

We quote from J. A. Sargent's account in the files of the Weekly Valley Herald a trial held in the second term of court December, 1857, before Judge Charles E. Flandrau, successor of Judge Chatfield. "It was at the fall term of the district court that the somewhat celebrated case—The Chaska Company against Nicholas Lang—was tried by jury. It became celebrated not for the amount in controversy, but for the style and wording of the verdict of the jury. This was so unique and original that some wag caused it to be published in Harper's Monthly. The Chaska company commenced an action in replevin to recover possession of a small building, or house, which, it was alleged, of right belonged to the company and had been hauled away by defendant. Lang denied that he had unlawfully removed it, and the ownership claimed by the company and demanded a jury to protect his rights. The rich Chaska company was represented by Hon. L. M. Brown, one of the most distinguished attorneys of the Minnesota valley and poor Lang by J. M. Holland, Esq. After a long and tedious trial the case was given to the jury after an able charge by Judge Flandrau. The jury retired and after a short time brought into court a verdict in substance as follows: 'The verdict of the jury is that Nicholas Lang had a right to move the building wherever he d—d pleased.' Court then adjourned." The foreman of this jury was Charles Sorenson.

The canal project of the Shaska company was the boldest speculation of that audacious company and although it never went any further than a survey, it is worthy of mention. The purpose was to connect the village of St. Valentine at Smithtown bay, Lake Minnetonka, with Chaska by a canal, not for purposes of transportation but to make an outlet for the lake to the Minnesota river, and uti-

lize the fall of water obtained for mill purposes. Hon. Edward Rice, Albert Fuller and others were owners by purchase of the town site, St. Valentine, which they sold to the Shaska company for \$13,000 to be paid in stock of that company. The survey was commenced in December, 1856, and ended February, 1857, under the charge of Bookee, engineer, and Seller, assistant, with the requisite helpers. The survey showed Minnetonka lake 126 feet higher than the Minnesota river at Chaska and the length of the proposed canal six and three-fourth miles. The Chaska, Minnetonka & Liverpool canal was the modest name assumed.

Carver County Homoeopathic society was organized February 25, 1869, for sanitary purposes with the following officers: Joseph Weinmann, president; Frederick Henning, secretary; Edward Reusse, treasurer. At organization there were fifty-nine members; the present members number about eighty. The meetings are generally held at Benton village, it being about the center of the county; they are held the second Sunday in every second month, beginning with February. Present officers: Casper Kronschnabel, president; Julius Schwarzkoff, secretary; Harry Heinen, treasurer.

Carver County German Agricultural society was organized March 25, 1856 with about twenty-five members and the following officers: Herrmann Miller, president; Charles Luedloff, secretary; Hermann Schmits, treasurer. The membership increased rapidly until the war and other causes greatly retarded its impetus, from the effect of which it never recovered. Present membership numbers fifteen. Meetings are held at the Dahlgren post-office, quarterly. Present officers, William Thessman, president; Charles Luedloff, vice-president; Herrmann Miller, secretary; John Lorfeld, treasurer.

Carver county poor farm was established in 1868. It was situated on sections 8 and 17, Dahlgren, and contained 200 acres. The buildings erected by the county were cheap frame buildings. Gerhard Deuhs was the superintendent during its existence. General dissatisfaction arose throughout the county in reference to the expense at which it was maintained, the result of which was a change of law in regard to the poor farm of Carver county. Each town provides for its own poor under existing law. In March, 1878 the farm was sold to the present occupant, John Plfeghaar.

Schools. In 1857 five school districts had been established in the county with an aggregate num-

ber of 184 scholars; Carver, Chaska, Benton, Chanhassan and Groveland. These school districts drew \$787.64, which had accumulated as school tax.

Sixty-seven public school-houses are now scattered at convenient intervals throughout the county, besides many private schools under the patronage of religious denominations. Several districts are joint with other counties.

Churches. Among the first to preach in the English language was the Rev. Mr. Black, a Methodist, who had pre-empted a claim at Glencoe and occasionally came down and preached the gospel to the settlers at Carver and Chaska. He had a frail constitution and died afterwards in Illinois, his native state. Revs. Galpin and Sheldon, of Excelsior, occasionally preached in the county. They still reside respectively at Minneapolis and Excelsior. Revs. Bell and Utter, of Shakopee, also preached here. Mr. Cheeseman, a lay preacher, who owned a claim in Chanhassan, which he worked during the week, preached on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Grey, an Episcopal clergyman, frequently preached at Carver. Rev. Mr. Stephenson, a Methodist, included this county in his extensive circuit. Rev. Edward Eggleston, the famous author and now distinguished clergyman, of New York city, visited this county about 1857, traveling on foot, engaged in the sale of religious publications. He also conducted religious services and astonished the people by the contrast between the green youthfulness of his appearance and his splendid extempore lectures.

Father George was the first German Catholic to preach in the county. He was located at Shakopee, but included this county in his labors.

Besides these itinerant clergymen settled pastors of churches soon came into the field, to whom the itinerants gave place.

The first were Rev. Erdman, of the Moravian church; Rev. Peter Carlson, of the Swede Lutheran, F. G. Nelson, of the Swede Baptist. There are at present thirty-three churches in the county; Catholic, eight; of this number seven conduct services in the German language; Protestant, twenty-five.

The first regular practicing physician in the county was Dr. W. A. Griffin, who settled in Carver in 1857. He still continues his successful practice. Dr. J. A. MacDonald was an early physician, who acted as surgeon during the war, but at its close removed to Wisconsin, and has since re-

sumed practice at Chaska. Dr. Davis, at Carver; Dr. Louis Goltholf, at Waconia; Dr. J. S. Richardson, Dr. Ames and Dr. S. Grant at Watertown; Dr. Haas, at Chaska; these represent the early doctors of the county.

Newspapers. The "Minnesota Tallboat," printed in German, was the first newspaper published in the county. It was established in 1857 at Chaska by Fred Ortwein and Albert Wolff. After one year's issue it was removed to St. Paul.

The second was established in 1858 by L. L. and W. R. Baxter, after selling the "Glencoe Register." This was the "Carver County Democrat," and was located at Carver.

The "Chaska Herald," the third and last, was established at Chaska in 1860 by Charles Warner. F. E. DuToit is now editor.

County buildings. The history of the construction of the county buildings of Carver county opens a chapter replete with interest though fraught with misfortune and trouble. In the early days of the territory, when money was scarce and credit below par, various devices were resorted to by the towns in their struggle for supremacy. The ambition of Chaska to become the county seat for the county of Carver led the owners of the town site to adopt a speculative method for obtaining the requisite county buildings by which they could maintain their prerogative as capital of Carver county.

To carry out the plan for raising money and securing the erection of county buildings a company was formed and incorporated in the territorial legislature under the name of the Shaska Company, of which Amasa Mason was president and George Fuller secretary.

By them a deed was executed March 23, 1857, of lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 27, of Chaska village, as platted and recorded, to the county of Carver for the purpose of county buildings.

On the same day the board of county commissioners voted to issue bonds of the county to the amount of \$10,000 in shares of \$1,000 each, which sum was subsequently increased to \$13,000, with interest coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, New York city. The Shaska company received these bonds, giving for security their bond for \$20,000 for the fulfillment of their contract in the erection of the county buildings, and

attempted their negotiation in the city of New York. The negotiation of a portion of the bonds was effected, although at enormous sacrifice. April 10th following, B. S. Judd was instructed to procure drawings, specifications, etc., for county buildings, agreeable to resolution of the board of commissioners, and the buildings were begun. When the work had progressed to the erection of the walls, and before the main building was roofed over, the bubble company burst, and the bills thus far incurred devolved on the county according to the contract of the commissioners, while at the same time the holders of the bonds negotiated demanded payment from the county according to their precise terms.

In February, 1859, the legality of the bonds was brought in question, and May 11th following the claim, \$9,693.38, against the county for bonds negotiated was repudiated by the supervisors of the county in consequence of the opinion of legal counsel employed that the transaction was irregular, from the fact that the bonds were issued by the commissioners before the work was done. Proceedings were instituted in the courts by the holders of the Shaska company bonds, and a tedious litigation ensued with immense expense, continuing until September 7, 1872. At that date the town of Chaska, stimulated by the rivalry of Waconia, which town had put in a claim for the county seat, effected a settlement with Francis W. Hutchins and others of New York city, owners of the bonds, and the property by virtue of a judgment rendered at St. Paul, by which the latter gave a quit-claim deed to Lucien Warner, George Faber and Philip Henk for \$4,000, and surrendered all claims against the county. On the same day Warner, Faber and Henk deeded the property to Carver county, inserting in the deed a proviso that in case of removal of the county seat the title should rest in the township of Chaska.

In their dilemma the county in 1858 hired a room of Lucius Howe for county purposes at a rent of \$75 per annum.

September 5, 1861, it was determined to fit up rooms in the wing of the court-house for county offices and court-room and shingle the main building.

May 21, 1863, the bill of Marvin White of \$2,113.85 for laying brick in the court-house building in 1857, according to contract with county commissioners, was allowed to the amount of

\$1,500, which sum was paid in county bonds and accepted as payment in full.

It may be interesting to record that the county printing was let to J. L. McDowald, of the Belle Plaine Enquirer. Other applicants were R. M. Wright, Scott County Democrat, and John H. Stevens, Glencoe Register.

Beginning October 1, 1861, and continuing to May 1, 1863, bonds of the county to the amount of \$7,440 were issued to take up orders and cover the floating debt.

The first court of the county was held July 17, 1856, by Judge Andrew G. Chatfield, associate justice of the supreme court, who held office by appointment of the president, and was assigned to the third district by the territorial legislature. T. B. Hunt was clerk of the court. J. H. Brown and J. A. Sargent were admitted to the territorial bar. Both of these lawyers have been honors to the profession. Mr. Brown, after becoming a prominent lawyer in the Minnesota valley, moved to Wilmar, Kandiyohi county, and became judge of that judicial district. A murder trial enlivened this term of court. John Schlemline was tried for the murder of Nicholas Barton near Chaska in a quarrel growing out of a claim fight. At this trial the first jury in a district court in Carver county was empaneled. This was also the first murder trial in the county. The case was conducted by J. A. Sargent, county attorney, in behalf of the government, and J. M. Holland and Frank Warner for the defense. The jury disagreed, and the case was never brought up again. Murders in early times passed by without much difficulty. This court was held in a frame building near the river owned by the Fuller brothers, under the charge of their agent, T. B. Smith. H. E. Lowell was foreman of the grand jury.

John Breher, son of Lenhart Breher, who settled in 1853, the north-east quarter of section 23, of Laketown, was born August 1, 1854, and is the first child of white parents born within the limits of Carver county. He now lives at Hampton, Dakota county.

The first marriage was that of Joseph Vogel and Feronica Kessler, in August, 1852, in Chanhassen, ceremony by a Catholic priest from St. Paul.

The first deaths of which we learn among the settlers were those of Joseph Kessler, in Chanhassen, in 1853, and John Muntzn, December 11, of the same year in Chaska.

The first school taught in this county was that in Chanhasen, in the fall of 1855, by Miss Susan Hazeltine.

The first brick house in the county was built in 1857, by L. How, and the mason work was done by Lyman W. Noble. The brick were made in Chaska and were probably the first made in the county.

The following railroads intersect the county: The Hastings and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was finished to Carver in 1872, and extended through Dahlgren, Benton and Young America to Glencoe, in McLeod county, in 1873. The Minneapolis & St. Louis intersects only the towns Chanhasen, Chaska and Carver, and was built from Minneapolis to Merriam Junction in 1871, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The Benton cut-off, of the Hastings and Dakota division, was built from Minneapolis to Benton Junction, on the Hastings and Dakota division, in 1881, passing diagonally through the towns of Chanhasen, Laketown and Dahlgren, to the junction in the town of Dahlgren, called Benton Junction. The Pacific extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis is in process of construction, crossing the north-west corner of Chanhasen, Laketown diagonally, Waconia, Young America and extending through Sibley county; its terminus is not yet announced. Stations recently established on Benton cut-off of Hastings and Dakota division, of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway: Hazeltine, on west side of Hazeltine lake, in Chanhasen, near Geo. M. Powers farm; one near the town line between Laketown and Dahlgren, not yet named; one near Pflughaar's farm in Benton, at the junction with the Hastings and Dakota, called Benton Junction.

CHAPTER LIV.

CHASKA—FIRST SETTLERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—
BUSINESS—BIOGRAPHIES—CARVER—EARLY SET-
TLERS—SOCIETIES—BUSINESS HOUSES—BIOGRA-
PHICAL.

The history of Chaska under the pale of civilization begins with the date of 1851. Thomas Holmes obtained a license to trade with the Indians at any point he desired to locate on the Minnesota river from, McLain the agent for the Madahwahkan tribes, and in 1851 he located the

town site of Shakopee and about the same time that of Chaska. In the fall of 1851 David Fuller, an eastern man who had located at St. Paul, came up the river, led by the desire to speculate in town sites, which was the prevailing epidemic. In the spring of 1852 Holmes sold him the town site of Chaska for \$1,000 and he at once set plans in operation for its development. The condition at this time is worthy of notice. In contrast to the surrounding country which belonged to the "big woods" and was densely wooded, at the location of the town site, about twenty acres was cleared and bore evidence of former cultivation. Holmes states that strawberries grew here in great abundance and at one time he picked with the aid of some squaws, whom he brought over from Shakopee, a wash-tub full and sent them down to Fuller who kept a hotel at St. Paul. Asparagus, too, grew near the river and indications of a garden and quite extensive buildings having once existed near the bend of the river. At a later day bones and implements of iron, old gun-locks for flints, hammers, tongs, etc., to a large amount were exhumed so that every citizen could, if he chose, obtain relics of the past. It was thought from the appearance of these relics, especially the bones, that they were sixty years old. The relics were thought the traces of a Catholic mission, of which the dates are obscure. It was probably a trading post existing not far from the beginning of the present century and was abandoned years before settlement began in the county. Another feature of the town site of Chaska was the existence of a number of symmetrical mounds belonging to the period of ancient mound builders. The situation and form of these mounds as well as the relics unearthed indicate that they were different from the mounds of sepulture so commonly found in this country. They were arranged in a circular form to the number of six with rising ground extending from one to the other as though the whole might at some former time have been a fort enclosed for defense. Excavations have developed bones in large numbers but in such positions as to indicate that many had been killed in some great battle and hastily gathered into one common tomb. Various implements of the usual character have also been found in them. Doubtless they must be classed among mounds of defense. A few of these have been destroyed by the improvements of settlement but several are preserved in the public park of the village where their form and purpose can be easily observed and

the archaeologists can speculate on them at their leisure.

The first settlers of Chaska made their claim in 1853. The claimants were mostly Germans, who had been at St. Paul, and for the most part brought their families with them to share the trials of a pioneer life. Although they came into an unsettled country and found here the Indian bands, who had not been removed, still the rapid settlement left little space to solitude and isolation, and the peaceful disposition of the tribes of Indians whose tepees were often clustered in the timber excludes Indian barbarities from the history of the town. The settlers of 1853 were Jacob Ebinger, whose claim in the south-west quarter of section 8 is still occupied by his widow; Henry Sohns in the south-west of section 7; Charles May, south-west of section 4, adjoining the town site; John Schmidt, north-west of section 6; John G. Loy, familiarly known as butcher Loy, north-east of section 8, adjoining the town site; David Ebinger, adjoining the town site on the east in section 9; Henry Moser, north-west of section 5; Adam Aamarhein, north-east of section 4; Henry Sauerbrei, north-east of section 7. Some of these, as Sauerbrei, Schmidt and Loy, who came as single men, were soon married, returning to St. Paul for wives.

In 1854 Samuel Allen, as agent for or under contract with David L. Fuller, of St. Paul, settled on the town site of Chaska; Joseph Veit on the south-east quarter of section 7; John Humbel on the north-east quarter of section 5; Henry Eschley on the east half of the east half of section 3; John Lee and Gamalial C. Lee bought respectively of Humbel and Faber, besides building on the town site under special contract with the "Shaska" company (the name "Chaska" was thus mis-spelled in the act of incorporation of the company); Linus A. Clapp on the south-east quarter of section 5. In 1855 the remainder of the land belonging to the present limits of Chaska was taken up; some in smaller tracts than the usual 160 acre claims, except a few claims made in 1856; John Hau and James C. Katis in section 2; F. Heymel in section 3; and Stillman Reid in section 6.

In the spring of 1854 David Fuller employed Samuel Allen to locate on the town site claim for the purpose of holding it, and he built a log cabin which can still be seen in the western part of the village. In June of the same year it was surveyed and platted by John T. Halsted, and filed for rec-

ord September 6, 1854, in the office of the register of deeds at Minneapolis. At this time this formed a part of Hennepin county for judicial purposes. The first settlers voted in that county. After the claim had been secured, Allen deeded over the claim according to contract, having secured in the meantime a fifteen year charter for a ferry across the Minnesota river, landing at the foot of Walnut street. The Fullers, David L., George and Albert, did not become residents, but lived at St. Paul, and devised various schemes for speculation. The Shaska company was an important feature in the town history, but belongs more properly to that of the county.

The township of Chaska when organized in 1858 embraced more than three times the area now belonging to it. April, 1859, a change was made in its bounds by which sections 15, 16, 17 and 18 of township 115, range 24, were detached from Chaska and became part of Carver. April 21, 1863, agreeable to petition, that part of Chaska and Carver included in township 115, range 24, was organized into a new town called Liberty, afterward Dahlgren.

The name Chaska was derived from the Sioux language and means *one*, and is applied to the first born. Doubtless the name chosen for the town site was thought to be a talisman by which it should acquire a prominence among the ambitious young towns of Minnesota territory.

The prominent men of Chaska, in 1857, were: T. D. Smith, agent for the Fullers; Frederick Greiner, Jacob Ebinger, Frederick DuToit, John Lee, J. D. Noble, Ezekiel Ellsworth, G. Krayenbuhl, Thomas B. Hunt, Frank Miessler.

The first election took place at the office of T. D. Smith, May 11, 1858: T. D. Smith, moderator; C. S. Wright, clerk. The following officers were elected: Frederick Greiner, chairman; Henry Eschley and B. Soice, supervisors; Cyrus S. Wright, clerk; Jacob Ebinger, assessor; Gustave Dressell, collector; Wilham Gessert, overseer of the poor; A. C. Fisher and T. D. Smith, justices of the peace; Stephen Poland and Frederick Hacklin, constables.

The first tax voted in town was \$500 for current expenses October 28, 1858.

The first action of the town for raising volunteers for the war was August 4, 1864, when it was voted to hire the sum of \$1,000, payable one-half in one year and one-half in two years, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, to fill the quota of the

town under the call of the president, dated July 18, 1864. March 17, 1865, it was voted to raise \$510, and that bonds in sums of \$15 each be issued for that amount, to fill the quota under the new call of December 19, 1864.

The greatest burden, however, assumed by the town was bonds for the purchase of the county buildings. June 20, 1872, it was voted to issue the bonds of the town to an amount necessary to raise \$4,000, for the purchase of the county buildings. Bonds for \$5,500 were therefore issued, September 1, 1872; the surplus, over \$4,000, being required for expenses and discount. The last bond of this debt was paid in July 1881, and the debt extinguished.

CHASKA VILLAGE.

After government survey the town site was entered by Judge Andrew G. Chatfield in January, 1856, and with him the abstracts of title of Chaska begin. The judge deeded it, June 7, 1856, to George Fuller. Samuel Allen deeded, April 22, 1856, to David Fuller what was platted as additions to the original site.

David sold to George Fuller in 1857. George and Albert Fuller deeded to the Shaska Company in 1857. The health of David Fuller, long undermined by pulmonary disease, gave way and he returned to the east where he died.

After the embarrassment of the Shaska Company, they deeded to Abby S. James, and she deeded an undivided half in 1863 to Charles A. Warner.

The town was re-surveyed in 1857 by E. B. Hood, and December 15, 1857, it was filed for record. Additions were at one time made to the original site, but they were subsequently vacated.

March 6, 1871, the village was incorporated.

Schools. The first school in Chaska was taught in the spring of 1858 by Miss Emiline S. Noble who is now Mrs. Linus Lee, of Paul, in a little shanty near where the hotel called Farmers' Home now is; she afterward taught over the old store building on the levee, owned by the Fullers, where T. D. Smith kept a store. While teaching the first school she "boarded around" among the various families.

Schools have been maintained by the Moravian and Catholic churches, notices of which are found in their histories.

The public schools of the town are now embraced in one district, and the various departments are kept in the brick school building purchased in

1874 from the Moravian society. This a brick structure with two stories, and the rooms are furnished with patent seats. The school is graded in three departments, the principal receiving \$70 per month and the teachers in lower departments \$40. Nine months school is maintained during the year. The average attendance during the year 1881 was 216 pupils. E. A. Taylor, principal.

Newspaper. The "Chaska Herald" was established in 1860 by Charles Warner. F. E. Du Toit purchased it in 1865, and in company with his brother is still its editor.

Churches. The Moravian church was organized January 1, 1858, by Rev. M. A. Erdmann. Fifteen members took part in the organization, all of whom are still living. The church was completed and dedicated July 26, 1860. Rev. Erdmann's connection with the church was that of missionary, his circuit extending as far as Henderson. In the latter part of 1860 Rev. A. C. Lehmann took the charge, continuing until the present incumbent, Rev. William H. Oerter, in 1877, took the charge, who still continues.

About 1863 a school was established in connection with the church and under the control of the pastor. At the same time a brick boarding-house was erected. The school continued in a flourishing condition for some time, but about 1872, owing to bad management, it declined and was closed. In 1874 the building was sold to the school district of Chaska for the use of the public school. The old boarding-house affords a comfortable parsonage to the pastor. Rev. Mr. Oerter preaches to his German congregation in the morning and to the English-speaking people in the evening. English sermons can be heard at no other church in town.

The Catholic church of the Guardian Angels was founded in 1858 by the Benedictine Fathers of Shakopee with the purpose of collecting the Catholics of the neighborhood into a congregation, and the first church built in 1859. The Benedictine Fathers governed the congregation until 1865, when secular priests took the charge. In 1876 it passed over to the charge of the Franciscan Fathers, under whom it still continues, embracing 160 families, nearly all Germans and Hollanders. The new church was built and the school connected in 1871 by Father Mayr, the secular priest in charge. The fine new school-house and monastery of the Franciscan Fathers was built in 1880 and the whole is now under one govern-

ment in the charge of Peter Clementinus Lorbacher. The buildings are large and imposing; church 90x30, school-house, 60x40 with addition 28x28, for sisters employed as teachers; monastery, 55x33. The school numbers about 150 pupils with three teachers. The cemetery connected with the church was established at the same time as the church, half a mile north-west. The pastors in charge have been, Benedictines, Bruno Riss, George Scherer, Meinolphus Stukenkerper, Magnus Mayr; Secular priest: William Lette; Franciscans: Wendelinus Grante and Clementinus Lorbacher, the present pastor.

The German Evangelical church was organized September 15, 1878, Revs. George Hielseher and H. E. Liuse officiating in Sargent's hall. Services had been held in 1871 by Rev. William Ludlow. The church was built in 1878 and Rev. Hielseher was first pastor continuing two years. Rev. George Holler, the present pastor, took charge in May, 1881. The membership is twenty-three.

Mount Pleasant cemetery is located just north of the village limits and embraces nearly four acres. It belongs to the Mount Pleasant cemetery association and in 1865 was surveyed by Lucien Warner.

The post office at Chaska was first established in 1855 with Thomas B. Hunt postmaster and was held in the store belonging to the Fullers. Mails were received three times each week, brought on foot by G. C. Lee, carrier. After one year Hunt was succeeded by T. D. Smith, who was succeeded in turn by Frederick C. DuToit. At present four mails are received daily by railroad, and stages supplying communication with neighboring towns not on railroad lines.

Societies. St. Peters' Benevolent society, was organized June 29, 1880, with eighteen charter members. Matt. H. Muiers, president; Andrew Conschat, vice-president; Bernard Leivermann, secretary; Frederick Hammer, treasurer; these officers are now in office. Membership forty-two. The object of the society is benevolence of all kinds, especially aiding widows and orphans of deceased members, and it is maintained under the auspices of the Catholic church. Meetings are held at the Catholic school-house, on the second Monday of each month.

The Sons of Herman was instituted November 27, 1879, with twenty-seven charter members. Peter Iltis, president; Frederick Greiner, Jr., vice-president; Jerry Ehmann, ex-president; Henry

Degen, treasurer; Adolph Schultze, secretary. The present officers are William Barndt, president; Fred. Iltis, vice-president; George Weist, treasurer; Theodore Kenning, ex-president; Ernest Biesemann, secretary. Present membership forty-five; meetings, first and third Saturdays of each month, at the hall of the National hotel.

Chaska lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 3, 1876, with nineteen charter members. Gustav Heinemann, N. G.; John Therker, V. G.; Frederick Greiner, secretary; Philip Henk, treasurer. Present membership thirty-seven. Peter Iltis, N. G.; Charles Moeschler, V. G.; Frederick Bullemer, secretary; Peter Weego, treasurer. Meetings are held weekly at their hall over Otto Streissguth's store.

Business. The first store in Chaska was that opened in 1854, by the Fullers, on the levee, and in charge of their agent, T. D. Smith. Frank Miessler opened the first blacksmith shop. Without attempting to follow out the changes in business, we give a showing of the present business, twenty-seven years later.

The important business of Chaska now centers in the brick manufacture. Five yards are in operation employing a large number of men. The extensive clay pits furnish cream-colored brick of a quality that has given Chaska brick a first-class reputation in the markets of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is due to the memory of T. D. Smith and Charles A. Warner to state that much of the business prosperity of Chaska was due to their enterprise when in the early days of competition the weight of one man's character often decides the prestige of a town.

The business interests may be summed up as follows: Four lawyers, one dentist, one bank, one real estate dealer, five brick yards, manufacturing 9,600,000 brick per year; one newspaper. Two steam flouring mills located on Chaska creek, from which they receive a portion of their power; three elevators, six general merchandise stores, two hardware, one drug, two furniture stores, one meat market, two establishments farm implements, three millinery stores, two tailors, one jeweler, one baker and manufacturer of confectionery, one confectionery store, three dress makers, two carriage manufacturers, five blacksmiths, one cooper, two harness makers, two shoe makers, two barbers, three brewers; fifteen saloons and ten hotels.

Specially worthy of notice is the elevator and

store of William Seeger & Son. A home market for grain is here afforded; the elevator has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. F. W. Henning's store opened in 1875, with a small stock, and is now doing a fine business.

Mrs. M. Young continues successfully the store established by her deceased husband. Several other large and successful stores with general merchandise are in operation. P. Henk conducts a fine hardware store and operates a large mill. John G. Eitel's mill is quite an important institution, devoted mainly to custom work.

We cite the following brick establishments as an indication of the importance of the business: J. W. Gregg and W. B. Griswold, under the firm name of Gregg & Griswold, conduct business with a capacity in yard and machinery of 40,000 brick per day. George Weist's yard has a capacity of 16,000, and Bierline & Riedele 10,000 brick per day.

Other extensive yards are operated. The total product in 1880 of the five yards was 9,600,000 brick.

1880—Valuation real estate, town and village, \$105,742; personal, \$54,153; population, 1,255.

L. L. Baxter, a native of Vermont, was born in Cornwall, June 8, 1832. Was educated at Castleton and at the Norwich University. Studied law with Horatio Seymour in Middlebury, and in 1853 came west and practiced law in Geneva, Wisconsin, until 1857. During that year he removed to Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota, and there in company with a brother established the "Glencoe Register," the first newspaper edited west of the "big woods." In September, 1861, enlisted from Carver village as captain of Company A, Fourth Minnesota volunteers; in April, 1862, was promoted major of his regiment. On being mustered out of service Oct. 10, 1862, he returned home and removed to Shakopee, as he found his house filled with Indian refugees. In November, 1864, he re-enlisted as major of First battalion and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in February and to colonel the following May. Was honorably discharged in October, 1865. He resumed the practice of law in Shakopee, continuing until 1868, then removed to Chaska where he has since lived, but does business in Minneapolis, the law firm being Baxter, Grethen & Penny, located at 108 Hennepin avenue. While living in Carver in 1858, he established the "Carver County Democrat," the first English paper in the county. Was elected judge of probate in the fall of 1857, and resigned

within the year; elected attorney of Scott county in 1863; elected senator in 1864 and re-elected in 1866. On moving to Carver county in 1868 was elected the same fall to the legislature; was elected to the senate in 1869, holding the office five years by re-election. In 1874 was again elected to the legislature, and since 1878 has held the office. His marriage with Miss Emma Ward took place at Geneva, Wisconsin, in September, 1856. She died in 1872, leaving three children, two of whom, Chauncey L. and George A. are living. His second wife was Barbara Deuhs, married in 1874. May 10, 1881, she died, leaving one child, Bertha.

Jacob Beihoffer was born in Germany, October 6, 1817. Came to America in 1842, and for five years lived in Buffalo, New York, then removed to Racine, Wisconsin. There he followed the trade of carpenter nine years, then in St. Paul two years. Then made a claim near Chaska, on which he lived until 1865, then moved into the village. In 1877 he started the Old Settlers' Hotel, which he still owns. Married December 1, 1844, to Frances Remerman, a native of Germany, who has borne him eight children. William, Henry and Jacob are living.

M. Bierline was born in Ohio in 1851. When only six years old he moved with his parents to Laketown, Carver county, Minnesota. His father made a claim of 120 acres, on which he lived and attended school until eighteen years of age. Came to Chaska and began working in the brick-yards, remaining until 1876. Removed to Stearns county and started a brick-yard, which he sold eight months later and returned to Chaska. He continued in the brick-making business eleven months, then engaged in milling in Waconia, erecting a mill at a cost of \$16,000. Ten months later he removed the building to Chaska, and continued milling two years. He took as a partner A. Riedele in March, 1881, and started a brick-yard. They employ fifteen men, and make from ten thousand to twelve thousand per day. Miss Bertha Hecklin became his wife in 1874. Ida, Oliver and Amile are their living children.

Joseph Belsing, who is a blacksmith, was born in Germany in 1853. When a lad of ten years he came to America with his parents. After attending school one year in Carver, Minnesota, he located in Chaska. For two years he followed farming, then resolved to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he did. Five years he devoted to his trade here, then opened a shop in Winsted, which

he ran one year. Returning to Chaska he built his present shop, one of the best in the town, and is doing a thriving business. His wife was Lena Johnson, married in October, 1878. In January, 1881, she died, leaving two children. Mary is the one living.

James F. Dilley, a native of Ohio, was born in 1841. Until fifteen years old he attended school, then with his parents came to Webster, Rice county, Minnesota. He worked at farming with his father until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota; he served four years and was honorably discharged at St. Paul in August, 1865. Removing to Farmington he with his brother rented 160 acres of land, which they tilled two years, then were interested in livery business two years. While residing in Dakota county Mr. Dilley was twice elected to the legislature. In 1873 he located in Chaska, and for four or five years engaged in livery business, then for one year sold machinery. He has since been keeping a hotel in this place with success. He has been a member of the legislature two terms. Miss Mary Sheridan became his wife in 1871, and has borne him five children, all of whom are living.

Frederick E. Du Toit was born in Harrisville, Lewis county, New York, September 24, 1845. He acquired a good education. He arrived at Chaska in May, 1856, accompanied by his father's family. He apprenticed to the printer's trade after attending school about three years. September 26, 1861, enlisted in Company A, Fourth Minnesota, as private; in October, 1864, received the commission of second lieutenant of Battery C, First Minnesota heavy artillery. Was mustered out July 4, 1865. Was town clerk from 1867 to '69; elected county commissioner in 1869 for three years; in 1871 was made county superintendent of schools and resigned his office of county commissioner; was representative to the legislature for the first district of Carver county in 1872, serving two terms by re-election. He now holds the office of sheriff, to which position he was elected in 1874. In 1880 was appointed enumerator for the census for Chanhassen and Chaska. He in company with his brother owns and publishes the "Weekly Valley Herald." Married, May 31, 1879, Miss Josephine Brinkhaus, who died February 1, 1881.

John G. Eitel, a native of Germany, was born in 1827. He acquired a knowledge of carriage making and blacksmithing. In 1849 came to America and worked in a cotton mill in Pittsburg

some time. He afterwards was employed at the trade in the ship yards, then in St. Louis, Missouri, Peoria, Illinois, and New Orleans. He then went to California. Here he mined three years and on returning, located in Chaska in 1855, and pre-empted 173 acres of land which he still owns. He farmed several years, then visited the mining regions of Idaho and remained two years. Since returning to Chaska he has been proprietor of the Valley Flouring mill, and has had a fine business. In 1857 he married Mary Ulmer. George, Gothilf, Augustus, David, Fred and Adam.

Samuel Fowler is a native of Yorkshire, England, born March 18, 1848. When only two years old he moved with his parents across to Coburg, Ontario. He began the study of law in 1865 with J. D. Armour of that place. Graduated at Toronto in 1870, then went to Winnipeg, Manitoba and began the practice of law. In 1871 he returned to his former home in Ontario and the next year settled in Carver, Minnesota. In February, 1873 was admitted to the practice of law in this state, soon after located at Henderson, where he was county attorney of Sibley county two years. In 1878 he became a resident of Chaska and has since pursued the practice of law. Miss Margaret C. Scollie, of Coburg, Ontario, became his wife in 1872. Five children have been born to them.

John W. Gregg, one of the pioneer brick makers of Carver county, was born in Madison county, New York, in 1827. In 1838 moved to Wisconsin with his parents. His father, George Gregg, owned a large brick yard, and with him John became acquainted with the business in all its details. Remained with his father until 1848, then engaged in various pursuits until coming to Minnesota, in 1854. Located in Shakopee and was employed at brick making for two years, then removed to Chaska. In 1864 he took as a partner in the business, C. W. Griggs, and three years later Mr. Gregg removed to Mankato, Blue Earth county. In 1874 returned to Chaska and started his present brick yard with W. B. Griswold as partner. They now employ fifty men and make about forty thousand brick per day. In 1853 he married Miss Egliston, of Wisconsin, who has borne him five children; Carrie, Caroline, Frank, William and Harry.

F. Greiner is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born April 13, 1829. After receiving a public school education, he studied architecture. Came to America in 1849 and settled in St. Louis, Mis-

souri, remaining one year. He then came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and four years later took a claim near Chaska. For two years he farmed then gave his attention to the mercantile trade at Chaska one year. He afterwards ran the Chaska House until 1872, after which he served as sheriff of Carver county two years; was also chairman of first board of county commissioners. In 1874 was elected register of deeds, and still fills that office. Married in 1853, at St. Paul, to Miss Katrina Faber, who has borne him seven children, all living.

William B. Griswold, dealer in lumber and brick, of the firm of Gregg & Griswold, was born near Ypsilanti, Michigan, November 9, 1834. When 4 years old he removed to Quincy, Illinois, his father being principal of the Mission Institute of Quincy. Under his father's guidance his education was acquired, and when 16 years of age he began teaching. The year following he went to California where he remained until attaining majority, engaged in lumbering and mining. Returning to Quincy in 1855, he entered the law office of O. H. Browning and graduated in law in 1860. The same year he came to Minnesota and was admitted to the bar of the state in the fall of that year. He then began practicing his profession in Chaska, with J. A. Sargent. During 1863-64 he edited the Valley Herald, and the next year moved to Mankato and published the Mankato Union ten years. Was postmaster of Mankato during 1869-70. Returning to Chaska in 1875 he became one of the firm of Gregg & Griswold, dealers in lumber and brick. Married November 25, 1862, Mrs. Caroline M. Lathrop *nee* Gregg. They have one son and one daughter.

George Henk was born December 10, 1861, in Chaska, Minnesota; he attended St. John's College in Stearns county, two years; returned to Chaska and engaged in the hardware trade in his father's store three years, thereby becoming thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its details. Went to Minneapolis and was employed in the hardware store of Smith & Scribner six months. He has since had charge of his father's hardware store, with a general supervision of the business. They own a fine store, and carry the largest stock of hardware in the town.

F. W. Henning, dealer in dry goods and groceries, is a native of Germany, born May 22, 1836; came to America in 1865; previous to his coming he spent two years in the German army. Locating in Chaska, he began clerking for the firm of

Charles A. Warner & Co., and continued with them nine years. He then embarked in the general merchandise trade, and in the spring of 1878 admitted his brother Charles as a partner. In 1868 he married Miss Christiana Kieckbusch, who has borne him five children. Four of them are still living.

Frederick Iltis was born in 1842, in Elses, France. Came with his parents to America when only ten years of age, and settled in Du Page county, Illinois. Three years later came to Minnesota, locating in Yorkville, near Chaska. In 1862 Frederick enlisted in Company G, Sixth Minnesota, serving first against the Indians in the Sioux war; in 1864 went South, was promoted to sergeant of his company, and finally discharged at Fort Snelling, August 19, 1865. He then returned to Chaska and for two years was engaged in the hardware trade. For the past seven years he has held the office of county commissioner of Carver county. He was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Miller, of Benton, Carver county. Six of the nine children born to them are living.

John Kerker, proprietor of Washington House, is a native of Switzerland, born in 1824. He acquired a collegiate education, preparing in the meantime for a teacher; graduated in 1846. He then began as a teacher and continued fourteen years, coming to America in 1859. For three years he was employed as tutor in the schools of New York. Removing to Minnesota in 1865 he followed his profession in Shakopee two years, also in Chaska two years. He has also a fine musical education, and has the reputation of being a thorough teacher in music, both instrumental and vocal. In 1872 he erected his present hotel, which is one of the best in town. Mary Rich became his wife in 1847. Dagobert, Thomas, Xavier, Monika, Anthony, Christina and Rosa are their children.

Gustave Krayenbuhl is a native of Switzerland, born August 22, 1822. Engaged as book-keeper, which position he filled in a forwarding and commission store eleven years. In 1847 came to the United States, and after spending eight or nine years as a farmer and store-keeper in Lewis county, New York, he came to Chaska. Here he spent a year or more in the mercantile trade, then became a member of the Dakota Land Company, and went to the Sioux valley in that territory; was soon after appointed postmaster of Medary, Midway county, Dakota. He left Medary at the burning

of that town by the Yankton Indians, returning to Chaska in 1858. Mr. Krayenbuhl became treasurer of Carver county in 1855; held the office one year by appointment and two years by election. Soon after retiring from this office, was elected register of deeds; for eighteen years has been clerk of the court and deputy auditor. In December, 1851, Miss Constance Gebner, a native of Switzerland, became the wife of Mr. Krayenbuhl. Of the eleven children born to them, seven are living.

Henry Krumwiede was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1856. When a child of six months he was taken by his parents to Belle Plaine, Minnesota, where they lived two years. Removed to Jordan, Minnesota, and made that village their home until Henry reached the age of fourteen years. After passing one year in New Ulm he returned to his former home and learned the trade of wagon making. In March, 1880, he located at Chaska, and has a good wagon shop. His marriage with Bertha Rudolph took place in 1878. They have one child.

B. Leivermann, proprietor of Chaska brewery, was born in Germany in 1842. Came to America in 1867 after having learned the brewing business in his native country. He located in St. Paul and worked at his trade until coming to Chaska in 1875. Here he owns the Chaska brewery. His wife was Miss Bertha Schwartz, married in 1873. Their four children are all living.

E. H. Lewis, M. D., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1842. He lived in Lancaster City until eight years of age, then moved with his parents to Washington county, Maryland. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of medicine with William Ward, of Clear Spring, and graduated from Georgetown Medical College in March, 1862. He then enlisted in Company E, 135th Pennsylvania, as hospital steward. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, was promoted to assistant surgeon, and was transferred to hospital No. 8, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he served until the close of the war. After practicing medicine at Nashville one year, he moved to Washington, practicing there until 1870. Came to Carver, Minnesota, and remained until June, 1880, then came to Chaska, and has since practiced his profession here. Married in 1864, Jessie Gibson, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. Two of their four children are living.

B. Logelin, a native of France, was born in 1820.

At 14 years of age he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until 1852. Coming to America at that time he engaged in the pursuit of his trade three years in Ohio. He then removed to Hennepin county, Minnesota, and farmed one hundred and sixty acres which he pre-empted. On account of his failing health he left his son in charge of the farm and traveled some time. He subsequently worked at his trade in St. Paul three years, and in 1876 became a resident of Chaska, still engaged at his trade. In 1852 he married Miss Hugin, who has borne him five children. Felix and Mat. are the living ones.

John Macdonald is about 60 years of age, and a native of Glasgow, Scotland. Acquired a collegiate education, and in 1840 went to Nova Scotia, and was principal of St. Andrews school for eight years. He located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and engaged in teaching four years, then came to St. Paul, and soon after made a claim at Belle Plaine, on which he lived four years. He then attended the medical school at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in medicine in 1860. Enlisted in 1863 as surgeon of the Second cavalry, serving until honorably discharged in 1865; during the time was post surgeon at Ft. Ridgley and Ripley. Subsequently he located in Chippewa county, Wisconsin, removing in 1880 to Chaska, where he is now practicing his profession. His wife was Miss Maggie McKinley, whom he married in Scotland.

Reuben Melvin was born in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, in 1844. His youth was spent in his native place, until the fall of 1861 when he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Michigan; served one year and was honorably discharged at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1863 he came to Chaska, and has since been employed in making brick. Married January 11, 1864, to Amelia C. Howe. Four of their six children are living.

Lyman W. Noble was born in Dresden, Washington county, New York, October 3, 1832. While yet a small child he moved with his parents to Northampton, Massachusetts, and was there educated and learned the mason's trade, at which he worked some years. He arrived in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 22, 1856; after spending one year at his trade in Princeton, Illinois. His home was in Minneapolis one and one-half years, then in 1857 he came to Chaska. He built the first brick house in Carver county for John Lee, on Chaska town site. This town has since been his home. He was elected constable in 1878 and held the office

two years. Married January 20, 1868, to Sarah A. Ellsworth, who has born him five children. The living are Harvey H., Burt L. and Ella M.

William C. Odell was born at Gorham, New York, Oct. 20, 1850. When 5 years old he accompanied his parents to Muskegon, Michigan, and attended the public schools of that place and college at Kalamazoo until 1868. He then began the study of law at Muskegon; went to Ballston Spa, New York, in 1869, and continued his studies there until 1871. Returning to Michigan, he was admitted to the bar at Grand Haven, Ottawa county, and began practicing at Muskegon with J. Baker. In the fall of 1872 he entered the office of C. I. Walker, of Detroit, remaining until the fall of 1875, then came to Faribault, Minnesota. He located an office in Jordan, but remained only about two months. In 1877 came to Chaska, beginning here the practice of law. Two years subsequently he was elected county attorney of Carver county, which office he still holds. His marriage with Miss Lucy Du Toit took place in February, 1878. They are the parents of two children.

Rev. W. H. Oerter was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1848. When a child of 6 years he accompanied his parents to Appanoose county, Iowa, remaining west until 13 years of age. Returning to his native town he was there educated, graduating from the Bethlehem Moravian College in 1874. Immediately after he assumed charge of a church at South Bethlehem, where he labored until October, 1877. Came to Chaska at that time and took charge of the Moravian church at that place. Married in 1874 to Miss Anna M. Bishop, of Bethlehem.

Charles A. Ramsdill, postmaster at Chaska, was born in Jefferson county, New York, March 31, 1843. When a child moved to McHenry county, Illinois, making his home there until 1861. Enlisted in that year in company A, Seventh Illinois infantry; was taken prisoner at the battle of Corinth and held as such two weeks. In October, 1864, was wounded at the battle of Altoona. This disabled him for several months and he was afterwards appointed regimental postmaster, serving in that capacity until honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, July 9, 1865. Two years later he moved to Wisconsin and worked at the carpenter trade in Adams and Columbia counties until 1869, then returned to Illinois and spent one year. Became a resident of Chaska in 1871 and for the

first five years worked at his trade; was then appointed postmaster. In October, 1866, he married Miss Adelia Stevens, of Adams county, Wisconsin. They have five children, all living.

A. Riedele, a native of Germany, was born in 1829. Until attaining majority his time was spent in the milling business. Coming about that time to America, he spent one year farming near Philadelphia. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and took a claim of 200 acres near Chaska and lived on it for fourteen years. He then purchased a flouring mill which he ran twelve years, selling subsequently both farm and mill. In 1879 he built a fine, commodious brick house near the railroad and is keeping hotel. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Mr. Bierline. They have a good brick yard, employ fifteen men and make about 15,000 brick per day. In 1855 Miss Neabale became his wife. Flora, Philip, Antone and Clara are their living children.

Joseph Augustus Sargent was born at Hallowell, Maine, November 28, 1821. The maternal grandfather of our subject, William Griffin, served in the war of 1812-15. Joseph S. Sargent moved to Portland when his son was fourteen years old. Here his literary education was finished at North Yarmouth Academy. He read law with R. A. L. Codman, of Portland, teaching one term about that time. He then went into the mercantile business, thinking then to abandon the law altogether. In 1854 Mr. Sargent came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and resumed his law studies, reading with Hon. C. D. Gillfillan; was admitted to practice in that city in the spring of 1855. He immediately opened an office in Carver, practiced there until 1860, then moved to Chaska, and has since continued his practice here. Most of the time he has been kept in some public position, often holding two offices at the same time. At an early day he was county attorney of Carver county two terms; was soon after register of deeds an equal length of time; was county superintendent of schools a short time; justice of the peace ten years and has been judge of probate for the past seventeen years. He is one of the most popular men in the county, performing the duties of every office which he holds or has held with the utmost faithfulness and to the satisfaction of the people. The judge is usually classed with the democrats, yet often runs on an independent ticket, sometimes receiving his nominations from the republicans. There is very little of the partisan in his composition; he finds

good men in all political parties and all political parties find a good man in him. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, holding his connection with the church in Shakopee. Judge Sargent has been twice married, the first time in May 1846, to Miss Maria Whiting, of Portland, Maine. She had three children by him, and lost one; she too passed away in October, 1863. His second marriage was with Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Troy, New York, in July, 1865. Clara M., Emily A. and Joseph S., are their children.

N. Schoenborn, a native of Prussia, was born in 1830. Came to America in 1846 and settled in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin making that place his home for ten years. Coming to Chaska in 1857 he started a saloon. Enlisted in 1862 in company E, Fifth Minnesota, and served until honorably discharged on account of disability at Fort Snelling, in 1865. Returning to Chaska, he resumed his former occupation and still continues it. He has served as deputy sheriff of Carver county four years. Mr. Schoenborn has been married three times, the first in 1854 to Amelia Hurd, a native of New York, who died February 22, 1855. His second wife was Miss Delia Smith, married in 1857. She died in 1865, leaving three children. His present wife was Caroline Kronsehnabel who has borne him seven children, six of whom are living.

Frederick P. Seeger is a native of Moscow, Russia, born in 1846. He left his native land with his parents, when quite young, and located at Cincinnati, Ohio. After leaving school he worked in a drug store four years. His parents having moved to St. Peter, in the meantime, he followed them, and for one and one-half years engaged in the manufacture of cigars. Enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota infantry, in 1862, and served three years; discharged at Fort Snelling, in September, 1865. Returning home he engaged in milling until 1875, then became a resident of Chaska. He and his father began business together, speculating in wheat. He now buys the wheat for their commodious elevator. In 1872, Mr. Seeger married Miss Elizabeth Mace. They have lost one child and have four living.

William Seeger, Sr., is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born May 12, 1810. There he remained until twenty-six years of age, then went to Moscow, Russia. He was interested in the banking and importing business sixteen years, and in 1852, came to America, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Until 1857 he was engaged in the leather trade.

He made St. Peter, Minnesota, his home, and for six years gave his attention to brewing and distilling, then spent five years at LeSueur, in the grain and mercantile trade. After serving four years as deputy he was elected to the office of state treasurer serving two years. He was instrumental in locating and establishing a Russian colony in Cottonwood county, Minnesota, acting entirely upon his own responsibility. He was thus employed about four years. In 1856, in company with Colonel William Pfaender, he located a German colony in what is now New Ulm. Enlisted in 1862 and served six months in company D, Ninth Minnesota; was honorably discharged on account of disability. His three sons and two sons-in-law also served in the army. In 1838, Mr. Seeger was married to Christiana Wolf, of Hamburg, who has borne him five sons and four daughters. All are living and all married. In 1876 he located in Chaska, and has since given his attention to grain and mercantile trade.

Leonard Streukens, born September 14, 1842, is a native of Holland. He attended the public schools, also the college, of his native place. Came to America with his parents and located at Benton, Carver county, Minnesota, where Leonard taught a German school. Subsequently he went to St. Paul in order to better acquaint himself with the English language; after that he taught several years. In 1868 was appointed postmaster at Benton, retaining that position until 1873 when he was elected auditor of Carver county. This office he still holds. January 13, 1868, Miss Geneva Ebborall, a native of Pennsylvania, became his wife. They have four living children.

Prof. Edwin A. Taylor was born in Tioga county, New York, June 5, 1850. He lived in Potter county, Pennsylvania, two years, having moved there with his parents; the family then moved to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where Edwin attended the public schools. After a nine years' residence moved to Eyota, Minnesota, where until 1870 his time was divided between attending school and farming. He afterward taught one and one-half years in Olmsted county, then came to Chaska having charge of the public schools for some time. In December, 1874, he graduated from the Normal school at Winona, then taught in the grammar school at Anoka for six months. He then completed his course at the Curtiss Business College, of Minneapolis, assisting during the time in the preparatory and common school courses. Then

came to Chaska. He has since had charge of the public schools.

F. H. Thomas was born in Madison county, New York, November 13, 1844. When 5 years of age he went to Hartford, Connecticut, remaining eighteen years attending the public schools, also Wilbraham, Massachusetts, afterward at Trinity College of Hartford, graduating in 1865. In 1861 enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Connecticut, and served until honorably discharged at Washington, in 1863; was wounded at the battle of Antietam. In 1866 he went to Philadelphia, where until 1870 he was employed as a book-keeper. He then came to Chaska and has since been engaged in teaching. At Minneapolis in 1870 he married Miss Sarah French, of New York. Three children have been born to them.

Frank Waldo was born in Chicago in 1856. He attended school until 16 years of age, then learned the barber's trade with his father, P. Waldo, continuing with him three years. After his father's death, in 1875, he sold the business and began working for others. Three years later he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, followed his trade one year, and removed to Chaska. Here he rents a building on Second street. His marriage with Miss Florence Disbrow, of Illinois occurred in 1876. One son, Howard.

August Weber, a native of Germany, was born in 1847. Came to America in 1862, settling in New York city. Enlisted the same year in Company D, One Hundred and Nineteenth New York and served three years. Enlisted in the regular army in Company D, Twenty-sixth regulars, and honorably discharged on the Rio Grande in 1868; re-enlisted in 1869 in Company K, Nineteenth regulars, and was honorably discharged at Ft. Wallace in 1874. The next year he joined Company B, Seventh regulars, and was honorably discharged in 1880; came at that time to Minnehaha. He married March 28, 1880, Miss Louisa Henry. During the summer following they became residents of Chaska.

Peter Weego, the present treasurer of Carver county, was born in Sweden, October 1, 1831; he came to America in 1853 and settled in St. Peter. One year he followed farming, and was then elected to the office of treasurer of Nicollet county. In 1859 came to Carver and was employed as a clerk until his enlistment in 1861 in Company A, Fourth Minnesota; he served until honorably discharged on account of disability in 1862. He

returned to Carver and in 1864 was elected auditor of Carver county, which office he held eight years. Until 1875 he continued clerking, and was then elected treasurer of Carver county, and still holds the position. Mr. Weego has been twice married; the first time was in 1861 to Miss Anna Erickson, who died in 1868, leaving two children. Miss Bertie Erickson became his second wife in 1869, and has borne him four children.

George Wiest was born in 1848, and is a native of Pennsylvania. While yet a babe he accompanied his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained three years, then came to Chaska. His father, Michael Wiest, died here in 1866. In 1872 George began brickmaking, which trade he has since followed. Miss Mary Burghler became his wife in 1873. Four of their five children are living.

Henry Young, deceased, was born in Saxony, Germany, March 24, 1829. When about thirteen years of age his father died. He was about to be compelled to learn the shoe trade; it being distasteful to him he ran away from home and learned cooking. In 1847 he came to America and made New York his home four or five years, pursuing in the meantime his trade. Coming to St. Paul he followed steamboating on the Minnesota river two years. He then engaged in the grocery business at Chaska, which he continued until his death, which occurred April 24, 1874, by drowning. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Madeline Pitts. Five of their children have passed away. The widow and five children still survive.

M. Zeney was born in New York city, August 26, 1853. Came to Minnesota with his parents when two years old. After acquiring an education he learned the printer's trade at Mankato. After following his trade for some time he was employed by Gregg & Bro. in their brick-yard as a day laborer. He remained with him three years, and soon after began working for the Mankato Brick Company, and was in the employ of the company eight years. In March, 1881, he became a resident of Chaska and entered the employ of Gregg & Griswold as foreman of their extensive brick-yard, where he still remains. In April, 1880, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Plant; she had one son, George. One son, Frankie, has been born to them.

CARVER.

Carver is located in the eastern part of the

county on the Minnesota river, and since 1877 has ceased to be a town and is wholly included under the village corporation.

Its history as a settlement begins with Axel Jorgenson, who in 1851 or '52 settled on the land now occupied by the town site, under the code of squatter sovereignty. After a few years he sold out such title as he had and removed to Wright county where he still lives. John Goodenough, who came in 1852, was the next settler. Eben Ladlee, who came from Pennsylvania in 1854 and located in the south-western part of section 24, where he now resides, is the oldest settler now in Carver. His wife was the first white woman in the town. In October, 1854, Levi H. Griffin came with his wife. He was from Maine, was married in Boston and previous to his settlement here had visited California and enjoyed extensive opportunities for adventure. In February, 1854, previous to his removal from St. Paul to Carver, he had visited this point and in company with Alexander Ramsey, C. D. Gilliland, Joseph E. Fullerton, J. W. Hartwell, James K. Humphrey and Mathew Groff, purchased the town site from Axel Jorgensen. Other early settlers were Anton Knoblauch, A. G. Anderson, F. Strache and Peter A. Johnson, all of whom came in 1855. Herman Muehlburg and Christian Brustle came in 1856; Enoch Holmes, C. A. Blomquist, Charles D. Dauwalter, and B. Hertz, in 1857. From this date settlement went on rapidly. When the towns of the county were first formed, in 1858, Carver was organized, a long, narrow town, extending with an irregular boundary west across and including a large portion of what is now Dahlgren. One year later its territory was enlarged by the addition of four sections taken from Chaska. April 21, 1868, that part of Chaska and Carver included in township 115, was organized into a new town first called Liberty, afterwards Dahlgren.

The name Carver was given to the town by suggestion of Governor Ramsey, in honor of the distinguished explorer whose history is found in this volume.

The first town meeting was held at the Carver House May 11; William A. Griffin, moderator; William R. Baxter, clerk and the following officers elected: J. S. Letford, chairman; Ole Paulson, and Charles Luedloff, supervisors; George A. Bucklin, town clerk; Charles Sorenson, assessor; Charles Johnson, collector; Elec. Nelson, overseer of poor; Charles Basler and S. Oleson, con-

stables; Charles Johnson and Charles Sorenson, justices of the peace.

The village of Carver was first surveyed in February, 1857 by J. S. Halsted on land owned by the town site company previously enumerated. The original site embraced about 415 acres. The plat was filed for record June 5, 1857. February 17, 1877, the village was incorporated and the residue of the town of Carver was by the act of incorporation included within the village and the *ex-officio* town officers made its first officers. The town of Carver was thus extinguished.

Eliza O. Griffin, now Mrs. Leslie McBride, was the first white child born in Carver. She was born May 29, 1855, and was the daughter of Levi H. Griffin. The first death was that of a man whose name is unknown, knocked from the steamboat by a projecting limb; funeral service was read by Levi H. Griffin. The first marriage was that of John Bloedel to Barbara Bastian, September 12, 1857.

The first school in Carver was held in the winter of 1855-6, in an old claim shanty, with about twenty-five pupils; George Bennett, teacher. The schools of Carver with their present attendance of 240 pupils present a strong contrast to this feeble beginning. The public school building, built in 1878, is the best in the county, and is furnished with patent desks, maps, charts, globes and requisite school furniture. The building, 34x70, cost \$5,000, including furniture. A Catholic school with forty pupils is also maintained, taught by Sisters Gertrude and Antonia in a two-story brick building. A German school is held in the German Lutheran church, taught by Rev. H. Raedeke, pastor. A Swedish school has been lately opened in the Swedish church.

The German Lutheran church was organized in 1856 by Rev. Mr. Springler, from Young America. It had no regular pastor until 1869, when Rev. Victor Both took the charge, at that time consisting of thirty members. The church, costing \$1,200, 24x40 feet, built in 1869, is a wooden structure. Present membership 45; H. Raedeke, pastor.

The Swedish Methodist church was organized in 1875 by C. J. Nelson with three or four members. They purchased for \$650 their church from the German Evangelical Association. It is 28x40 feet, and its present value is about \$1,000. Present membership, fifteen; Axel Gabrielson, pastor.

The land for the cemetery of Carver was pur-

chased from Frederick Greiner, and was surveyed in November, 1863, by J. O. Brunius. The land for the Catholic cemetery was donated by John Riesgraf.

The German Reading Society of Carver was instituted February 24, 1866, with ten charter members. The first officers were, H. Muehlberg, president; Jacob Honer, vice-president; Charles Gebhard, secretary; S. Kult, treasurer. The society has in its possession a German library, the value of which is about \$1,000. At one time the society numbered forty-eight members, but has decreased to thirty-eight at the present time. The object of the society is to impart knowledge and to promote morality.

Carver Lodge, No. 111, A. F. and A. M. Dispensation for a lodge at Carver was issued in January, 1874. The first meeting U. D. was held February 7, 1874; officers named in dispensation: W. H. Mills, W. M.; H. R. Denny, S. W.; A. P. Peterson, J. W. The charter was granted in 1875 and the lodge was constituted, consecrated and officers installed February 25, by the R. W., F. L. Smith. W. H. Mills, W. M., H. R. Denny, S. W., A. P. Peterson, J. W.; G. Krayenbuhl, treasurer; H. W. Busse, secretary; F. C. Mosbaugh, S. D.; W. Rhoy, J. D.; John O'Brien, S. S.; C. D. Dauwalter, J. S.; George Houghton, tyler; charter members, sixteen. The lodge owns a fine building, well finished and very convenient, and may be said to be in a prosperous condition. The present membership is thirty-five.

There are three physicians, one lawyer, one real estate and loan office, one flour mill, one elevator, six general stores, one carding and feed mill, two drug stores, two brick yards, two hardware stores, two lumber yards with other business, two farm machinery dealers, one grocery, one brewery, two watch-makers, two carriage makers, one meat market, one photographer, two harness makers, one tailor, one veterinary surgeon, two boot and shoe makers, one milliner, one bakery, five saloons and two hotels.

Prominent among the business interests are the general merchandise stores of John Bloedel, Anderson and Skoog, C. A. Goetze, Peter A. Johnson, Brustle & Bengston; Anton Knoblauch deals in farm machinery and does a small banking business. G. F. Sunwall conducts a business in grain in the elevator belonging to Anton Knoblauch, which has a capacity of 35,000 bushels.

The brick yards are operated, one by J. M. Nye & Co., which made last year 1,250,000 brick; the other by Ahline & Co.

Newspaper. The "Carver Free Press" was established in 1875 by W. R. Colton. In 1878, it changed hands and was enlarged in size. 1880 it was further enlarged to its present generous dimensions and in January, 1881, was purchased by the present owner, H. Muehlberg.

A. G. Anderson, a native of Sweden, was born on July 14, 1840. Came to America in 1855, and located in Carver, where he began attending school. In 1857 commenced clerking for G. A. Bucklin, remaining with him until going south to Louisiana in 1860. Returning in 1861 he enlisted the next year in Company H, Ninth Minnesota; was taken prisoner at Guntown, Mississippi, June 11, 1864, and remained in Andersonville prison until November 18, 1864; was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling in August, 1865. On returning he began clerking for E. Holms, and in 1872 began business with John Sundine; three years subsequently E. Holms was admitted as a partner. Mr. Sundine retired in 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Anderson disposed of his interest to his partner. In December of that year, however, he again started in business alone. Married in 1862 to Emma DeMers, of Carver. They have three children.

John Bloedel, one of the early settlers of Carver, is a native of Germany, born in 1834. Came to America in 1854, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which was his home only two years. Having learned the blacksmith trade in his native country, on coming to Carver in August, 1856, he opened a blacksmith shop which he kept in operation nineteen years. In 1875 started a restaurant and saloon, which he continued until 1879, then engaged in the mercantile trade. Miss Barbara Bastion became his wife at Carver in 1857, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Griffin. Mr. and Mrs. Bloedel were the first couple married in Carver. Of the six children born to them four are living.

C. A. Blomquist was born in Sweden, April 4, 1833. On coming to America he first located in Chicago, and in April, 1854, came to St. Paul. He remained until 1857 working at the carpenter's trade most of the time. In 1857 came to Carver, and soon after began steamboating which he followed until 1868, then bought the Planter's House, in which he still remains. Married in 1857

to Henrietta Swanson, who has borne him nine children, six of whom are living.

Christian Brastle, a native of Germany, was born August 8, 1845. Came to America in 1856 with some relatives who settled in Carver county on a farm. He remained with them until 1862, then enlisted in Company E, Sixth Minnesota; was honorably discharged at Ft. Snelling in 1865. Returning to Carver he began clerking, followed it eight years then engaged in business with M. J. Gunter. About six months later he began business with Mr. Bankson, his present partner. Anna E. Shoenmakers, of McLeod county, became his wife in 1867. Of the six children born to them three are living.

Charles D. Dauwalter is a German, born in 1833, came to America in 1850 and learned the trade of blacksmith at Sandusky, Erie county, Ohio, where he lived five years. Settled in Carver in 1857 and began working at his trade as a journeyman for John Bloedel. After remaining with him three years he in 1860 returned to Ohio. In 1861 he married Miss Elizabeth Lill and returned to Carver. This has since been his home. They have three children living and have lost two.

William A. Griffin, M. D., was born at Lee, New Hampshire, November 25, 1824. At the age of thirteen he was bound out for four years to work for his board and clothes. When seventeen years old he lost his father, and soon after began working for himself. He first worked on a farm seven months for sixty dollars, next on a farm seven months at ten dollars per month. In searching for work he was often compelled to walk long distances from town to town. He finally succeeded in getting a position in a tannery at twelve dollars per month, at Danvers, Massachusetts. His aim in life was to become a physician, and he determined to begin the study of medicine as soon as he could command five hundred dollars. Before this coveted sum was gained he was compelled to abandon his trade, which he did, and returned to his native town. He began attending the Durham Academy, and afterward taught until the fall of 1849, when he began the study of medicine at Roxbury, Massachusetts, with Dr. Nute; soon after studied with Dr. Ira Allen, who had charge of the hospital in the city almshouse at Roxbury. He remained with him three and one-half years, the last two years being assistant surgeon of that hospital. Finally, November 8, 1853, he graduated at Dartmouth College, receiving a diploma.

Subsequently he received one from the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and one from the Minnesota State Medical Society. Dr. Griffin was made a master mason at St. Paul Lodge, at Boston, in 1853. In January, 1854, he was appointed by Governor Clifford surgeon of the state almshouse at Munson, in which office he remained two years. After spending the summer of 1856 in Warrenton, Missouri, he came to Minnesota, and has since made his home principally in Carver. During the war he was examining physician of Carver county. He was also first justice of the peace of Carver, and has since been president of the village and town treasurer. Dr. Griffin has been twice married, the first time in 1855, to Mary A. Spencer, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, who died at Minneapolis in July, 1874, leaving three children: John, Josephine E. and William A., Jr. Miss Anna E. Worthley, of Brookline, Massachusetts, became his second wife.

Levi H. Griffin was born October 22, 1822, at Vassalborough, Kennebec county, Maine, and received a common school education. Learned the trade of blacksmith at Augusta, and on moving to Boston followed it there until 1849. He then made a trip to California via Cape Horn on the "Leonore." Returned in the fall of 1850, but made a second trip in the spring of 1851, returning the following fall. After spending one year in the mercantile trade in Boston he started for Minnesota, arriving at St. Paul in April, 1853; returning to Boston he brought back his family in June of that year, and established himself in the blacksmith trade. In February, 1854, in company with J. E. Fullerton, of St. Paul, Mr. Griffin visited Carver and purchased the town site of Axel Jorgensen, the first settler. October 25 of that year he moved his family to the new place and opened a store. He also kept a hotel, which, as well as his store, was well known by all the early settlers in this and adjoining counties. Mr. Griffin was appointed the first sheriff and assessor by Governor Gorman, and has held many important offices of the county, and minor offices in the town. At Boston, in 1847, he married Miss Eliza J. Torrey, who is still living; she has borne him nine children, seven of whom are now living.

C. A. Goetze, merchant, was born April 27, 1843, in Germany. He lived in his native country until 1858, receiving there the advantages of a common school education. He first visited Minnesota in June, 1858, and for one year worked on his father's

farm, in what is now Dahlgren township. The subsequent two and one-half years he was an apprentice to the boot and shoe trade, then worked at his trade six months. In 1863 he opened a shop for himself, and the next year added a stock of sale boots and shoes. Having since increased his stores, he now carries a large stock of general merchandise. Mr. Goetze was married in Carver county, September 27, 1863, to Miss Maria C. Hartung. Emma, George C. E., William, M. F., Alma, and Otto, J. C., are their living children; four have died.

E. C. Hartley, M. D., was born at Rockford, Illinois, August 24, 1855. At the age of nine years he was run over by a train, thereby losing his left leg. In 1875 he began studying medicine at the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, graduating therefrom with the class of '77. He then took a course at the Rush Medical College, finally graduating in 1879, from the Chicago Medical College. In July, of the same year, he became a resident of Carver, and has since practiced his profession here.

Berthold Hertz, a native of Baden, Germany, was born in 1830. In his native country he learned the shoemakers' trade, and came to America at the age of twenty-one. He remained in Buffalo, New York, one summer, then went to Cleveland, Ohio, making that his home one year. After working four years in the Lake Superior copper mines, he located on a farm in Carver county. In 1866 he purchased the brewery in Carver. At Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851, he was united in marriage with Anna Kronschnabel, who has borne him six children, of whom five are living.

Enoch Holmes, born September 13, 1828, is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. While quite young, accompanied his parents to Armstrong county, and soon after began clerking in a store at Rural Valley, remaining about six years. The subsequent eight years he clerked at Red Bank Furnace, then returned to his native city, and in 1857 came to Carver. He gave his attention at that time to merchandising, and has since been closely identified with the business interests of the town, although for the past few years he has been interested in milling at Minneapolis. In October, 1878, he moved to Minneapolis for the purpose of giving his children better educational advantages. Married in 1863 to Jeanette Kennedy, of this county. They have two children living and one deceased.

H. H. Holms was born November 25, 1847, in Norway. He came to America and to Carver in 1869; remained only a few months, then went to Minneapolis. In that city he made his home until August, 1876, then visited the exposition at Philadelphia, proceeding thence to visit the home of his childhood. He remained in Norway until the spring of 1877, and at that time returned to this country. He located again in Carver in 1878, and on arriving purchased a stock of general merchandise and started a store. He has since given his attention to his trade, carrying at present a stock of \$2,000.

P. A. Johnson, merchant, was born December 11, 1841, in Sweden. He came to St. Paul, Minnesota, September 23, 1852. In July, 1855 they removed to Carver county and have since resided here. Peter stayed with his parents until his enlistment, February 11, 1865 in company H, first Minnesota heavy artillery; was discharged at Fort Snelling in September of that year. Returning to the old homestead he remained until 1877 then moved to Carver village. In December, 1880, he purchased a stock of general merchandise of John Sundine. Miss Mary Johnson became his wife December 11, 1862. Of the eight children born to them three are living: George E., Lizzie A. and Josephine A.

Peter Johnson, farmer, is a native of Sweden, born November 29, 1828. He was engaged in farming in his native land until coming across to America in 1861. The same year he came to Carver county but remained only one winter. Removed to Washington county and remained there seven years, then settled on a farm of 120 acres in Carver on section 30. He has since given his attention to agriculture and has been quite successful; has added to his original farm seventy acres. Was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Ole. Hannah, Anna, John and Alfred are their living children.

Anton Knoblauch, for many years a resident of Carver, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born August 24, 1835. When 18 years of age he came to America and for two years lived in Ohio. Came to Minnesota and settled at Carver; has since made this his abiding place. For eight years he was employed as a clerk for E. Walton, then embarked in trade for himself, continuing for twelve years. He has since been interested in machinery and banking business. Married in 1864 to Miss Anna Johnson, of Carver, who has borne him four children; three of them are living.

Luis Larsen, proprietor Minneapolis Hotel, born July 13, 1843, is a native of Sweden. His youth was spent on a farm and in 1867 he came to America, and to Carver. For nine summers he worked wood barges on the Minnesota river and during the winter season was employed in the woods. In 1867 commenced working in a hotel in Carver, and in 1877 rented the Washington Hotel for three years. At the expiration of the term he erected his present house, the Minneapolis Hotel. February 6, 1877, Miss Christiana Holquist became his wife. Frank O. and John E. are their children.

Hermann Muehlberg, proprietor and editor of The Carver Free Press, was born in 1833 in Gross Floethe, Hanover, Germany. Immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1846. After learning the printers' trade in St. Louis Missouri, worked at his trade six years in Dubuque, Iowa. Came to Carver, June, 1856, and clerked in a store until 1860, then moved to his farm near Waconia. Served as county surveyor, county commissioner and in several town offices. In February, 1862, enlisted in company E, Fifth regiment; was soon after promoted to sergeant. In August, 1863, was promoted captain of company D, serving as such till the close of the war. He then removed to Wisconsin and there owned and edited the Pioneer and Wisconsin at Sauk City. He again located at Carver, January 1, 1881, and took possession of the Free Press. His marriage with Miss Clara Freese occurred at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1854. Albert, Clara, Hermann, Doratha, Elise, and Hermine are their children.

A. P. Peterson, of the firm of Holmes, Peterson & Co., was born in April, 1843, and is a native of Sweden. In 1858 he came to America, proceeding to Carver, Minnesota. Began learning the trade of tinsmith in 1860, at which he worked three years. He then spent two years in Minneapolis, and in 1866 returned to Carver, and worked at his trade four years longer. Engaged in the hardware and farm machine trade in 1870, in company with Mr. Hebeisen. This firm transacted business until 1880, when Mr. Peterson purchased the interest of Mr. Anderson, in the firm of Holmes and Anderson. At Minneapolis, in 1866, Miss Anna K. Swanson became the wife of Mr. Peterson. They have two daughters: Hattie A. and Ellen F.

F. Strache, proprietor of Temperance Hotel, was born May 4, 1818, in Prussia. Came to America in 1850, locating first in Wisconsin. He soon

after moved to Indiana, and there worked on a railroad until coming to Minnesota in 1855. Since that time he has been a resident of Carver county; he first located on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he lived until 1862. Removing to Carver he opened the Carver House, of which he was manager until 1876. He then built the Temperance House, the only strictly temperance house in the town. Married in Indiana, in 1853. Mary, William and Bertie are their living children.

Gust. Sunwall, wheat buyer, was born in 1852, in Sweden. Came to America in 1869, locating in Carver. Here he remained until 1872, engaged in clerking for John Dunn. He then moved to Walnut Grove and built the first house in the place; remained there in trade until 1874. Then went to St. Paul. For two years he was in the employ of R. Bardon, as wheat buyer, and in 1876 moved to Blakely. He was interested in the wheat trade at this place also until 1879, when he again located in Carver. His time is devoted to buying wheat; he has charge of all the elevators at this point. Married in 1878 to Anna E. Kelly, of Blakely. One son and one daughter gladden their home.

Frank Warner, attorney at law, born at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 27, 1831. He received a common school education which was supplemented by an attendance at the Jefferson Academy and Grand River Institute. Was admitted to the bar at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1854. The next year he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, but soon after moved to Shakopee and began the practice of law. He remained at Shakopee four years, and during the time was a member of the state constitutional convention from Scott county. In 1859 he located at Carver and has since practiced his profession at this point. In 1862 was elected county attorney, which office he held six years; elected judge of probate in 1877, serving as such one term. Married June 18, 1859, to Miss Jane Mitchell. They have four children living and have lost one.

CHAPTER LV.

SAN FRANCISCO CHANHASSEN LAKE TOWN DAHL-
GRÜN—WATERTOWN.

San Francisco is the south-eastern town of the county, and borders on the Minnesota river. The first white settlement is somewhat obscure, from

the absence of reliable dates. As near as can be learned, William Foster, two brothers named Bevens, Marvin White, William Sanford, Thomas Wells, Louis Stevenson and John Chilstrom came in 1854. Mr. Foster located near the Minnesota river in the eastern part of the town, and soon after had his claim laid off into town lots and started a town. He named his village San Francisco, after California's metropolis, and the town when organized took the same name. The county seat was located there in 1855, but changed to Chaska the following year, which served to retard the growth of the town. The flood of 1863 swept away the warehouse and several other buildings, and the town was abandoned. It is now owned by Henry Gehl as a farm. The Bevens brothers located near the mouth of the creek bearing their name. Sanford located in the south-west; he soon sold and took another claim. In 1863 he went to Idaho. Mr. Wells located on the south side of section 3, and was the first settler south of Bevens' creek. He remained a short time, then moved to Stillwater. Mr. White located in section 10, where he lived a number of years, then moved to St. Paul. He was the first chairman of the town board. Mr. Stevenson located on the east side of section 1. He moved to Kandiyohi county. Mr. Chilstrom joined him on the north, where he lived a number of years, when he moved to Minneapolis. His son, a boy about twelve years of age, was drowned while fishing at the rapids in the river fronting the village of San Francisco, which was probably the first death in the town. In 1855 the population increased rapidly. Mr. Bristol located in section 21 near the bank of the river, where he lived until his death in the fall of 1880. He established a ferry in 1877 near his place, which is still operated by his son. Mr. Hillstrom is still living in the town in section 8. He was one of the members of the first town board. Andrew Johnson located in section 9. Being a man of considerable means, he put up a good house, then returned to Massachusetts for his family. On his return trip, while coming up the Minnesota river by steamboat, and when a few miles below Chaska, he disappeared, and was never heard of afterward. Mr. Hogstedt and Mr. Arvidsen are still living in the town, John Swan in Carver, John H. Johnson in Hancock, and Mr. Nyberg in Minneapolis. Swan Johnson located in section 17, where his family now live. He became insane about 1865 and

killed his son, aged about twelve years, by cutting his head off with an axe. The deed was committed in Sibley county, about twelve miles from his home.

At organization San Francisco extended west, including what is now Hancock. In 1868 Hancock became a separate town. The meeting for organization was held May 11, 1858 at the warehouse of William Foster. Marvin White, moderator; P. A. Tietsort, clerk.

Thirty-seven votes were cast. Officers: Marvin White, chairman, Peter Thompson and John Hillstrom, supervisors; William Foster, assessor, John Dunn, collector; Patrick Duffy, overseer of poor; Edmund Bristol and John Hillstrom justices of peace, W. D. Munger and John Dibble, constables; July 7, Thomas Knott, assessor, vice William Foster, resigned.

1881. N. H. Johnson, chairman; James Anderson and C. J. Peterson, supervisors; August Burling, clerk; John Ahline, assessor; John Oleson, treasurer; John Oleson and A. P. Mellquist, justices of the peace; J. A. Oleson and A. P. Felt, constables. Mellquist failed to qualify as justice, and J. A. Oleson as constable.

This town voted August 6, 1864, a bounty of \$250 to each volunteer, and for this purpose bonds to the amount of \$5,044.13 were issued.

San Francisco village was laid out in 1854 on land owned by William Foster. In 1855 the first board of county commissioners held their meeting at this place as the county seat, and also the first meeting in 1856, after which they moved to Chaska for better accommodations. The buildings then consisted of a warehouse about forty feet long, one story, for transferring freight on account of the rapids, the store of Foster & Davis 20x25 feet, one and a half stories, and a few shanties uninhabitable in inclement weather. Such was the first county seat of Carver county.

St. Lawrence was laid out by William H. Stodder and Charles L. Pierson in November, 1856, and owned by them in company with S. B. Strait and Joseph DeCamp. It was situated partly in Scott and partly in Carver county, and filed for record December 13, 1856. This would-be city shared the fate of many similar enterprises of the day.

In 1859 Peter Thompson secured a ten year charter to operate a ferry across the Minnesota, and located it where the Carver and Jordan road crosses the river in section 7. Trouble and litiga-

town grew out of a transfer of the land to Andrew Andersson, in reference to the ownership of the ferry. This was finally adjusted, and Mr. Thompson sold the ferry until he sold to Peter Peterson, who still operates it.

The only mill in town is the Bevens creek mill, which was built in 1867, in section 2, by the managers of the St. Andrew Academy, of Danden. A very good business in ownership and property by which it is an entirely new affair, it has become a first class, south, central, and water power, and produces seventy-five barrels of patent flour per day.

A blacksmith shop is carried on by John Edburg, on section 2, built in the fall of 1876. A disused shop stands on the same section.

The first school in town was probably that taught in the winter of 1857-'8 by Levi Williams in a log building in the south-east quarter of section 20, with eighteen scholars. The school-house first built in 1866 on section 19 is still in use. The town has five school-houses; three log and two frame. A private school was also established by the Swedish element a few years since, which still continues holding about six weeks each year; school building in section 7.

In the winter of 1859 Rev. Ballentyne, Baptist, preached frequently at the house of John Hewett, in section 20; the Rev. Heath also preached during the same winter. No church organization resulted.

The San Francisco Methodist church was built in the winter of 1878-'9 at an expense of \$900, located near the center of section 10. The church was organized in 1878 with seven members. Services had been conducted for about two years previous to organization at private houses and at the school-house by Revs. Nelson and Palmquist. Services are at present conducted by Rev. Gulbrandson, who also preaches at Carver.

Present valuation of San Francisco real estate, \$175,324; personal, \$36,301. Population in 1880, 736.

Johan Almquist was born in 1841, and is a native of Sweden. Came to America in 1866, and the same year located in Carver county. He has since been a resident of the county, and has eighty acres of improved land in San Francisco township on section 5. He was married to Miss Mary Oleson in 1871. Five children have been born to them, two sons and three daughters.

A. J. Carlson was born April 20, 1837, in Sweden.

His father owned a grist and saw-mill, and taught his son the trades. In 1854 he came to America, locating soon in Illinois. About 1859 made a trip "out west" as far as the Platte river. Soon after, he returned to Illinois, and in 1860 came to Minnesota, and first located on school lands, but vacated them in the spring of 1861, and purchased eighty acres on section 7, San Francisco township. He then made another visit to Illinois, returning in the fall of 1861. On the 21st of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Minnesota, and served under General Sibley till the fall of 1863 then went South, where he was in active service until the close of the war. Was mustered out at Fort Snelling, August 24, 1865. In 1867 he was employed at the Beven's Creek mill, then a small mill with one run of stone. When the mill came into the possession of the Beven's Creek Mill Company, Mr. Carlson was elected secretary, and since that time has had principal control of the mill. He was appointed postmaster at East Union in 1873, and still retains the position. His marriage with Miss Maria Oleson took place in Carver county in 1865. Four sons and two daughters have been born to them; one little daughter died at the age of five years.

James Conlin was born in Ireland. Came to America in 1848, and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio; then moved to Lawrence county in that state, where he learned boiler-making. In 1856 came to Minnesota and pre-empted 160 acres in Sibley county, which he sold, and purchased eighty acres in San Francisco township; has since added to it by purchase, and now owns 217 acres. At the time of the Indian outbreak Mr. Conlin was living in Sibley county; they moved to Carver; then boarded Captain Houghten's boat and went to St. Paul, remaining until peace was restored. In 1855 Miss Ann Conboy became the wife of Mr. Conlin. Six sons and five daughters have been born to them, eight of whom are living.

John Edberg is a native of Sweden, born in 1829. He learned the blacksmith trade. Came to America in 1862, and the year following purchased his present farm, the north-west quarter of section 2, in San Francisco township. In 1877 he built a blacksmith shop on his place; has since given a portion of his time to the pursuit of his trade. In his native country, in 1852, he married Miss Mary Stena, who has borne him three sons and three daughters.

John A. Hillstrom was born in Sweden January

21, 1820. He learned the carpenter and cabinet trades and for nine years worked in an organ factory. He landed in Boston in 1848, and there spent five years working at his trade. In 1853 he went to Sweden. Returning in 1854 he came to St. Paul where he built the first house put up by a Swede; came to Carver county in 1855 and pre-empted in 1856. Since that time he has been a resident of the town; has at present a farm of 540 acres with 170 acres under cultivation. Mr. Hillstrom was a member of the first town board and has been largely identified with the political interests of the town and county since. In Boston May 25, 1854 he married Miss Elizabeth Johnson. They have four living children; one son died.

Hugh Hoy was born in Ireland, March 22, 1835. When a boy came to New York city. He then went to Highland county, Ohio, where he worked on a farm; purchased an outfit and for a number of years worked at draying at Hillsborough. In April, 1855, he came to Minnesota and during the year bought eighty acres in San Francisco township. He soon began improving his place and has since added to it until he owns 330 acres, one-half of which is under cultivation. Enlisted February 23, 1865, in company L, Second Minnesota cavalry, and was on the frontier on duty until discharged February 23, 1866. At Anoka, February 17, 1857, he married Miss Rose Kelly. They have ten children living; one daughter died.

John Olson was born March 22, 1838, in Sweden. Came to Carver county in 1855 and located on section 5 in San Francisco township, which has since been his home. He attended St. Ansgar Academy at Red Wing one winter also one term after its removal to East Union; for ten years has been justice of the peace, served four years as assessor and in 1881 was elected town treasurer. He has also held an interest in the Beven's Creek mill since it was erected in 1867, and at the formation of the company in 1879, he was elected its treasurer. In January, 1865, he enlisted in the First Minnesota heavy artillery and was discharged at Fort Snelling during the fall of the same year. His marriage with Christine Anderson took place in Carver county in 1860. Fourteen children were born to them, only four of whom are living: Johanna, Emily, Victor E., and Anna V.

John A. Olson, farmer, was born in Sweden, in 1847. Came to America with his parents in 1858. His father, Andrew Olson, purchased a farm in

section 5, San Francisco, on which they lived until 1868. On purchasing again, a portion of the land was in three different townships, Hancock, Dahlgren and San Francisco, the house being in Hancock. Mr. Olson lived with his father until his marriage with Miss Mary C. Hanson, of San Francisco township. He then lived in Dahlgren until purchasing his present farm in section 6 in 1877. The same year he built a house which he veneered with brick; was town supervisor in 1878. They have two sons and three daughters.

Andrew Wallen, a native of Sweden, was born June 28, 1835. Came to the United States in 1854 and worked in different parts of the country until enlisting from Carver in 1862 in company H, Ninth Minnesota; served until 1865; was in many of the leading conflicts, and was present at the execution of the thirty-eight Sioux Indians at Mankato. After being mustered out was married to Miss Mary Carlson and settled in San Francisco township. Here he has since resided; has served twelve years as chairman of the town board. Was one of the railroad commissioners to condemn lands for the Minneapolis and St. Louis "cut-off" in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Wallen have had eight children, three of whom died within three weeks of one another with diphtheria.

John Wallun was born in 1837 and is a native of Sweden. In 1862 came to Carver county and in 1865 purchased his present place in San Francisco township. He has been quite prosperous and has done much toward improving his place. Married in 1864, in Carver county, Miss Mary Peterson, who has borne him three sons and four daughters.

CHANHASSEN.

Chanhasseen is situated in the extreme north-eastern part of Carver county. The town is dotted here and there with beautiful lakes of clear water, the largest of which is Lake Minnewashta, in the north-western part. Its name is derived from two Indian words, Minnie, meaning water, and Wash-ta, meaning good. The banks of this lake are covered with natural groves, while on the shore in many places, particularly on the western side, are long stretches of sandy beach. Near the center of the town is Lake Hazeltine, so-called in honor of Miss Susan Hazeltine, who opened the first school in Carver county. Lakes Lucy and Ann, twin lakes in the north-eastern part of the town, were named after the wives of Burritt S. and William S.

Judd. Long lake lies east of these, and south of this is Lake Susan.

The first claim in Chanhasseen was taken up in section 35, township 116, range 23, by Joseph Vogel, where he settled in June, 1852. He was accompanied by his brothers, Frank and August, who remained with him until the next summer, when they returned to St. Paul. In August, 1852, Joseph Kessler settled on section 30, township 116, range 23, to whose sister, Miss Feronica Kessler, Joseph Vogel was married about July 15, 1854, this being the first marriage in Carver county. The first death that occurred in Chanhasseen was that of Cornelius Kirscher, in 1853.

In May, 1853, Arba Cleveland and George M. Powers, from Belchertown, Massachusetts, and H. M. Lyman and Joshua Moore, from Easthampton, Massachusetts, settled near the center of the town. Later in the same year J. Cathcart, George Galpin, Lemuel Griffin, James Ryan, William Tilton and Joshua Hillery settled in the same neighborhood, after which time the desirable land in the town was rapidly taken up.

In the fall of 1855 the first school in Chanhasseen and also the first in Carver county was opened at the house of Arba Cleveland, by Miss Susan Hazeltine. In a few weeks, however, her school was transferred to a new school building which had been erected on section 16. There are now seven district school-houses in Chanhasseen.

Charles Galpin preached the first sermon in Chanhasseen in June, 1854, at the house of H. M. Lyman. A Sunday-school was organized at the same time. After this services were held every two weeks in a grove near Mr. Lyman's place, as a branch of the Congregational church of Excelsior. In the fall of 1855 services began to be held in the school-house near George M. Powers' farm, where they were kept up for some years, when they were discontinued. The only church edifice in the town is St. Hubert Catholic church, situated on section 12, and built in 1873. This church was established in 1863.

In the spring of 1854 a post-office was established, H. M. Lyman being the first postmaster; he held the office for two years. In 1859 the post-office was abolished, since which time there has been none in Chanhasseen.

Chanhasseen is a strictly agricultural town, there never having been a store, mill, or manufactory of any kind within its limits. The early pioneers did their trading at a town on Lake Minnetonka

called Smithtown, but at the present time the people of Chanhasseen divide their patronage among all the neighboring towns.

The first meeting to provide for township organization was held by the people of township 116-23, May 11, 1858, in the school-house on section 16: Timothy McArty, moderator; and George M. Powers, Clerk. Officers elected: F. A. Renze, chairman; Timothy McArty and Stillman Reed, supervisors; George M. Powers, town clerk; Jos. Vogel, collector; D. W. Hull, assessor; Joseph Kessler and Wm. S. Judd, justices of the peace; Ferdinand Wirsching, overseer of the poor; John Ess and Wm. H. Trowbridge, constables; Jesse J. Sickler, George Galpin, William Sarver, and Martin M. Schneider, overseer of the four road districts. At the suggestion of Rev. H. M. Nichols it was voted to call the town Chanhasseen, which is an Indian word, signifying sugar-maple. The supervisors met June 7, 1858, and the assessment of the first poll road tax was voted. The only roads then in the town were an untraveled military road running to Fort Ridgely, and a road between Chaska and Excelsior, established in 1856, but immediately upon the organization of the town, roads were established in all directions.

In March, 1861, Chanhasseen was organized into a school district, and divided into seven sub-districts, and one hundred and fifty dollars appropriated for the hiring of teachers over and above what the town would get from the county.

In September, 1864, the town of Chanhasseen was called upon to furnish ten men as its quota to meet the call made by President Lincoln. At a meeting of the supervisors, September 22, 1864, it was resolved that the supervisors of Chanhasseen pay to each person who should volunteer to fill the quota of the town the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in town bonds, drawing seven per cent. interest. Soon after the rate of interest was raised to ten per cent. The amount raised on these bonds was \$2,833.

At the regular meeting held March 8, 1881, three hundred dollars were voted for building a town house.

1880—Valuation real estate, \$237,031; personal, \$40,224; population, 683.

Edwin Alldritt, a native of England, was born in 1844. He lived there until ten years old, then with his parents came to America, landing at New York. Soon after he moved to Illinois, remained there three years, then came to Carver county. The

father pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, and after selling eighty acres divided the remainder between his two sons, Edwin and Samuel, on which they have since lived. Edwin enlisted in 1861 in Company A, First United States sharpshooters; in 1863 was promoted to corporal in which position he served until the close of the war. During his service he participated in thirty battles without being wounded. His wife was Anna E. Mann, of Hennepin county; married in 1866. Four children have been born to them; all are living.

Samuel Alldritt, an Englishman by birth, was born in 1850. He was about three and one-half years old when his parents brought him to America. They landed in New York, then lived in Illinois three years. On coming to Carver county they settled in Chanhassen, and in the fall of 1855, pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres. After disposing of eighty acres the remaining eighty were equally divided between Samuel and his brother. They are both still residing on their farms. Some trouble was experienced during the Indian difficulties, but nothing serious.

John T. Aspden, constable of Chanhassen, is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1850. When a lad of six summers he came to Chanhassen with his parents and lived with them until 1877. He ran the farm for them until that time, then purchased one hundred and twenty acres in section 16, on which he now lives. His marriage with Miss Amelia Krainnig took place in 1877. They have had two children, one of whom is living; Charles R. died November 15, 1880.

James Aspden, a native of England, was born in 1840. Came to America with his parents in 1849. After a short stay in New York they removed to Palmer, Massachusetts, remaining only one year, however. They afterward visited Webster, of that state, then returned to Palmer and in 1856 settled in Carver county. His father purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Chanhassen, and at his death in 1872 James became possessor of the homestead, on which he now lives. In 1875 he engaged in general merchandising in Excelsior, continuing until 1879. He then returned to his duties on the farm. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Minnesota cavalry, serving until the close of the war.

Henry Aspden was born in England in 1837. Came to America and landed in New York September 19, 1849. For seven years he lived in

Thorndike, Hampden county, Massachusetts, where he attended college, also worked in a weaving establishment. From there he came to Chanhassen, where his father made a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. Henry again resumed his studies in the high school at Excelsior, and in 1860 taught his first term of school at Farmington. The following summer he engaged in the insurance business with marked success. He was elected the first assessor and treasurer of Chanhassen, and has served as town clerk and justice of the peace several times. June 7, 1880 he received injuries by being kicked by a horse, which nearly caused his death, and from which he has never fully recovered. He is interested in the Victor Wheat Heater Company. Miss Mary A. Wood became his wife in 1866, and has borne him one son and one daughter: Herbert H. and Ellen. In 1865 Mr. Aspden purchased 160 acres, and in 1873 purchased 120 acres more.

L. Crigler was born in Indiana in 1815. He devoted his early life to the blacksmiths' trade and farming. In 1854 he moved to Minnesota and purchased 105 acres in Chanhassen, on which he now lives. He has one of the most desirable places in Carver county, situated on the north bank of Lake Minnewashta. Mr. Crigler has been married three times. His first wife was Henrietta Anderson, married in 1836; she bore him two children and died in 1854. Elizabeth A. Jenkins became his wife in 1855; she died in 1867, leaving five children. Richard T., the only one surviving, is a promising young man of twenty-three years. One son was killed in the army at the battle of Fort Gibson. Mr. Crigler married Lucy Parker for his third wife in 1868.

Edward B. Harrison, a native of England, was born July 21, 1831. He remained at home until eleven years of age, then attended the graded school three years and was in the English navy as seaman. Coming to America he worked on the railroad in Indiana until 1854, then came to Minnesota. The first winter he and his wife spent in the pineries for R. P. Russell. The two summers following he worked on the first suspension bridge at Minneapolis. In 1855 he located his present property of 160 acres of timber land in Chanhassen township. Here he lived with his family in a rude log shanty suffering the hardships such as only pioneers realize. He now has in place of the shanty a fine residence and out buildings and owns 400 acres of land, 200 acres of which are in Henne-

pin county. He has been chairman of the board of supervisors for six or seven years, and in 1874 was a member of the legislature; is now member of the board of county commissioners. His marriage with Miss Hannah Richardson, of England, took place in 1855. Of their twelve children nine are living.

Alonzo D. Leach was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1835. When ten years old he moved with his parents to Chickopee, Hampden county, Massachusetts, and remained four years. While there he was made an orphan; then returned to Vermont and worked on a farm. Came to Minnesota in 1857 and settled at Excelsior. After working at the carpenters' trade two years he purchased eighty acres on which he lived about six years, then sold and bought thirty-two acres in sections 5 and 6; the next fall he added sixty acres by purchase. After selling forty acres he in 1876 bought 105 acres more on which he now lives. Mr. Leach has held several offices in the school board. His farm is an excellent one located on the west bank of Minnewashta lake. In February, 1864, he enlisted in company H, Ninth Minnesota and served until the close of the war. Married to Miss Rhoda Aldritt in 1859. Eight children have been born to them; three are dead.

W. X. Sigafos was born in 1824 in Ohio. For two years was drover in the Allegheny mountains, also learned the hatters' trade and worked on a farm. In 1853 he moved to Iowa and bought 240 acres of land in Poweshiek county. After a residence of fifteen years he sold his farm and purchased another in Missouri. There he lived thirteen years then arranged to trade his land, stock, buildings, farm machinery and household goods, in fact everything but clothing for the same, with a gentleman in Chanhassen. This has been his home since. During the war he was captain of a company of mounted riflemen in central Iowa. His wife was Miss Mary Drake, married in 1851. Eight children have been born to them.

O. F. Walter, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Vermont in 1842. His parents moved to Massachusetts when he was only two years of age. At the age of four years his parents died and he was taken to his native state and reared by an uncle. When sixteen years old he began working on a farm. He went to Canada when twenty years old and remained eight years. He then came directly to Chanhassen and rented a farm of Mr. Leach. In 1871 he purchased forty acres in section 7,

which he sold two years later and purchased his present farm of fifty-eight acres. In 1881 he erected a very commodious house. Catherine McSherry became his wife in 1861.

LAKETOWN.

Laketown is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and includes all of congressional township 116, range 24. The first settler in the town was Lenhart Breher. He came in April, 1853, and located in the south-east quarter of section 24, where he has since lived. About the same time came Paul Martel, and located in the north-west quarter of section 24, where he continued until his death a few years since.

Among other early settlers were Lorenz Webber, Martin and Lorenz Steger, John Pierson, Anton Keller, Andrew Riedele, Henry and Andrew Schraan, John Rau, Henry Gerdson, John Meier and step-son, Martin Schmidt, John Salter, Michael Diethelm, Peter Gregory, John Schmieg, John Neunsinger, Tobias Ottinger and Jacob Rudiger. The most of these men are still living in the town. Mr. Diethelm is now living in Shakopee, and Mr. Riedele in Chaska, where he keeps a hotel. Martin Steger served four years in the war, and died a few years since. Mr. Neunsinger died in Chaska in 1878. Mr. Rudiger died in 1865. Population is mostly German. A Scandinavian settlement in the north-west.

The meeting for organizing under the name of the town of Liberty was held at the house of Merritt Green, in section 1, May 11, 1858. The record of the meeting being lost, a full account of it cannot be given.

Officers elected: John Groetsch, chairman; Henry Wetzig and Frederick Reitz, supervisors; Andrew Bergquist, clerk; John G. Maetzold, collector; Charles Kaufmann, assessor; Henry Wetzig, overseer of poor; John Groetsch and Joseph Schaaf, justices of the peace, and Henry Schwartz, constable.

Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested from the fact that comparatively few of the electors of the newly formed town were present at the meeting for organization, and another meeting was called to be held at the house of Henry Wetzig in section 21, June 12 following. At this meeting a vote was taken approving the acts of the meeting held May 11, and another taken changing the name of the town to Laketown. The name was suggested by John Salter, and

adopted as appropriate from the fact of there being so many lakes in the town.

To stimulate the enlistment of soldiers to fill out the quota of the town whenever called upon for troops during the war with the South, a bounty of \$250 was voted to each person enlisting from the town. Taxes collected upon the property of soldiers then in the field, to raise these bounties, were refunded to their families.

The first school in the town was taught by John Groetsch during the winter of 1859 at his residence in section 29. It was a double log structure, one and a half stories. He had about twenty scholars. Mr. Groetsch taught there several terms, when a log school-house was built in the south-east quarter of section 29, in what is now district number 20. This building was subsequently burned, and a frame erected in its place. There are now six school-houses in the town, all frame, and furnished with plain seats excepting the one in number 16, which has patent seats.

In the spring of 1855 a large party of Scandinavians settled in the north-west part of the town, along and near the eastern shore of Clearwater lake. Their pastor, F. O. Nelson, came with them, and their religious services were the first in the town. They were conducted in a bark shanty on John Anderson's claim in the south-east quarter of section 7. Several families were living in it at the time. Services were thus conducted in the shanties of the settlers until the following summer, when a log church was built in section 7 near the east shore of Clearwater lake. This building is still in use. The church organization took place at Andrew Peterson's house in August, 1855, with eleven members. Present pastor, John Fogolstrom.

A cemetery was established on land deeded by Andrew Bergquist in section 18, a few rods east of the church. The first person buried in it was Peter Swenson, of Waconia, buried in 1859.

Catholic services were held by Father Bruno in 1856 at the house of Michael Diethelm, in section 13. They were conducted there about a year, when the congregation called St. Victoria was established and a log church was built in the same section. This building was used until 1870, when the present fine brick structure was erected at a cost of \$7,000. The present pastor is Rev. Father Ambrosius, who resides at Chaska.

A parochial school is taught in connection with the church. A new building for this purpose was

erected just south of the church in 1877. The cemetery is located just north of the church.

The Laketown Moravian church was organized October 31, 1858, at the house of John Holtmeier in section 11, by the Rev. Martin Erdmann. For about two years previous to that time services were conducted at his house by different denominations, among them Lutheran services by Rev. A. C. Heyer. In 1860 a log church was built on land deeded by Mr. Holtmeier, which was used until 1878, when a fine brick church was built near the old site at a cost of \$2,500. The present membership is seventy-four.

A cemetery is located in the plat of land owned by the church. The first person buried in it was Mrs. Frederick Klatt, in May, 1861.

Zoar Moravian church was organized about the same time as the above, and by the same minister. Their meetings were held at the house of Mr. Rudiger in section 33, until their church was built in 1863. The lot embraces two acres of land in section 32, deeded by Theodore Rudiger. When organized the church had about ten members; present pastor Rev. Theodore Sonderman. Attached to the church lot is a cemetery. The first person buried in it was the wife of Fritz Rudiger, in the fall of 1856, being one of the first persons that died in the town.

The first white birth in the town, also in the county, was that of John Breher. He was born in August, 1854, and was the son of Lenhart Breher.

The first post-office in the town was Scandia. It was established in the fall of 1858; Andrew Bergquist, postmaster, and the office located at his house in section 18. It was discontinued about 1870, and its business transferred to Waconia.

Oberle's Corners post-office was established in 1859, with Fritz Oberle postmaster, and the office located at his house near the town line in section 34. The office is now about a mile further north and the postmaster is Anton Keller.

Laketown post-office was established in 1860, John A. Salter postmaster, and the office located at his house in section 14. Mr. Salter still continues to hold the office.

1880—Valuation of real estate, \$235,918; personal, \$39,610; population, 1,056.

John Etzell was born November 4, 1832, and is a native of Bavaria. Came to America in 1848; located in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; remained there employed by his uncle in a saw-mill, until

coming to Minnesota. He settled in Young America, Carver county, in 1854, remaining six years. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Second Minnesota infantry, serving until mustered out in August, 1865. He was twice wounded. Returned to Young America in 1865, the same year was united in marriage with Mrs. Magdalena Jetzer, who had two children. Soon after Mr. Ezzell settled in Laketown, Carver county and opened a saloon. Here he has since resided and in 1877 built the "Farmers' Home." Mr. and Mrs. Ezzell are the parents of five children.

Jacob Kern, proprietor of Centennial Lake House, was born in Philadelphia, in 1843. For six years he was a dairyman, and afterward was proprietor of the Washington Hotel. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Pennsylvania volunteers; passed through the first battle of Bull Run and was honorably discharged in the summer of 1862. Came to St. Paul in 1876 and the same year settled in Chaska. He built his present hotel in Laketown, situated on the banks of Centennial lake, and opened it May 1, 1877. Since that time he has been its proprietor. April 28, 1863, at Philadelphia, his marriage occurred. Of the four children born to him, only one is living; Paul, aged 12 years.

Mathias Mason, a native of Prussia, was born July 26, 1837. Came to America in 1852, proceeding to Detroit, Michigan. While living in that city his mother died during a cholera epidemic. He afterward went to Chicago, where he lived until about one year before the war. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois infantry, Company I, and served until the close of the war. Participated in many of the principal conflicts. Since the war he has resided in Minnesota, and for the past ten years has made his home in Chaska.

Michael Mergen was born January 25, 1825, in Prussia. Worked on a farm and at the weaver's trade. Came to America in 1856, and settled on a farm in Hennepin county. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Minnesota, and was honorably discharged for disability in February, 1865. During service he contracted a disease from which he has never fully recovered. In 1867 he settled in Laketown and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, has since sold forty acres. In 1849 he married Margareta Becker, who died in 1858. In 1862 he married Ida Kerelmer. Two children have been born to them.

Frank, the oldest, died at Fort Snelling in 1864; William is living. Mr. Mergen has three children by his first wife.

F. Ernst Poppitz was born in the kingdom of Saxony in 1822. Came to America in 1849, landed in New York, then went to Wisconsin and settled about ten miles north of Milwaukee. He started and carried on a brick yard, and traveled through the western states. Came to Carver county in 1856, and settled in Laketown, making a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. The next year he opened a saloon, general merchandise store and hotel, and in connection carried on his farm. In 1879 he built one of the finest barns in the county. He married in 1849 Miss Augusta Hanschel, who has borne him eight children, six of whom are living.

John A. Salter, a native of Germany, was born in 1829; at fourteen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade. Came to America, landing in New Orleans in 1846, then went to Cincinnati; went to Iowa in 1853 and purchased forty acres and made a claim of eighty acres, but in 1854 he came to Minnesota, settling with his family in Laketown, on the north-east quarter of section 14. Enlisted in August, 1864, in Company A, Third Minnesota, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865. His wife was Sophia Hartmann, married at Laketown in 1859. They have nine living children.

Rev. D. Z. Smith was born June 21, 1821, in Georgia. When seven years old he left with his parents for North Carolina where he received the greater part of his education. He finally entered the Moravian Theological College at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in June, 1841. Immediately after he received a call as missionary to the Cherokee Indians, in Indian Territory, which he accepted and remained eight years. He afterwards received in 1850 a call to visit the different Indian tribes west of the Mississippi with a view to organizing missions. In 1854 went as missionary to the Delaware Indians, in Kansas, the mission being located where the city of Leavenworth now is. While a judge of election November 29, 1854 he was shot at and narrowly escaped assassination by a mob of Missourians who tried to overturn the election. In 1862 was appointed home missionary and stationed at Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota, remaining there until 1867; was well known as justice of the peace. After an interval of three years he was

appointed Moravian minister at Chaska, which position he filled until 1873 then in consequence of ill health removed to North Carolina. During the first four years he was Moravian minister at Friedburg, afterwards until 1880 officiated in the same capacity at Bethabara, noted as the first settlement of Moravians in the south. In 1880 settled in Laketown, and is now on the list of retired clergy but still is unofficially engaged in the various churches in the county. His marriage with Miss E. B. Kummer took place in 1845. She died the year following leaving one daughter, Mary G. His second marriage was with Miss G. Spaugh in 1848, who died the same year. His present wife was Miss E. A. Recksecker, married in 1852. Five children have been born to them.

Rev. Theodore Sonderman is a native of Cape Town, South Africa, and son of Rev. C. S. Sonderman, who was a Moravian missionary. Theodore was sent to Germany when only seven years of age, to be educated. He attended a college in Saxony from which he graduated in 1849. In 1852 he was appointed as Moravian missionary to the West Indies. While there he married Miss Emily Thust, in 1855. They returned to Germany in 1869 on account of the declining health of his wife. The same year he accepted an appointment as pastor of a German Moravian church of New York and remained in the discharge of his duties until removing to Wisconsin in 1877. Settled at Green Bay as pastor of the Moravian German church and remained in charge until 1879, then assumed his present charge of the Zoar church in Laketown. Mr. and Mrs. Sonderman are the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living.

DAHLGREN.

The settlement of what is now Dahlgren began in 1854, and that year a large number located within its limits. Among the earliest were Nels Alexanderson, Rev. Ole Paulson, Ole Hendrickson, Peter Klevin, Philip Siegel, J. D. Skone, Arne Arneson, Charles Luedloff, George Guettler, William Freukes, John Bandomer and son, Charles Nickel, Henry Kemkes, Hermann Miller, Peter Buttendorf, Ferdinand Stracher, Diedrich Lenzen, Charles Gebhart, Gottlieb Baer, Jacob Beihoffer, Michael Eichelmiller, William Glitschka, Frederick Henning, Jacob Schlicker, Horace Bryant, Luke Noyes, John Preiss and others. About half of this number have either died or moved from the town. Mr. Beihoffer is living in Chaska, and Mr. Buttendorf

now lives in Carver. Ferdinand Stracher came in 1855 and located in section 17. He soon after opened a saloon and entertainment house, it being the first of the kind in the town. He subsequently moved to Carver. Mr. Gebhart located on the west side of section 12, where he opened a store, which he kept several years, it being the first store within the present limits of the town. He was killed in 1866 at Chaska by the falling of a scaffold upon which he was at work. Mr. Schlicker located in section 1, and built on his farm the first brick house in the town.

Dahlgren did not come into existence as a separate organization when the towns of the county were first formed in 1858. April 21, 1863, agreeable to petition, that part of Chaska and Carver included in township 115, range 24, was formed into a new town called Liberty. Accordingly the legal voters met April 5, 1864 at the house of Fritz Anton, in section 16, for organization. John M. Troll, moderator; Charles J. Sorenson, clerk; Peter Buttendorf, Franz Schirmer and Nels Alexanderson, judges of election.

First officers: Charles Luedloff, chairman, Henry Paulson and Charles Aue, supervisors; Julius Wolf, treasurer; Paul Wolf, town clerk; John D. Skone, assessor; Charles J. Sorenson and John M. Troll, justices of the peace; Ernest Goetzen and Michael Hesse, constables. April 14 Charles J. Sorenson was appointed clerk of the board; Philip Siegel, treasurer; Adolph Hesse constable, in place of the elected officers who resigned.

May 9, 1864, the name of the town was changed from Liberty to Dahlgren, at the suggestion of the state auditor, in honor of our distinguished admiral, because the name Liberty had already been appropriated by another town in the state.

The first marriage was that of Burns Aslakson and Mary Paulson, June 15, 1855, at the house of Swan Goodmanson. Among the first deaths were those of Katie Preiss and Michael Eichelmiller; the former occurred October 28, 1857, and the latter soon after.

The first school, with twenty-five scholars, was taught during the winter of 1857 by Charles Herzog at the house of Jacob Beihoffer in the north-west quarter of section 1. The school-room was upstairs in a story and a half log house. The town now has seven school-houses, four frame, two of logs and one brick. A school is also taught in the German Reform church.

August 13, 1864, this town made its first appro-

priation for war funds by voting to each volunteer \$300 and exemption from the tax by which the fund was raised. Nearly \$8,000 were paid in bounties.

Present chairman of town board, A. P. Nord; clerk, Herrmann Miller.

Dahlgren post-office was established in February, 1872. John Lorfeld, postmaster. The office was located at his house in section 16, on the Carver and Glencoe road, where it still remains, with Lorfeld postmaster.

East Union post-office was established in April, 1873, on section 35, and first called Bevens Creek; A. J. Carlson, postmaster. In the fall of 1873 it was removed to its present location. In 1875 the office received its present name. Carlson is still postmaster.

Dahlgren station was established in 1872.

Mills—John Lorfeld built in 1859 a saw-mill on Carver creek. This was the first mill in town, and was operated about ten years. A second, built in 1860 by Griffin & Hartman on section 23, was soon abandoned. A grist-mill, built in 1861 by Hans Erickson, on section 22, was of short duration. The grist-mill of Philip Siegel, built in 1876 on section 23, still continues. It has three run of stone, combining water and steam power.

Stores—Charles Gebhart's store, previously mentioned, was the first, opened in 1854. Lagerstrom, Skog & Co. opened a store in 1873 in the southwest of section 35, now owned by Mr. Lagerstrom, and conducted by his son.

East Union Scandinavian Lutheran church—Services were first held as early as the spring of 1855 by Rev. P. A. Sedestam. Rev. Peter Carlson was appointed the first local pastor in the fall of 1858, continuing until the fall of 1880. At present occasional services are held, but the church has no pastor. St. Ansgar Academy, now located at St. Peter, was located here at one time under the auspices of this church. The first church was built in 1856; the present brick edifice was built in 1866 at a cost of \$6,000.

Norwegian Lutheran—Services were held at an early day by Rev. Laur Larson, Rev. R. B. Mus and Rev. Johnson, of St. Peter. Rev. Larson organized the church. Services were first held in private houses, but afterward in the newly erected school-house of district number 4. Rev. Christopher Hoff is the present pastor. A cemetery belonging to this organization is located in section 29.

The German Reformed church was built in 1873 on the farm of Diedrich Lenzen. He subsequently deeded the lot with two acres of land to the church, and a small cemetery was attached. Religious services had been previously maintained. Services have been somewhat irregular. First pastor, Rev. Kuhlen; next Rev. Lorenz Ziegler; last, Rev. William Kohler, whose charge ended March, 1881.

Lutheran—Services were conducted by the Lutherans at the house of Michael Preiss, in section 14, as early as 1857, continuing for several years irregularly.

Cemeteries—A Catholic cemetery containing one acre was established in 1869 in section 24, near the town line. An adopted child of Jacob Buehe, buried that year, was the first burial. The Lutheran cemetery was established in the northwest quarter of section 14 in 1857. Katie Preiss, whose death has been mentioned, was the first buried here.

Assessed valuation, 1880: Real estate, \$276,752; personal, \$39,382. Population, 1,220.

Arne Arneson, born October 12, 1832 is a native of Norway. Went to Quebec, Canada at the age of twenty-one. Thence he went to Chicago and for one year he was a sailor on Lake Michigan, then came to St. Paul. He first visited Dahlgren in 1854 and the next year located on his farm. At Fort Snelling he enlisted in company B, Third regiment, under Captain Gregg and served three years. He was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling in June, 1865. His wife was Christiana Jacobson, Married January 11, 1865. Of these seven children born to them six are living.

B. Aslakson, born October 6, 1830, is a native of Norway. Came to America in 1850 and spent five years in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan; came to Minnesota in 1855. Was enrolled in company H, Ninth Minnesota under Captain Baxter and served three years. Was in the battle of Guntown, Mississippi; taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville prison ten months; was exchanged at Big Black, Mississippi, before Vicksburg. Since locating at Dahlgren he has been chairman of the board of supervisors one year and supervisor one year. Married July 8, 1855 to Mary Paulson, who has borne him five children.

Ernst F. Goetze, born May 6, 1839, in Prussia, Germany. Lived there until eighteen years of age and in 1857 came to America. He is now farming and is druggist of the Homeopathic so-

ciety which was chartered in 1870. Elizabeth Kloss became his wife in 1864 and has borne him seven children; six are living.

J. A. Lagerstrom was born in Geneva, Illinois, December 28, 1855. His father, a blacksmith, came to Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1861, his son with him. In 1873 he settled on a farm in Dahlgren township, near Carver. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile business at East Union and was appointed postmaster, though still superintending his farm. J. A. is now in business at that place and serves as assistant postmaster. Married June 13, 1880, to Miss Hannah Anderson.

Andrew Larson, a native of Sweden, was born in September, 1846. When ten years old he came with his father, Swan Larson, to Carver county and located on a farm on section 34. In 1863 enlisted in company C, Hatch's battalion; was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling after three years of service. During the expedition against the Indians to Devils lake all their horses were lost between Fort Abercrombie and Pembina. Mr. Larson married Miss Hannah Larson January 15, 1873. She has been in this country about twenty years; has borne her husband three children.

Swan Larson, born February 14, 1815, is a native of Sweden. For forty-one years he lived in his native country as a farmer and came to Carver county in 1856. He lives on section 33 which was nearly unsettled at that time. Married in 1845 to Miss Mary Swanson. Eleven children have been born to them five of whom are living.

Charles Luedloff was born September 3, 1825, in Prussia. From 1844 to 1847 he was a soldier belonging to the Prussian engineer corps, in which he served as corporal. He came to America in 1853, settling the same year in Texas; arrived in Minnesota October 7, 1854 and settled on section 21, Dahlgren township. Mr. Luedloff is a man of prominence in the German Homeopathic society of Carver county, being the first in organizing it. The twenty-first anniversary of its organization was celebrated March 2, 1881. September 7, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Dunin who has borne him seven children.

Herrmann Miller, a native of Germany, was born in 1822. Came to America in 1848, and to St. Paul in 1852, where he lived two years. He then took a claim of 160 acres in Dahlgren township and on which he has since resided. During the years 1866 and '67 he was town clerk and has since then held nearly all the town offices. Amelia

Rudiger became his wife in 1855. She was born September 21, 1822. Their living children are Marie S., John H., Henry E., and Selina A. Franklin, who was born in 1857, died December 15, 1875.

John D. Skone is a native of Sweden, born in 1833. He acquired a common school education, and on the 10th of August, 1852, he arrived at Boston. Thence he went to Dunkirk, New York. Two years later he came to Minnesota and settled on section 26, Dahlgren township; has been assessor, town supervisor, collector and justice of the peace. July 3, 1854, he was united in marriage with Annette Benson. Four children have been born to them, all are living.

Elias Swanson was born in Sweden, where he lived thirty-six years. Came to America in 1862 and enlisted August 21 of that year in Company H, Ninth Minnesota, and served until the close of the war. In 1848 he married Miss Mary Swanson. They are the parents of six children, all of whom are living.

Nils Thompson, one of the town supervisors of Dahlgren, was born April 14, 1835, in central Norway. In 1855 he came to Carver county, locating on a farm on section 27, Dahlgren township, the next year. Enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Minnesota, under Captain Buck, now of Henderson. Since the war he has devoted his time to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. Has been town supervisor for three years. February 28, 1859, he married Miss Mary Brown, who has borne him nine children, eight of whom are living. She died in 1880. Mr. Thompson's second wife was Mrs. Julia Munter, *nee* Arneson. They have three children.

William Whitehill is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born May 21, 1840. Came to this country in 1852 with his father and settled in Saratoga county, New York. In 1855 William moved to Canada. In 1862 he came to Minnesota from Iowa for the purpose of enlisting in a Minnesota regiment. Was enrolled August 18, 1862, in Company H, Seventh infantry, under the command of Captain Gilfillan. Returned from the South and participated in an expedition against the Indians, in the battles of Wood Lake, Dead Buffalo Lake and Stony Lake. He resigned in January, 1865. Mr. Whitehill has visited thirty-two different states since coming to America. October 20, 1870, he married Miss Mary Thompson, of New Orleans, Louisiana, who has borne him three children, only

one is living. Mr. Whitehill is now employed as school teacher.

WATERTOWN.

This town is situated in the northern part of Carver county, and had, in 1880, a population of 1,318; real estate valuation of \$227,255 and a personal property assessed at \$64,982.

The settlement of Watertown began in 1856 with John Buhler, Dr. Benedict Lehman, Seraaphim Kempf, Anton Sunie, D. F. Iustus, B. F. Light, J. P. Miller, George Mapes and Edward F. Hainlin. The larger portion of the town was settled in 1857; among the comers of that year were A. J. Brown, J. P. Hendricks, P. O. Johnson, C. Kohler, H. Tesch, Frederick Hamann, August Krause, George Goetzmann, Peter Monson, J. Tesch, J. P. Akins.

Celestine Kohler, son of C. Kohler, who made a claim on section 29, was probably the first child born in the town; his birth occurred January 3, 1857. P. O. Johnson and Josephine H. Brown, whose wedding took place on Christmas day, 1857, were the first to marry.

A son of Mr. Thomson, who lived on section 2, was drowned in Oak lake in the summer of 1857, said to be first death in the town.

The first election was held at the store of E. F. Lewis in the village of Watertown, on the second Tuesday in April, 1858; officers elected: E. F. Lewis, chairman and justice of the peace; L. M. Green and George Milligan, supervisors; Edward F. Hainlin, town clerk; Nicholas Rogers, assessor; J. A. C. Flood, treasurer; Ira D. Kingsley, justice; John Cole, constable.

In 1862 the sum of \$3,000 was raised by subscription to pay bounties to soldiers; the amount was \$250 per man. The following year bonds to the amount of \$900 were issued to fill the quota of the town, allowing \$300 to each man who enlisted.

Watertown village was surveyed and platted in 1858, on land owned by C. Lewis, in sections 9, 4, 5 and 8, on the banks of the Crow river. February 26, 1877, the village was incorporated, and G. Schlepke, J. A. C. Flood and Peter Campbell were appointed to conduct the first election. The first officers were: J. A. C. Flood, president; W. P. Japs, S. P. Kohler, E. Moers, council; C. G. Halgren, recorder; C. Kohler, treasurer; Walter St. John, justice; A. Kenwanz, marshal.

Watertown postoffice was established in 1857, with E. F. Lewis in charge; in 1861 J. A. C. Flood

was appointed, and held the office until 1877; and since then C. G. Halgren has been the postmaster.

The village has three general stores, one hardware, two drug stores, two confectioneries, two meat markets, a plow factory, bell foundry, grist mill, saw mill, three wagon shops, four shoe shops, one brewery. There are also three hotels, one of which conducts a stage line to Delano.

There is an organized fire department with an engine; three churches and two societies, freemasons and Druids.

The Watertown Plow Company was organized in 1870 and located shops on Lewis street. The firm of Japs and Barnick did repairing and general wagon making business until 1875, when new shops were built and the business greatly enlarged. The firm is now Japs Bros. & Barnick. Eleven men are employed; sales reach 1,000 plows and 200 cultivators per year. They also manufacture a sulky plow.

Watertown bell foundry was established in 1864 by W. Bleedorn. This is the only stock bell foundry in the state, and turns out annually from 3,000 to 5,000 bells.

The first saw-mill in Watertown was built by Alexander Mower in the fall of 1856 on the east side of the river; after two changes E. F. and I. I. Lewis took possession of the mill, and in 1859 moved it to the west side of the river near its present situation and erected a grist-mill, which they run in connection with it; this mill had a capacity of forty barrels per day. In 1865 Lienan & Dressler came in possession of the entire mill property. In 1870 Mr. Dressler sold his interest to C. H. Lienan, brother of the other member of the firm. In 1874 the mills were burned, and that year C. H. Lienan sold his interest to George Roescheise. The mills were rebuilt in 1875 by Lienan & Roescheise at a cost of \$8,000. The capacity is sixty barrels per day. The power was steam entirely until 1878, when the river was dammed at a cost of \$6,000, and since that time water power has been used part of the year. In 1880 the mills were again burned, and at once rebuilt, but were separated from each other. The present grist-mill cost \$8,000, and can produce seventy-five barrels of flour per day. The saw-mill cost \$2,000 and has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day.

Watertown brewery was built in 1865 by Jacob Dietz, deceased. In 1872 John Beges married

the widow of Dietz, and conducted the business until 1875, when F. Luders bought the property and still carries on the business.

The first Catholic church in Watertown was built in 1863 by Father George, at a cost of about \$1,000. At that time the membership numbered about eighty families. Previous to the erection of the church, services were held at the house of Napoleon Steinmartz. In 1876 a new frame church was erected at a cost of \$5,000, under the direction of Father Weisler. The present membership numbers one hundred families. The Catholic church cemetery was established about 1861.

Watertown Lodge No. 50 of A. F. and A. M. was instituted October 25, 1865 with eight charter members and the following officers: Isaac I. Lewis, W. M.; N. C. Richardson, S. W.; L. D. Freeman, J. W.; S. D. Grant, secretary; Caleb Lewis, treasurer. The lodge worked under a dispensation from January 26, to October 25, 1865. There are at present thirty-eight members.

Franklin Grove No. 2, of United Ancient Order of Druids was instituted by dispensation March 2, 1868, and chartered in August 1868 with the following members: William Dressler, M. F. Lienan, Henry Hagermann, Ferdinand Dressler, Celestine Kohler, Henry Schramm, Henry Geiser, Frank Brebec, Vingens Heck, Louis Brandt and Egidius Moers. First officers were: William Dressler, N. A.; M. F. Lienan, W. A.; Frank Brebec, secretary. Present members, sixteen.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church, on section 13, was organized in 1868 by Rev. John Horst. A log church was built that year at a cost of \$200. Previous to the erection of the church services were held at the school-house on section 14. Seventeen families were connected with the church at organization and at present there are twenty. Rev. William Fredrich, of Waconia, holds semi-monthly services.

In the fall of 1859 a frame school-house was erected in the village of Watertown and W. P. Buck taught there the first school in the township the following winter. A school, however, was taught in section 21 the same winter by Alpha Cox of Watertown village. There are six school buildings in the town, four frame and two log.

The cemetery on sections 5 and 8 was reserved as a public burial ground when the village of Watertown was platted in 1858. The first burial therein was that of a chairmaker named Watson who lived in the village. He died in 1859.

Oak lake, situated mostly in section 11 is one and a half miles long and about one and a fourth miles wide with about nine miles of shore, most of which is high and gravelly. It is well stocked with fish and has two islands in it affording fine pleasure grounds.

Swede lake is about one and one-half miles long and a mile wide with about five miles of shore. The water is clear and affords fine fishing.

Frank Acker was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1834. When fourteen years old he came with his parents to Michigan; remained until 1857 then went to Illinois. In the meantime he acquired a knowledge of the carpenter trade. Enlisted in 1863 in Company B, 20th Illinois; served until the close of the war. He then settled in Ohio until 1869 when he came to Minnesota. After living two years in Victor township, he spent two years in Watonwan, then came to Watertown where he has since engaged in the pursuit of his trade. He has served as justice of the peace, and in March, 1881, received the appointment of town recorder. Miss Angeline Doyle became his wife in 1864. Fred, Grace, Francis, and Lena M. are their children.

Jonas P. Akins, a native of Sweden, was born in 1837. Came to America in 1851, settled in Pennsylvania and lived there until 1857. Came at that time to Carver county and remained four years then run on a boat on the Mississippi river for three years. Enlisted in Company L, First Minnesota heavy artillery, and after serving six months was discharged on account of ill health. He came to Watertown, and has since given his attention to farming. Was elected to the state legislature in 1876; was county commissioner two years and chairman of the town board of supervisors four years; has also been justice of the peace for seven years past. Married Miss Josephine Oberg in 1864. She died July 28, 1880, leaving four children: Edwin, Selma, Lillie and Lamella.

John All was born in New York in May, 1831. When a child his parents removed to Summit county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and in 1854 went to Cass county, Indiana. Soon after he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and the next year to Watertown which has since been his home. He was first employed by the firm of Flood & Dow and later by Lewis Brothers, continuing in their employ five or six years. He then began teaming between Minneapolis and Watertown, which he fol-

lowed four years. He was afterwards in the employ of Flood & Van Horn and in 1875 began the well auger business, and has since given his attention to it. In 1855, in Ohio, he married Miss Harriet Rice who died in October, 1871. Frank, Charles E., Ellen M., and Perry G., are their children.

Frank A. Barth, son of C. Barth, is a native of Germany, born in 1852. When only two years of age he came to America with his parents and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1856 they moved to Wright county, Minnesota, remaining until 1865. Came to Watertown; the father engaged in the general merchandise business until 1870, during which time Frank was his clerk. He afterward clerked for Fuller & Simpson, of Minneapolis, two years, then three years in the store of Peter Campbell, of Watertown. After attending the State University a short time, he in 1875 embarked in general merchandising with Mr. Dressler as partner. He was united in marriage in 1880 with Miss Annie Schwertz. They have one child, George F.

Frederick Barnick, a native of Prussia, was born in 1841. He learned the blacksmith trade and followed it three and one-half years. He then served in the Prussian army the same length of time, after which he returned again to his trade. In 1866 he entered the army; served nine months in the war with Austria. Came to America in 1867; locating in Carver county, Minnesota. He engaged in the general blacksmithing business for two years, then in company with Mr. Japs built a plow factory in Watertown, and has since given his attention to that branch of industry. His wife was Miss Margaret Melish, married in 1871. They have an adopted child, George F.

William Bleedorn, a native of Germany, was born in 1835. Came to America in 1853, and for ten years lived in Wisconsin. He enlisted in 1863 in Company E, First Minnesota infantry; served until the expiration of his term. Returning he located in Watertown; was one of the town supervisors three years and town treasurer two years. While living in Wisconsin he learned the bell-making trade, which he still pursues. Married Miss Minnie Shroder in 1857. Seven children: Louis, Henry, Emil, Willie, Oscar, Saleva and Ernest.

John Buhler, one of the earliest settlers of Watertown, is a native of Switzerland, born in 1822. Learned the carpenter's trade and followed it un-

til coming to America in 1847. His home was in Ohio, then in Indiana until 1854 when he came to Minnesota, locating in Benton, Carver county. In 1856 he pre-empted the farm on which he has since lived and which took in what is now the village of Helvetia. It was he who laid out the site and named the town. Here he started a small store which he kept about two years. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota battalion; served until the close of the war. He has been justice of the peace three years, and has held other town offices. His marriage with Miss Catherine Reiman took place in 1846. Nine children have been born to them.

Samuel Cunningham was born in Indiana in 1849. In 1861 he came to Minnesota with his father, Thomas Cunningham; they settled on a farm and he remained with his parents until 1873. Mrs. Emily A. Sebrell, widow of B. T. Sebrell and daughter of Thomas Surman, who was one of the first settlers of Wright county, and who died there in 1874, became the wife of Mr. Cunningham in 1873. She had one child by her first husband, George T. Mr. Cunningham also has one child, Herbert.

John Dalchow, a native of Germany, was born in 1825, and came to America in 1854. He lived in Illinois three and one-half years, then came to Minnesota and settled on his present farm in Watertown. He first erected a little log cabin which he occupied until 1879, then built one of the finest residences in the town. He was married in Germany in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Barow. Edith, wife of Charles Putzel, died in 1879, aged twenty-three years; Christian, Fred and Joseph have also passed away. The living are John, Henry, Rosa, Amelia, Albert and Louis.

John Devine is a son of the late Thomas Devine. The father was a native of Ireland, born in 1829, and when twenty years of age was married to Miss Mary Kegan. In 1852 they came to America and to Massachusetts, where they lived until 1862. Came to Minnesota and located on their farm in Watertown; then Mr. Devine enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota, serving until July 22, 1865, at which time he died at Fort Snelling. His remains were taken to Watertown for interment. He left a wife and five children. John, Thomas, Jr., and Martin P. live on the farm. M. W. L. lives in Minneapolis; Catherine, the only daughter, met her death September 24, 1874, by the explosion of a steam thresher on their farm.

Four other persons were also killed by the explosion.

Isaac B. Edwards, deceased, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1804. At an early day he removed to Gosport, Indiana, where he lived until coming to Minnesota in 1855. Locating in Minneapolis he engaged in the hardware and general merchandise business for five years, and in 1859 came to Watertown. Here he engaged in general merchandising until his death, which occurred in April, 1862. He was married in 1835 to Miss Bathsheba Goss, of Gosport, Indiana. Six children were born to them: Alpha, Joseph, Ephraim, John, Hannah and Allie.

C. G. Halgren is a native of Sweden, born in 1840. When twelve years old he with his parents came to America, locating in Whiteside county, Illinois; he remained until 1858. There he received his early education and learned the printer's trade, following it four years. With his parents he came to Watertown in 1858; he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Minnesota, served through the entire rebellion, and was honorably discharged August 24, 1865. Returning to Watertown he was employed as a clerk until 1875, with the exception of a short time spent in Montana. He then embarked in the drug trade, in which he has since continued. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds. He rebuilt and remodeled his store in 1880. At the last election the people chose him as their representative to the legislature. Mr. Halgren and Miss Laura Cunningham were united in marriage in 1869. Harry, Guy and Lottie are their children.

Frank L. Halgren, a native of Sweden, was born in 1851, and came to America with his parents when only one year old. They lived in Whiteside county, Illinois, until 1858, then settled in Watertown. Until eighteen years old he worked at home and attended the public school; completed his education when twenty-two years old, and has since been engaged in teaching school. In 1880 he was appointed census enumerator for the town of Watertown. Miss Carrie McKee became the wife of Mr. Halgren in 1880.

Ernest Hainlin was born in New York in 1844; with his parents he came to Long Lake, Minnesota in 1855, and the next year settled at Watertown on a claim. He lived with his parents until 1860, then started out for himself. Went to St. Paul and clerked for some time in a store; thence

went to Anoka. April 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, First Minnesota; served only one year; was mustered out in consequence of ill-health. In August, 1862, having regained his health, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Minnesota; was sergeant of the company, and was captured at the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, in June, 1864. He was held at Andersonville and Savannah until November 25, 1864, during which time he was commissioned second lieutenant, but did not receive it on account of his imprisonment. On being released he was acting sergeant-major until mustered out in August, 1865. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota, and since that time he has practiced law; for four years he served as county attorney. October 18, 1868, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Mr. Lewis, founder of Watertown. Charles E., Eleanor, Albert and Mary E. are their children.

Adam Hill was born in Germany in 1842. Came to America with his parents when ten years of age. The father, John Hill, first settled in Wisconsin, where he lived until 1866, removing thence to the farm in Watertown, where he died the same year. Adam enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Second Kansas cavalry, and after the close of the war remained in the standing army until 1868. During that year he came to Watertown, and has since lived on his father's farm. He was elected to the legislature in 1879, was county commissioner from 1875 to '80, town assessor from 1870 to '75, and has also filled other important offices. Married in 1869 to Miss Amelia Blaing, who has borne him five children: Lena, Louis, John, Katie and Willie.

Cyrus H. Hutchins was born at Mount Vernon, Maine, in 1800. He lived there until 1852, then came to Minnesota, locating in Minneapolis. The first five years here he gave his attention to agriculture, then until 1872 engaged in teaming. Coming to Watertown in 1872 he purchased his present property. He was married in 1823 to Miss Rachel C. Chandler, who was born in Maine in 1804. Five children have been born to them: Joseph C. lives in Polk county, Minnesota; Mary E. the wife of John Green, of Minneapolis; Francis H., Rhoda A. and Charles A. have died.

Peter Iustus was born in 1840 and is a native of Sweden. Came to the United States in 1850 and for six years lived in Pennsylvania. On coming to Minnesota, he with his parents settled on the banks of Swede lake, in Watertown. His father,

Daniel Lustus, lived on the farm until 1866 then moved to Becker county, Minnesota, where he still lives. In 1861 Peter joined Company I, Second Minnesota volunteers; served until the close of the war. While home on a furlough in 1863 he purchased the farm on which he now lives and to which he returned when the war closed. His wife was Miss Anna Peterson, whom he married in 1867. They have five children: James C., Henry H., George L., Selma A., and Elmer L.

P. H. Japs is a German by birth, born in 1842 and came in 1861 to the United States. He lived in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other places until 1865, then went to Illinois, remained two years. Came to Watertown and engaged in merchandising until 1874; he then opened a grocery and commission house in Minneapolis, and one and one-half years later began general merchandising. Closing out his stock in 1879 he became a resident of Watertown and purchased one-third interest in the Watertown plow works, of which his brother is senior partner. In 1874 he married Miss D. Loudwehr, who has borne him three children: Anna, Elizabeth and Wilhelma.

Philip O. Johnson is a native of Sweden, born in 1833. Came to America and after passing six years in Pennsylvania pre-empted a claim in Watertown. On this he has since lived. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the First Minnesota heavy artillery and was mustered out after a service of eight months. He was one of the town supervisors in 1861-74 and '75, and has held other offices. December 24, 1857, Miss Josephine Brown became his wife. Three sons and one daughter have been born to them: Florence W., Alford P., David E. and Fred N.

Celestine Kohler was born in Freisenheim, Baden, April 7, 1823. At the age of fifteen and one-half years he became an orphan. He then served an apprenticeship as harness-maker, after which he traveled through France, Switzerland, Wurtemberg and Austria, working at his trade. In 1846 returned to his native village and started in business as a harnessmaker, which he carried on with success ten years. In August, 1846, he married Magdalena Roth and six children were born to them in that country: Gustave, Magdalena, Amelia, Caroline, Albert and Carl. The two youngest died in infancy. In October, 1856, he immigrated to America with his family, where his mother, four brothers and one sister had preceded him. He arrived at Dubuque, Iowa, in November;

remained until the next spring, then came to Minnesota; he located on the south-west quarter of section 29 of Watertown, which tract he pre-empted and lived on about nine years. During the time he experienced the various hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life. In 1865 he purchased the Watertown Hotel and took possession the following year; also continues harness-making. For some years past he has carried the United States mails daily from Watertown to Delano and return, and is now proprietor of the stage route to Delano. Since coming to Watertown six more children have been born to them; the living are, Celestine, Josephine, Otto A., and Louisa. February 6, 1878 Mrs. Kohler died, and September 17, 1880 his daughter Caroline passed away.

M. F. Lienan was born in 1829 in Germany; his youth was passed in his native country, and in 1856 he came to America. He made his home in New York one year, in Chicago six months, in Davenport, Iowa, one year, and in 1864 came to Watertown. He purchased the Union mill; the mill burned in 1865; he rebuilt and again it was consumed by fire in 1880. On rebuilding he made it on a larger and better plan, and has taken as a partner Mr. Roescheise. Their water power cost about \$7,000, and when water is low the mills are run by steam. Mr. Lienan was married in St. Paul in 1862, to Miss Mary Peaisley, who has borne him eight children.

Benjamin F. Light was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1823. Learned the trade of carpenter and pursued it until 1855; he came the next year to Minnesota, and settled on a claim. He served only two months in the Second Minnesota cavalry, and has since lived on his farm. Has been one of the town board of supervisors about ten years; was also elected county commissioner, but did not serve; was a delegate to the first county convention and a member of the first jury in the district court. Miss Esther Haum was married to him in 1845. She was born in 1824. They have seven children living: Sarah V., wife of A. J. Carvin; Martha A., wife of E. H. Edwards; John G., Esther A., wife of Isaac Shaw, of Illinois; Joel B., Julia B., wife of Frank McKee, and Susan M.

Fritz Luders is a native of Germany, born in 1834. When eighteen years old he came to America and for six months lived in Wisconsin. May 2, 1856 he came to Minnesota; remained in Chaska six months, then settled on a farm in Hennepin county. He farmed twelve years, and on coming

to Watertown engaged in the liquor trade. After seven years experience in saloon keeping he started the Watertown brewery, which has a capacity of 800 barrels per year. Mr. Luders enlisted in the 11th Minnesota, served until June 23, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. Married April 10, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Otto.

Nelson Mattson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1827. In 1855 he moved to Illinois where he remained two years, then came to Watertown. He settled on a farm in section 15, and lived there until seven years ago, then sold out and purchased his present farm. In 1865 he served two months in the First Minnesota heavy artillery, and was mustered out with his regiment. Married in 1858 Miss Caroline Johnson, who died in 1865. His second marriage was with Miss Christine Johnson in 1867. John P., Huldý, Charles A., Annie and Frank A.

William B. McClellan was born in Franklin county, New York, in 1847. When five years old he with his parents moved to St. Lawrence county. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company F, 100th New York; served three years and was mustered out in June, 1865. He received two wounds, one in the mouth, the other in the shoulder, which rendered him unfit for further duty. He remained in the East until 1867, then came to Minnesota. Worked at the carpenter's trade two years; then went to Illinois, pursuing his trade there also one year, then went to Iowa. In 1875 he located in Watertown, and for three years gave his time to well driving; he then purchased the hotel he now manages. In Illinois, 1870, he married Miss Ellen McLean, who died at Rolfe, Iowa, in January, 1872. His second wife was Miss Ann Otto, married in 1877. Effie and Lillie are their children.

A. G. Miller, a native of Sweden, was born in 1843. Came to America in 1852 and lived in Pennsylvania until 1857, then came to Watertown, locating on a farm with his parents. He clerked in the store of J. C. Flood one year, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Ninth Minnesota; was mustered out in July, 1865. Returning to Watertown he purchased the farm on which he has since lived. Was elected assessor in 1868 and held the office two terms; re-elected in 1876 and still fills the position by re-election. Married in 1865 to Miss Hanna Iustus. Six children have been born to them: George U., Ella A., Amanda H., L. J., Alvan C. and Walter L.

Peter Monson, an early settler of Watertown,

was born in 1816 and is a native of Sweden. Came to America in 1852, and settled in Jamestown, New York; one and one-half years later went to Pittsfield, Pennsylvania. He made his home there until coming to Minnesota in May, 1857, and settled on his present farm. In March, 1846, he married Miss Margaret Samuels. Their living children are P. J., who lives in Wright county Minnesota, and Samuel. Mr. Monson served as town supervisor for nine years.

Ichabod Murphy was born in Indiana, in 1841. When seven years old his parents moved to Illinois and in 1856 to Minnesota, purchasing a farm in Wright county, where his father still lives. In 1858 the father bought a farm for his son in Watertown, which he has cultivated since attaining majority. In September, 1862 he enlisted in company C, First Minnesota mounted rangers; served until October, 1864; re-enlisted in company F, Eleventh Minnesota and served until June, 1865. He returned to his farm but soon after removed to Redwood county, remaining four years. Since that time he has been a resident of Watertown. In April, 1871, Miss Rhoda Stewart became the wife of Mr. Murphy. James, Ida, Hannah, and Rebecca A. are their children.

George Roescheise is a native of Germany, born in 1841. His father was a miller, and he learned the trade and followed it until coming to America in 1867; settled in New Ulm and removed to Minneapolis after one and one-half years. During his four years stay in Minneapolis he worked at his trade in the Gibson Union mills; then went to Hudson, Wisconsin for five years. After making his home in Dayton, Minnesota, three years, he went to Waconia and in 1875 settled in Watertown, and became a partner with Mr. Leinan in the Union mills. He married at Waconia in 1874, Miss C. Himelsbach a native of Germany, born in 1844. George, Olga and Oscar are their children.

Walter St. John was born in Ohio, in 1840. At the age of seventeen he learned the jewelers' trade in Cleveland, Ohio, and worked at it until his enlistment. August 14, 1861, he joined the 29th Ohio infantry, and was a member of the regimental band, for one year, then engaged in recruiting a part of the 105th Ohio, and on May 2, 1864, he joined the 164th Ohio, company F. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, but removed in 1871, to Howard Lake, Minnesota. He taught school one term; subsequently took a claim near

St. James; soon after went to Winsted as acting agent for land claims, for a few months. In 1874, settled in Watertown, where he has since had charge of the saw-mills. September 20, 1862, he married Miss Jane Doyle, who has borne him five children.

C. O. Teas was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1844. While a young man he learned the painters' trade and has since followed it. In 1856 he with his parents came to Minnesota and settled in Minnetonka township, removing in 1878 to Delano. In February, 1880, he became a resident of Watertown, where he started a paint shop. He enlisted in 1864 in Company D, 20th Ohio; served three months. Re-enlisted in Company D, 13th United States Infantry, receiving his discharge at the expiration of three years' service. Miss Annette Hawkins became his wife in 1870; she died July 1, 1876, leaving one child, C. D. His second marriage was with Miss Allie, daughter of the late Isaac Edwards, in October, 1880.

Henry Weygand, a native of Germany, was born in 1826. In 1862 he came to America and for four years his home was in Delaware, but in 1866 he came to Minnesota; since that time Watertown has been his home. He is engaged in the furniture trade in this town, and is doing a good business. Mr. Weygand was married in 1860.

Jacob Yager, a native of Germany, was born in 1855. He lived in his native country until 1863 when with his parents he came to America. They located on a farm in Watertown township, on which they lived fourteen years. Since then they have lived in the village. Jacob ran a saloon for three years and has since been in the meat trade. His marriage with Miss Minnie Keital took place January 31, 1877. Two daughters have been born to them. Clara died at the age of two years; Lena was born July 2, 1880.

CHAPTER LVI.

WACONIA — BENTON — HANCOCK — YOUNG AMERICA —
HOLLYWOOD.

Waconia township is situated in the central part of Carver county. The surface is rolling and supplied with numerous lakes; the largest of which is Clearwater. It is a very beautiful lake four miles long and nearly three miles wide. It

has about eighteen miles of shore most of which is high with a gravelly beach. The water is very clear, hence its name, and well stocked with fish. About a half mile from the village of Waconia is an island containing thirty-seven acres. It is situated very high and affords fine opportunities for pleasure parties.

Probably Ludwig Suthenner and Michael Scheidnagel were the first settlers in the town. They both came early in the summer of 1855. Mr. Suthenner made a claim on the east half of section 23 and south-west quarter of section 24; he made his home on south-west quarter of section 24, where he still resides. Mr. Scheidnagel made a claim on the south-east quarter of section 24, where he still resides. Other settlers of 1855 were Charles Kiefer, Simon Moy and E. Hyde. Mr. Keifer made his claim on the north-west quarter of section 23; he held the claim about two months and then returned to St. Paul. Mr. Moy made a claim on the north-west quarter of section 24, where he still resides. Mr. Hyde made a claim on the north-west quarter of section 32; he remained there but a few months when he removed to the village of Waconia. A great many claims were made in the town during 1856; among the number were Charles Guggemos, Anton Suchanek, Henry Tukan, Fredrich Henke, Casper Volner, Jacob Volkenant, and J. A. Simon, all of whom are still living upon their original claims.

The first election in the town was held May 11, 1858. Officers: Hermann Graeving, chairman and justice of the peace; S. Birkard and D. Wagner, supervisors; E. Hyde, town clerk and justice of the peace; J. Johnson, assessor and constable; J. Behrenfeld, collector; Hermann Loegering, overseer of the poor and constable.

John Moy was born in January, 1856, and this was the first birth. Mrs. Thiele, mother of A. Thiele, on section 23, died about 1857, and this was probably the first death. Simon Moy and Mary Tommos were married in the spring of 1855, and this was the first marriage.

The village of Waconia was surveyed and platted in March, 1857, by G. W. King on land owned by R. P. Russell of Minneapolis, in lots one and two, section 13 and lot eight, section 14. It is situated on the south bank of Clearwater lake and also on the Pacific extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, and has 255 inhabitants. A steamer is run on the lake; it is sixty feet in length and owned by Miller, Bierline & Johnson.

Waconia post-office was established in 1857; E. Hyde, postmaster; he retained the office but a short time when Hermann Berreau was appointed in his stead. Mr. Berreau held the office until 1868 when Lewis Golthalf was appointed, and he was succeeded in 1872 by Albert Kohler who still retains the position.

The business interests are: Seven general stores, two hardware, one drug store and bank, one furniture store, three boot and shoe shops, one harness shop, a tailor shop, three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one meat market, one boat builder, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one warehouse, one hotel, one brewery, five saloons, one steamboat line. The village has two churches; one public and two sectarian schools.

First grist-mill in Waconia township was built in the village of Waconia by Habeck & Enders in 1867 at a cost of \$14,000; capacity thirty barrels per day. In that year the same firm also erected a saw-mill at a cost of \$2,000; capacity 10,000 feet per day. In 1878 these mills were burned, and immediately Bierline Bros. erected a new saw and grist-mill near the site of the old mills at a cost of \$19,000. The capacity of the saw-mill is 8,000 feet per day, and of the grist-mill thirty barrels per day. In 1879 the grist-mill was remodeled throughout. The present owners are Bierline, Zahler & Miller.

Waconia brewery was built in 1865 by Zahler & Metz. After various changes in the firm, in 1875 Mr. Zahler was in the business alone. In that year the building was burned; it was immediately rebuilt on a larger scale at a cost of \$2,000; capacity twelve barrels per day.

Waconia Catholic church was organized in 1857 by P. Bruno Riss, O. S. B. Previous to 1858 services were held at private houses. In this year a church was built at a cost of \$600. In 1875 a new structure was erected at a cost of \$9,000. At organization the membership embraced thirty families; at present it numbers one hundred and fifteen. A parochial school is connected with the church. Paeificus Kohnen, O. S. F., is the officiating priest.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1865, with a membership of twenty families. Rev. John Horst was the first pastor, and under his direction a church was built, at a cost of \$2,000, in 1866. The present membership numbers one hundred families. A parochial

school is connected with the church. Rev. William Friedrich is the present pastor.

Societies—St. Antonia's Catholic Mutual Aid Society was organized in 1878 with the following officers: A. E. Kaeder, president; Herman Huelsbeck, secretary; Anton Wortmann, treasurer. At organization there were fifteen members. The object, mutual aid and insurance benefit. St. Joseph's Society, local, object—support of the Catholic school at Waconia. It was organized in 1861, with Hermann Loegering as president. The original object of the society was the support of the church; but two years since it was changed to the support of the school, and \$500 was turned into school fund.

Zion's Evangelical church, located on section 6, was organized in 1868. Previous to this time services were held at private houses. Rev. Liuse was the first minister who preached in the neighborhood. In 1868 the society built a church, under the direction of Rev. Rakarz, at a cost of \$400. Membership was twenty at organization, and numbers forty at present. Rev. William Fritz is the officiating pastor.

The first school was taught by Charles Shilling, a resident of the town, in 1858. A frame school-house, about 15x20, was built in the village of Waconia in that year. The attendance numbered about fifteen scholars. There are seven school-houses in the town, all frame.

The first burial in the cemetery on section 24 was the wife of Zachariah Diehl, who had made a claim on or near section 22.

A cemetery on section 8 was established in 1862, and the first burial therein was Theresa Volkenant, daughter of Jacob Volkenant, who located on section 7 in 1856. She died in 1863.

Jacob Bierline is a native of Minnesota, born in Carver county in 1858. He is a son of George Bierline, one of the oldest settlers in the county. He is a partner with Mr. Zahler in a saw and grist-mill at Waconia.

Anthony Claesgens, a native of Prussia, was born in 1816. He acquired a good practical education and was raised on a farm. He was married to Josephine Meager, also a native of Prussia. Came to America in 1857 and located in Waconia, where he still lives. Mrs. Claesgens died in 1871, leaving eight children.

Adolph Eiselein is a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1836. He learned the printer's trade in his native country, and in 1852 came to America.

He first made his home in New Ulm, but was compelled to remove on account of the Indian trouble in 1862. He enlisted in the United States service and was stationed on the frontier. In 1865 he located in Carver county, and is now engaged in the mercantile trade at Waconia.

William Friedrich is a German, born in 1839. He received a good literary education and was also educated for the ministry. Came to America in 1866 and located in Carver county in 1871. He is at present pastor of the German Lutheran church at Waconia.

C. Gargernios was born in Germany in 1824. His youth was spent at work on his father's farm and in school. In 1853 he came to America, and two years later moved to Waconia. He served nine months in the Second Minnesota volunteers, and was with General Sherman through Georgia. His wife was Miss Emily Frey, married in 1858. Five children have been born to them: Charles, Joseph, John, Theresa and Annie.

Albert Kohler was born in Baden, in 1830. He came to America in 1851. In 1861 settled in Waconia and for four years engaged in farming. He enlisted in 1864 and received an honorable discharge in 1866. Since then he has engaged in the hardware and tin trade, keeping a general assortment of all articles in that line. For nine years past Mr. Kohler has been postmaster at Waconia. In 1854 he married Cathrine Kramer, who has borne him ten children.

D. Van Krevelen, M. D., was born in Holland in 1828. In his native country he received a collegiate education and was also educated as a physician in the medical schools of Germany. Came to America in 1854, landing in Baltimore; was shortly after appointed superintendent of a marine hospital at Valparaiso, South America. He was still there at the religious and political outbreak in 1858-'9. He and his family experienced severe difficulties and hardships, and were finally taken from the city by the crew of a sloop-of-war. Returned to Baltimore in 1860, and during the rebellion was engaged as surgeon in the hospital and field work. After peace was restored he spent one year in Europe, then returned and settled in Grand Rapids, Michigan; moved to Belle Plaine in 1876, and in 1880 became a resident of Waconia. Dr. Van Kreveien was married in Holland in 1849; his wife died in 1867. Gertrude Edons became his second wife in 1873. She is also a native of Holland.

A. C. Lassen is a native of Germany, born in 1835. Was brought up in the mercantile business. In 1857 he came to America and three years later came to Carver county. He went across the plains with General Sully in 1862. Returned afterward to Waconia and embarked in the mercantile trade. Mrs. Rose Niehaus became his wife in 1870.

Benedikt Maier is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1830. When fourteen years of age he came to America and settled in Waconia in 1863. He has since been a resident of this village and is now engaged in the mercantile business.

John G. Sauter, retired farmer, was born in Germany in 1820. He acquired a knowledge of the pottery trade in early life, and later traveled throughout the continent of Europe. He took an active part in the French rebellion in 1848-'9, and in 1851 came to America. He located in the south and engaged in various business pursuits until 1858, then settled in Waconia on his present place. During the Indian outbreak he took an active part. Miss F. Sauter became his wife in 1850. Four children have been born to them: J. D., born in Germany, Annie A., Clara and August.

Andrew F. Schutz, a native of Germany, was born in 1839. He immigrated to Wisconsin in 1856. He afterward made his home in St. Paul from 1865 to 1877, at which time he became a resident of Waconia. He is now proprietor of the Lake Shore Hotel, which is situated on the banks of the beautiful Clearwater lake. The Lake Shore House is fast becoming a favorite and popular resort for traveler or pleasure seeker. Mr. Schutz was married in 1867 to Mary J. Muller, who has borne him three children; Mollie I., Andrew and Otto.

Michael Zahler, who is a native of Germany, was born in 1840. He learned the brewing business, and came to America in 1857; in 1865 came to Carver county. The same year he married Catherine Stenger, and has five children. Mr. Zahler is proprietor of the Waconia brewery, also one of the owners of the steam saw and grist-mills.

BENTON.

Benton township is in the south central part of Carver county. The town is traversed by Bevens' creek, which flows across the southern part. In 1880 the population of Benton was 1,420; valuation of real estate, \$266,116; personal property, \$45,402. The earliest settler in the town of whom there is authentic record was Christian Hebeisen;

who came in May, 1855, and lived on section 2 until 1876. The same year Gottlieb Urbach made a claim on section 27. He was followed by Jacob Sauter, John Lundheim, John Etzell, Sr., Robert Miller, John Wienmann, John Guthling, Nicholas Henrion and John Eichelberger.

The first birth was that of Mary, daughter of John Guthling, in the summer of 1855. The first death was John Miller, son of Robert Miller, who resides in Benton village. The child died in 1855, when but six weeks old. It was born in Laketown while the mother was on the way to Benton, from Chaska.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Robert Miller, on section 11, May 11, 1858, with Joseph Weinmann as moderator and Edward Rensse clerk. Officers elected: Robert Miller, chairman and justice; John Etzell and Frank Seiberlich, supervisors; Joseph Weinmann, town clerk, collector and constable; William Schneider, justice of the peace; Michael Hermann, constable.

During the war a meeting was called and money voted to pay bounties to fill the quota of the town; the call was, however, declared illegal, and no further attempts were made in this direction.

Benton village was surveyed in June, 1880, by H. J. Cheever, on land owned by Casper Kronschnabel and others, on sections 11 and 12, on the north side of Benton lake. The village had a population of 100 in 1880, and in March, 1881, was incorporated. The first village officers were: George Kronschnabel, president; George Bleichner, Anton Pinger and Joseph Graeber, council; Peter Williams, recorder; Friedrich Metzger, treasurer; William Hochtman, justice; Henry Wittsock, marshal.

Benton post-office was established in 1860, with George Bleichner as postmaster. His successors were Mathias Erst and L. Streukens. In 1879 the office was removed to Cologne, but was re-established in Benton in February, 1880, and Casper Kronschnabel appointed postmaster.

The village of Benton has three general stores, one hardware, one shoe and harness shop, one blacksmith shop, one warehouse, a saw and grist-mill, an elevator and three saloons. The saw-mill was built in 1866 by Casper Kronschnabel; the grist-mill was built by him the following year, and was furnished with two run of stone. In 1874 Nicholas Henrion became a partner in the business, and in 1878 the grist-mill was enlarged and fitted with four run of stone, three sets of

rollers and a new sixty horse-power engine. In 1879 the firm erected an elevator with a capacity of 12,000 bushels.

Cologne was surveyed in August, 1880, by H. J. Cheever, on land owned by Adam and Paul Mohrbacher on the north-west quarter of section 15, on the Hastings & Dakota railroad.

The village was incorporated in 1881. Officers elected: Jacob Menwessen, president; Henry Plankers, John E. Holm and Charles Schabaker, council; Gerhard Bongard, recorder; Paul Mohrbacher, treasurer; Lucas Dols, justice of the peace; Franz Blackner, marshal. In 1879 the post-office was removed from Benton village to Cologne, and Peter Wirtz appointed postmaster, which position he held until his death in July, 1880, when Gerhard Bongard was appointed. The depot was built in 1872 and the first station agent was F. M. Mallen. The present agent is Gerhard Bongard. There are in the village two general stores, one hardware store, one drug store and one furniture store, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, a grist-mill and an elevator.

In 1880 the Cologne grist-mill was built by Bongard & Co., at a cost of \$10,000. At first the capacity of the mill was sixty barrels of flour per day, since increased to 100 barrels. Three run of stone and seven rollers are in use. About 70,000 bushels of merchant grinding is done in a year in addition to a large amount of custom work. Patent process is in use. The power is steam, furnished by a forty horse-power engine. In the fall of 1880, Archibald and Ames, of Dundas, erected an elevator, capable of holding 20,000 bushels.

Bongard post-office, situated on section 21, was established in 1873; Herman Bongard, postmaster. Theodore Spiecker is the present postmaster.

The first school in the township was taught by Emma Noyes in the fall of 1857 in a room of F. Lutz's house at Benton village. About 1865 a frame house was built for the accommodation of this school. There are now four other school-houses in the town; three frame and one log.

St. Bernard's Catholic church was organized in 1856 by Father Mehlmann, with a membership of nineteen families. Services were held at the house of John Mohrbacher until 1860, when a church was built under direction of P. Bruno Riss, O. S. B., at a cost of \$500. A few years since a new brick church was erected, under the management of Rev. Godfrey H. Braun, costing \$14,000. The

present membership is one hundred and ten families. In connection with the church is a parochial school with an attendance of 150. Stephen Lutz, who died in 1857, was the first buried in the church cemetery. Father Braun is still the officiating priest.

Zion's United Evangelical church, on section 30, was organized in 1870 by Rev. Jacob Burkart. Previous to this occasional meetings were held at private houses. In 1870 a church was built at a cost of \$1,200. Present membership, thirty families. Rev. Edward Herschen, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, on section 17, was organized January 2, 1866, by Rev. John Romeis with sixty communicants. Previous to this time services were held at private houses. In 1866 a church was erected at a cost of \$400. Present membership, 126 communicants. Officiating pastor, Rev. L. Ziegler.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church, on section 24, was organized with a membership of six, in 1856, by Rev. John Schnell. In 1861 a log church was built, and in 1881 a frame house of worship was erected which cost \$1,000. At present the church numbers thirty members. The pastor is William Grieve.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1858 by Rev. Kahmeir. The first church was erected in 1864, and in 1880 a new one, which cost \$4,300, was built under the direction of the present pastor, Rev. Theodore Krumsieg. There are fifty families in connection with this church; under its management is a parochial school.

George Bleichner, a native of France, was born in 1827. Came to America with his parents when only eighteen months old. They landed in Baltimore, then proceeded by wagon to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. George lived there with his parents until after the age of twenty-two. In 1850 he went to California, but returned to Pennsylvania two years later. In May, 1853, he married Miss Caroline Barbary, and continued there seven years, then came to Benton. Here he has since lived, and is at present engaged in the mercantile business; keeps a boarding house and saloon. Mr. and Mrs. Bleichner have had eleven children, nine of whom are living.

G. Bongard, station agent at Cologne, Carver county, was born in Wisconsin in 1852. His parents moved to Cologne when he was only six years old, where his father bought a farm of 160 acres on section 17. He resided at the home of his par-

ents until 1875 when he was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway as station agent at Cologne; he also owns one-third interest in the flour mill at Cologne. Married in 1876 to Louisa Mesenbring, who has borne him three children.

Rev. Godfrey H. Braun was born November 10, 1852, at Wetter, Westphalia, Germany. Commenced his Latin studies in 1865 at Hagen, at the college of Paderborn; studied in philosophy, theology and mathematics at Munster and in September, 1874, started for America; finished his studies at the Seminary of St. Francis, of Sales, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There he received the deaconship from Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee; was ordained by Right Reverend Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, May 3, 1876. He was sent to Benton as his first mission in June, 1876. Here he has been instrumental in building the new brick church at a cost of \$12,000 in 1877, also the new brick school-house at a cost of \$3,500, in 1880. The brick church at Norwood was also erected in 1880 under his supervision. He attends this congregation twice per month. His parents and a cousin came from Germany, and are living with him.

Lucas Dols is a native of Holland, born in 1846. In 1862 he accompanied the family to America. From New York they came to St. Paul, then directly to Carver county. Lucas learned the carpenter trade and in 1871 he formed a partnership with Peter Jorissen. They are engaged in building and cabinet making. Mr. Dols is justice of the peace and director of school board, district number twenty-seven. His marriage with Miss Mary Jorissen took place in 1871. Lambert, Mary, Anna and Catharine are their children.

Joseph Gruber, a cooper by trade, is a native of Austria, born in 1854. At the age of thirteen years he came with his parents to the United States. They went to St. Paul and remained two years, then to Chaska; he remained there with his parents until 1876. In the mean time he learned the cooper trade of his father. Has since lived in Benton, engaged in coopering. He is one of the village trustees. Married in 1876 to Miss Louisa Lutz who has borne him two children. Emma died in March, 1880. Mary is living.

J. C. Harms, native of Germany, was born in 1819. From 1836 until 1855 he devoted his time to the lumber trade. Coming to America in 1855 he remained in New York a short time then went to Illinois; in April, 1856, he made a claim of 160

acres on which he still lives. In 1860 he added eighty acres by purchase and in 1874 bought 160 acres more at a cost of \$3,000. His marriage with Margaret Uetzmann took place in 1852. Nine children have been born to them, seven of whom are living.

N. Henrion was born in France in 1828. He worked at wagon making until twenty years of age. In 1848 came to America and after six months residence in New Orleans, removed to Louisville, Kentucky. He also worked at his trade in Indiana and Illinois. Made a claim of 160 acres in Benton township in 1855, and still lives there. He also owns one-half interest in the flouring mill at Benton. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifth Iowa cavalry and served four years; was twice wounded, at Sugar Creek and at Waverly, Tennessee.

J. P. Johnson was born in 1855 in Sweden. The family came to this country in 1860, landing in New York August 10. They proceeded directly to St. Paul, thence to Carver; one year later removed to Benton, purchasing at the same time forty acres on which they now live. In 1866 they added twenty acres by purchase. J. P. bought forty acres from his father in 1880.

Peter Jorissen, builder and cabinet maker, is a native of Holland, born in 1847. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents and family to the United States. The father purchased 240 acres in Benton township. Peter lived at home until twenty-three years of age and during the time learned the carpenter trade. He owns twenty-five acres in section 14 but is engaged principally in building and cabinet business. Married in 1869 Elizabeth Roadschilders. Cecilia, Henry, Catherine, Mary E., John and Lucas are their children.

Casper Kronschnabel was born in Germany in 1837. With his parents he came to America at the age of nine years. He lived with them in Ohio until fifteen years of age, then started out to earn his own livelihood. He spent one and one-half years at Lake Superior, Michigan, and in 1856 came to St. Paul. Then moved to Chaska, making it his home five or six years, engaged in a saw-mill. Returned to Michigan and remained five years; then came back to Chaska and built a house on his farm, living there until 1867. He then spent about two years in Young America and during the time built a flouring mill and sold it. Came to Benton in 1868 and erected a saw-mill and the next year a flouring mill, both of which

he keeps in operation. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Ohler, who has borne him twelve children. Mr. Kronschnabel is chairman of the village board and postmaster at Benton.

Frederick Lemke was born in Germany in 1820. For thirty-three years he lived on a farm. He was married in 1850 and six years later came to America; he visited Chicago, St. Paul and finally settled in Benton. Previous to immigrating to this country he served three years in the German army. Mr. and Mrs. Lemke have eight children: Caroline, Frank, Ullena, Mary, William, August, Minnie and Frederick.

Samuel A. Lundborg is a native of Sweden, born in 1853. When eight years of age he and his parents went to Quebec, Canada, thence to St. Paul. The father purchased a farm of 320 acres in Kandiyohi county, on which they lived only one year, when they were driven away by the Indians. Samuel was wounded by them and his three brothers were killed. The remainder of the family moved to Afton, Washington county, and lived there until the spring of 1853. They rented a farm in Carver county, and four years later returned to their former home. Seven years subsequently they sold and located in Benton, purchasing 160 acres where they now live. The mother died in 1870 at the advanced age of sixty years. Mr. Lundborg married in 1874 Anna M. Rohmson. Two of the three children born to them are living.

O. Mesebring was born in Illinois in 1853. His parents moved to Benton in 1858, where his father purchased a farm of 160 acres. At his death, which occurred October 15, 1880, Otto took possession of the old homestead; his mother lives with him. In 1874 he went to Colorado and spent six years there, four and one-half years of the time being in the grocery trade. November 28th, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Fisher.

Swan Olson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1845. Until 1866 he lived in the land of his nativity, and then came to the United States. He settled in Benton township in 1869 on section 36. He was married to Mrs. Christine Monson in the fall of 1870. They now have a family of four children, two by her first husband.

C. W. Riches, M. D., was born in Davenport, Iowa, in 1850. He remained with his parents until 16 years of age, then taught school two years;

he spent three years at college, after which he practiced medicine one year. Entering the Methodist ministry he remained two years, and in 1876 came to Minnesota; in 1878 to Carver county. In 1881 he located at Cologne and started in the drug business, which he still continues.

Charles Schabaker was born in Wisconsin in 1858. The family came to St. Paul when he was about two years of age, and in 1870 moved to Newport, Washington county. Charles resided with his parents until 1875, then learned the wagon-maker's trade in St. Paul. He located in Cologne in 1879 and started a wagon shop.

Ph. Schiller, a native of Germany, was born in 1852. When nineteen years of age came to America. From New York he came directly to St. Paul, thence to Carver county. Here he worked for the farmers until 1880, then purchased one-half interest in the hardware store with Mr. Men-wisen. He is also assistant postmaster at Cologne.

Thomas Sheahan was born in New York in 1854. When a child of six years he accompanied his parents to St. Paul, and remained there with them until 1879. He then came to Cologne and purchased one-half interest in the general merchandise business with Mr. Mohrbacher in 1881.

M. Sieben is a native of Holland, born in 1814. At the age of fourteen years he began the study of law. He continued his studies four years; the three years previous to his coming to America in 1864 were passed as a saloon-keeper. He came directly from New York to St. Paul. Locating in Benton soon after he bought a farm of fifty four acres, on which he still lives. Miss Catherine Cramers became his wife in 1842. Eleven children have been born to them, four of whom are living: Gertrude, Caroline, Jane and Henry.

William Williams was born in 1815 in Holland. In 1863 came to America, landing at New York. There his stay was brief, as he came to St. Paul, and on to Benton. Here he located and purchased a farm of 160 acres, for which he paid \$2,000. He was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Jaspers in 1849. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living.

HANCOCK.

This town is composed of the north half of township 114 north, of range 24 west, and lies in the southern part of Carver county, bordering on Sibley. This town was originally a part of San Francisco, but on March 4, 1868, in accordance with a petition the county commissioners detached

Hancock from San Francisco. The town is traversed by Eleven mile creek which flows from west to east, forming a junction with Bevens' creek in San Francisco. The population of Hancock in 1880 was 681; valuation of real estate, \$122,233; personal property, \$19,349.

Constantine Dougherty was probably the first settler in the town. He made his claim in the spring of 1856, on section 7; in 1862 he removed from the town and died in Scott county, in 1881. In the same spring, 1856, John Hogan made a claim on section 7; after a residence there of about five years, he removed to Sibley county. Peter Jordan located on section 18 and in 1877 moved to Rock county. Patrick Lynch made his claim on section 17, and still remains. Martin Ward also on section 17; James Murphy on section 5; in 1875 he removed to Sibley county. On section 17 Patrick Gallagher located and resided until 1870, then went to Jackson county. Thomas Keating also came in the spring of 1856 and settled on section 18. In the fall of that year Patrick Colbert made a claim on section 8, and in 1857 brought his family; a short time after their arrival his house was burned; he then erected one on section 7 where he still resides. Other early settlers were John Wall, John Doherty, Patrick Conboy and John Conlin, all of whom came in 1856.

Daniel Foley and Joseph Hogan were born in June 1856, the first births in the town. They are still residents of the town. John Austin, father of Mrs. Martin Ward, died in the winter of 1856, the first death in the town. Michael Miller and Rose Kundschock were married in 1860, the first marriage in the town of Hancock.

The first election in the new town of Hancock was held March 23, 1868 at the school-house on section 10. Patrick Conlin was elected chairman, Solomon Nord and Michael Miller, supervisors; Patrick Colbert, town clerk; Patrick Conboy, treasurer and constable; John Jacobson, assessor; Michael Daley and Solomon Nord, justices of the peace; G. Bockmann, constable.

Assumption Catholic church, on section 18, was organized about 1859, two years later, a frame church was erected at a cost of \$1,500, under the direction of Father Minolf. Previous to this time services had been held at the house of John Bovy. The church now has a membership of eighty families.

West Union Evangelical Lutheran church was

organized by Rev. P. Carlson and a frame building erected on section 1. In 1868, it was replaced by a new structure which cost \$2,000, and in 1878, an addition was made and the church supplied with a pipe organ. The membership is ninety families with Rev. Andrew Jackson as pastor. A parochial school is connected with the church.

Gotha church is also located on section 1. The society was organized in 1876 as a Swedish Lutheran church, by dissenters from the West Union church, but in 1879 the denomination was changed to Methodist. The church is a frame building erected at a cost of \$800. Rev. Carlander is pastor.

The first school taught in the town was held at Martin O'Mally's house in 1863; Mrs. Jordan teacher. There are now three schools in Hancock, numbers 24, 25 and 26. Two of the houses are frame and one is a log structure.

There are two blacksmith shops, on section 10 and 1. On section 10 is a steam saw-mill, owned and operated by J. H. Johnson. It is run by a thirty-five horse-power engine and has a capacity of about 5,000 feet per day.

Patrick Cavanaugh was born in Ireland in 1833. When sixteen years of age went to England, and after two years came to America, landing in New Orleans, May 8, 1852. He remained in that state steamboating and farming until 1860. Came to Minnesota that year and purchased eighty acres in section 15, Hancock township, which was then all wild land with a heavy growth of timber. He now has two hundred acres, eighty-five of which are under cultivation. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of short-horns. At New Orleans in 1858 he married Miss Mary Tracy. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters: Margaret, Mary, Denis and Edward.

Patrick Conboy, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Ireland, born in 1835. He went to England with his mother when eleven years old, residing there four years. Came to America and proceeded at once to Wheeling, West Virginia. Patrick worked there one year in the iron works, and in 1854 went to Lawrence county, Ohio, where for three years he was employed in a nail factory. In 1856 he came to Carver county and located a claim of 160 acres on section 12, Hancock township, which he still owns. He has 100 acres of it under cultivation. In 1878 purchased 160 acres on section 18, to which he moved his family. For

fifteen years previous to 1881 held the office of town treasurer. At Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1859, he married Miss Catherine Gillern. They have four sons and four daughters living.

Michael Dowd, farmer, is a native of Ireland. He came to America when a young man, and first located in Orange county, New York, where he found employment for one and one-half years. From there he removed to Indiana, and for two years worked on a railroad. In 1855 he located in St. Paul, which city was his home two years. Coming to Carver county he made a claim of eighty acres in Hancock township, on which he still resides. Enlisted in 1864 in Hatch's battalion, and served one year. At St. Paul, in 1856, he married Miss Catherine Rearden. They are the parents of seven children; five sons are living.

Henry A. Haunchild, farmer, was born in 1814 in Hanover, Germany. He came to America in 1841, locating first in Ulster county, New York, where he worked at the butcher's trade several years. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war, in the United States navy, marine corps of New York. The war ship was named "John Adams." Was engaged in the action at Point Isabella on the 8th and 9th of May. Mr. Haunchild was in the service three years, receiving his discharge at Washington. He afterward lived in the state of New York several years, and in 1855 enlisted in the Tenth United States infantry, which was stationed that year at Fort Snelling. In the spring of 1856 they were ordered to Fort Ridgely, remaining there until the fall of 1857, then were dispatched to Fort Bridges, Utah, at which place Mr. Haunchild was discharged in 1860. He then returned to Minnesota and purchased 480 acres in sections 2 and 3 in Hancock township, 320 of which he still owns. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Minnesota cavalry, and was commissioned Second lieutenant; he was soon discharged, however, on account of ill-health and weak eyes. Removing to Montana in 1864 he lived there until 1868, when he returned to his farm in Minnesota. Here he has since resided. At St. Paul, in 1856, Miss C. Hanson became his wife. Four sons and one daughter were born to them; the sons are still living. Mrs. Haunchild died in Montana in 1881.

John H. Johnson was born in Sweden in 1834. Until twenty years of age he lived in his native country, working on a farm and at the carpenter's trade. On coming to America in 1854 he settled first in Northbridge, Massachusetts, where he en-

gaged in the shoemaker's trade eight months, then came to Carver county. He made a claim of 160 acres on section 9, San Francisco township, and began improvements. Disposed of this soon after and made another claim of 160 acres on section 17, and now owns 440 acres. In 1864 he purchased a saw-mill in Hancock township; it was run by steam with a thirty-five horsepower engine. He commenced running in the spring of 1865, and has since that time kept it in running order. In 1880 he bought the grist-mill known as Glen mill of Le Sueur. It is operated by both water and steam, and has also four run of stone. During the following winter he added to it a saw-mill. March 11, 1861, he married Mary H. Benson, who has borne him five sons and two daughters.

YOUNG AMERICA.

This town is situated in the extreme south-western part of Carver county. Its name was changed to Farmington, but there being in the state another town bearing that name, it was again changed in 1858, and called Florence, by which it was known until 1863 when it was given the original name of Young America. Population in 1880, 1,468. Valuation of real estate, \$231,656; personal property, \$72,043.

James Neal was doubtless the first settler in the town. He came in the fall of 1855 and located on section 4, where he resided until a few years since when he removed to McLeod county. The following are among those who settled here in 1856: Joseph Gobel and Isaac Berfield on section 1; the latter is now postmaster at Plato, McLeod county. R. M. Kennedy, a dentist, settled on section 11; was one of the founders of the village, and always prominent in affairs of the town and county. He died in 1862. James Slocum, also active in the organization of the village, lived here until 1873, when he removed to Norwood where he is engaged in the mercantile and grain business. Alonzo Brown lived on section 10 until 1880; becoming insane at that time, he was taken to St. Peter. Judson Burrus remained in the town until 1868, at which time he went to Douglas county. John Hutchins made a claim on the north side of Tiger lake, but moved to Wisconsin a few years later.

A daughter of Isaac Berfield was the first white child born in the town, and her's was the first death. The first marriage occurred in December, 1856: A. B. Failing with Sophia, daughter of

James Neal. Very little information relative to early organization, can be obtained owing to the fact that the records of the town previous to 1865 were destroyed by fire. The first election was held at the house of R. M. Kennedy, and the first chairman elected was Mr. Kennedy. Philip Thomas, clerk; Thomas Bartley, assessor; J. H. Thomas, collector; Isaac Berfield, justice of the peace. During the civil war the town raised a bounty to fill her quota of men, the amount being \$300 per volunteer.

Young America village is located in the northeastern part of the township, on sections 11 and 12, on the Pacific extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. It was surveyed in the fall of 1856, on land owned by R. M. Kennedy and James Slocum, Jr. The village was incorporated March 4, 1879, and had in 1880 a population of 151. The post-office was established about 1856; R. M. Kennedy postmaster. The present incumbent, J. H. Ackermann, was appointed in 1873. In the village there are two general stores, one boot and shoe store and two hardware stores, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, and one wagon shop, one meat market and one grist mill. The first mill in the township was built by R. M. Kennedy and James Slocum, Jr., in 1856; it was a steam saw-mill, and in 1859, a grist mill was added with one run of stone; in July, 1862, it was destroyed by fire. In 1865 William, Christian and J. H. Ackermann built a similar one. The saw-mill had a capacity of 800 feet per day and the grist-mill had two run of stone. In 1880 they ceased to operate the saw-mill and increased the capacity of the grist-mill to 100 barrels of flour per day; the patent process is used. A brewery was built in 1866; it was twice burned, the last time in 1878, and was not rebuilt. The first house in the village was built in 1856 by Kennedy and Slocum; it was a one story log structure; the same season they erected the first store in the township.

A Catholic church was organized in 1865 by Father Stern, but since 1880 the congregation has held services in the larger church erected at Norwood.

St. John's Lutheran Evangelical congregation was organized in 1869 and services held at private houses. At organization there were thirty families connected with the church and Rev. C. Sprengler was the first pastor. In 1870 a house of worship costing \$2,000 was erected.

Sixty families are now connected with the church. Rev. Friedrich Streckfuss is pastor.

The first school in the township was held in a small log shanty in the village during the summer of 1858; about a dozen pupils were taught by Tabitha Little. Several years after a frame building was erected which is still in use. The town has three frame school-houses, three log and one brick.

The Pioneer Mannerchor was established at Young America in 1867, and the year following built a music hall. This society was originally organized in 1861 at Benton.

Sons of Herman, Goethe Lodge No. 5 was organized in November, 1876, with the following officers: Gustave Thote, president; Charles Fischer, vice-president; Charles Mankenberg, secretary; Julius Martin, treasurer. The society had fourteen charter members; it now numbers nineteen.

Norwood village is situated one mile south-west of Young America on the Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. It was surveyed in 1872 on land owned by Johann Feldmann in sections 14 and 15. When the village was first platted it was called Young America station, but in 1874 it was given the name of Norwood. In 1881 the village was incorporated; population, 334. At the first election, held April 12, 1880, the following village officers were chosen: M. Simonitsch, president; Peter Effertz, August Hartelt, John Frantschi and Jacob Krause, council; W. P. Cash, recorder; F. Hoeffken and George Mix, justices of the peace. A. O. Lindahl, marshal. The post-office was established in 1873. James Slocum, Jr., postmaster.

The first house in the town was erected by Mr. Slocum in 1872. It was burned but rebuilt and is occupied as a general store. There are two boot and shoe stores, five general stores, one drug store, one hardware store and one furniture store, two harness shops, two blacksmith shops and two wagon shops, one millinery store, two hotels, three elevators and two lumber yards, three dealers in agricultural implements, one contractor and builder, one physician and surgeon and one lawyer. Norwood has also a hook and ladder company.

The Union elevator was built in 1879 by J. Slocum; it has a capacity of 50,000 bushels. Farmers' elevator, built in 1879 by M. Simonitsch, holds 35,000 bushels; Lange's elevator, erected by Ackermann Brothers in 1872, has room for 10,000

bushels. The station was established in 1872, and depot built the same year.

Norwood Methodist church was organized in 1858, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Black. Services were held in a school-house until 1879, when at a cost of \$1,700 they erected their church. The pastor is Rev. A. G. Wilson.

The Catholic congregation, that had worshiped at Young America from 1865, changed their place of service in 1880 to Norwood, where, under the direction of Father Braun, a brick structure costing \$4,000 had been erected. Both English and German services are held. The church includes seventy families.

Humboldt Lodge No. 132, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1877 with seven charter members. First officers: George Mix, W. M.; J. H. Ackermann, S. W.; C. O. Woodworth, J. W.; Charles H. Bachmann, S.

Sons of Herman, Moltke Lodge No. 8, was organized in August, 1878, with fourteen charter members. The officers were August Hartelt, president; John Daniels, vice-president; Albert Meyer, secretary; Peter Effertz, treasurer.

Norwood Red Ribbon Club, organized in 1881, had sixty charter members. The officers were: J. Slocum, president; C. W. Riches, E. Bray and Mrs. E. Burton, vice-presidents; N. J. Bray, secretary; James Failing, treasurer. There are now seventy-five members.

Silver Star Grange, No. 344, organized with about twenty charter members in 1876, had the following officers: J. H. Thomas, master; A. W. Tiffany, secretary; J. Vogler, treasurer. The society built a hall costing about \$1,000.

St. Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran church, section 32, was organized with a membership of twenty families, about 1858, by Rev. H. Kahmeir. In 1859 a log church was built and services held there until 1870, when, at a cost of \$4,000, they erected a frame church. Rev. Andreas Landeck is the pastor, and the church now numbers eighty families; in connection there is a parochial school.

St. Paul's Reformed church, section 34, was organized in 1868 by Rev. B. R. Hueker, and a church erected which cost \$1,200. The membership has increased from twelve to thirty-three families. The pastor is Rev. J. C. Ochsner.

Norwood Cemetery Association was organized December, 1876, and grounds located on section 15. The cemetery on section 6 was laid out in 1861, on land owned by Robert Ferguson.

Julius H. Ackermann, merchant and postmaster of Young America, was born January 9, 1844, in Germany. In 1862 he came to America and settled in Carver county. For the first few months he lived on a farm, then engaged in business as a clerk at Young America, remaining until 1864. He then began mercantile trade, and has since been identified with the business interests of Ackermann Brothers. He has been town clerk for the past ten years; is also court commissioner of Carver county, village recorder and notary public. Since 1873 he has served as postmaster. In 1866 Miss Paulina Goetz became his wife. They have three children living and have lost one.

Charles H. Bachmann, a native of Germany, was born in 1837. Learned the carpenter's trade, and came to America in 1854; went to Pennsylvania, where for five years he pursued his trade. He afterward spent two years in New Jersey, then came to Benton, Carver county, and bought 160 acres, on which he lived about three years, then sold. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Minnesota infantry. Returned to Benton and remained until 1866; located at that time in the village of Young America. He now serves as justice of the peace. His marriage with Miss Ida Mackenroth occurred in 1856. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are living.

J. P. Croff is a German, born in 1828. The family came to America when he was about four and one-half years old, and soon after arriving settled in Pennsylvania. Here in 1846 his mother died, and on the 1st of April, 1849, his father was burned to death; he then rented the property and continued in the lumber trade until 1853. He then came to Hennepin county and purchased a claim; the same year Mr. Croff came to Young America and made a claim of 160 acres, on which he lived until 1869, when he disposed of it and removed to the village. He now deals in real estate; also gives some time to the meat trade. In 1854 he married Angeline Goble, who has borne him eight children.

Peter Effertz is a native of Prussia, born in 1845; he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1864 emigrated. On arriving at New York he proceeded directly to St. Paul, thence to Young America. Here he worked at his trade until 1868, then returned to St. Paul, where in 1871 he married Miss Elizabeth Born. During the fall of 1872 he purchased the first acre of land owned in Norwood, also built the first house. He added to the

house in 1877 and opened a hotel, called the Effertz House. In 1874 he became owner of three village blocks, and four years later bought 160 acres near the village limits. Mr. Effertz is one of the village board, also school director.

Robert Elliott was born in Ohio, in 1840. When sixteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Hennepin county, and after remaining some time there and in McLeod county, the father made a claim of 160 acres. Robert remained at home until 1860, when he went to Carver, where he learned the printer's trade. Removed to Minneapolis in 1862 and made it his home two years; then lived in Shakopee one year. He then took a homestead in McLeod county on which he lived ten years. Disposing of the farm he went to Kansas for a short time, then returned and started a lumber yard in Norwood. His marriage with Miss H. M. Hankinson occurred in 1861. Elmer and Sada are their children.

Henry Fabel was born January 6, 1836, in Hesse—Darmstadt, Germany. He came to America with his mother in 1850; his father had preceded them. He remained in Philadelphia a few years and in 1854 came west to St. Paul; remained in that city until July, 1856. At that time he came to Carver county and located a claim on section 29, Benton township. Enlisted in 1864 in Company D, Fifth Minnesota, as private, and served until discharged with his regiment in October, 1865. On returning from the war he sold his farm and moved to St. Paul, remaining until July, 1866. Locating in the village of Young America he opened a hotel which he managed till 1877, then moved to Norwood and embarked in the dry goods trade. In 1879 he retired from that branch and soon after opened a hotel; is now manager of the Union Hotel at Norwood. November 11, 1850, he married Lena Tolkdsdorff in Benton. They have had eleven children; one is dead.

Jacob Krause was born in Germantown, Wisconsin. When seventeen years old he accompanied his parents to Benton, Carver county. He went to St. Paul and stayed two years; about nine months in Milwaukee in a hardware store, then to Nebraska. One year later he came to Norwood and embarked in the hardware business with Messrs. Hebeisen & Peterson. In 1880 Mr. Peterson disposed of his interest to Hebeisen & Krause. Mr. Krause is town treasurer. His wife was Miss Mary Saffan, married in 1877. Lillian is their only living child.

Julius Martin, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, is a German by birth, born in 1843. His mother died in 1849 and his father in 1855. He attended the orphan institute two years, then served an apprenticeship of four years, learning the trade of locksmith. The subsequent six years he spent in traveling through Germany engaged at his trade; came to America in 1867; came directly to St. Paul and on to Young America, where he purchased some village lots. In 1869 he started a hardware and blacksmithing business in Young America. Sold his blacksmith shop in 1877, and added to his hardware stock, agricultural implements. Mr. Martin is one of the village trustees. In 1870, married Mary Roth. Gustave, Charles, Albert, Lena, Almer and Julius are their children.

Julius Schaler is a native of Germany, born in 1834. He learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he served three years, then passed three years in travel. In 1858 he came to the United States and lived in Pennsylvania three years, enlisting from that state, April 19, 1861, in Company A, Ninth Pennsylvania; after serving three months, re-enlisted in Company A, 74th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers and served two years. Removed to New Jersey and remained one year and came to St. Paul, June 3, 1864. Located soon after in Young America and bought an interest in a saw-mill, which he ran one season. Returned to St. Paul and re-enlisted in Company E, Fifth Minnesota infantry; receiving his discharge at the end of the war; he embarked in the boot and shoe trade at Young America. He was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Schaimpf, in 1865. Henry E., Clara C., Gustave C., and Bertha A., are their living children.

Johann F. Streckfuss, born in Van Wert county, Ohio, September 7, 1852; his father, George Streckfuss, was pastor of the Zion church of that place. In 1856 his parents moved to Fort Wayne, and in 1860 the father went to Grand Prairie, Illinois. The son, J. F., attended the parochial schools from his fifth to his thirteenth year, then entered the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia College, of Fort Wayne; he studied six years. After graduating he went to St. Louis, there pursuing the study of the Lutheran theology in Concordia Seminary. After completing his course in 1874, he accepted a call from the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Young America, as its pastor.

Allen W. Tiffany was born in Burlington, Ot-

sego county, New York, July 8, 1827. During the time he was acquiring his education he also taught. Studied law at Mohawk, Herkimer county; he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Dixon, Illinois. His health failing, he came to Minnesota in 1856, and made a claim that year in section 15, Young America, which he still possesses, and has added land adjoining, amounting in all after deducting sales to 305 acres. He has since given his attention to farming, especially stock raising. Mr. Tiffany was elected chairman of the board of town supervisors at their first election, and ex-officio was member of the county board, re-elected and held the office four or five years. In 1876 was elected county commissioner; was nominated as senator for the county in 1872, and was defeated by L. L. Baxter, defeated again in 1878 by W. H. Mills. In 1880 was elected senator over the democratic candidate. He held the office of commissioner from 1876 to 1879, when he was elected chairman, which office he still holds. Mr. Tiffany and Miss Eliza H. Pierce, of Burlington, New York, were married at that place in 1854. Mary, George and Annie Laurie are the living children. Two died at an early age.

CAMDEN.

The town of Camden lies in the western part of Carver county.

Nathaniel Cole was the first settler. He took a claim on section 35 in July, 1856, and built the first house in the town. He remained there until the fall of 1868, then removed to the town of Young America, where he still resides. Mr. Cole came from Warwick county, Indiana, and his new home in Camden soon became the headquarters for land seekers in that vicinity. Mr. Cole's brother Alfred located on the same section, also John Wamsby and Jared Merrill.

In the same year G. W. McCrumber, from Maine, William McGee, from Pennsylvania, H. B. Taylor, Ulrich Scheidegger, George Ittel and George Grow settled in Camden; there were followed by Benedict Truwe, B. Guttridge and others. Soon after his settlement H. B. Taylor laid out a village in the western part of the town where he built a saw-mill and opened a general merchandise store. In the fall of 1856 a post-office was established in the new village of Camden, but it was discontinued the next spring.

The village of St. Clair was surveyed and platted in the north-eastern part of the town, on the south fork of Crow river in January, 1857. The

lots were sold to people in the eastern states, but no buildings were ever put up, and when the farmers in the neighborhood wished to buy the lots to add to their farms, the owners could not be found and the land was fenced in and taken possession of without title, and held to the present time.

The first marriage in Camden was that of Ulrich Schendegger and Mary L. Truwe, June 26, 1858. They are now living in Camden on section 1. Mrs. Barbara Ittel was the first who died in this town; her death occurred June 16, 1857. The first birth was that of Ida Cole, daughter of Nathaniel Cole, August 11, 1858.

Camden was united in 1858 to Young America because not organized according to law, but a town meeting was held in Camden at the house of H. B. Taylor in the spring of 1859, at which the town was organized and the following officers elected: Volney Gay, town clerk; Robert Furgeson, chairman; Jared Merrill, supervisor, and Nathaniel Cole, justice of the peace.

In a log house on section 35 Mrs. Susan Woodruff opened the first school in Camden in 1860. The next year a school-house was built where number 47 now stands. There are four entire school districts and five joint districts. Five of the buildings are within the town limits, one of which is frame and furnished with patent seats. The others are log buildings. The average school year is five months.

Benjamin Goodrich was born in England in 1822. In 1851 he came to America with his wife, and for about six years lived in various parts of the south. Came to Minnesota in 1857. He was in the United States service for three years with General Sibley on the plains. During 1858 and 1859 they were some of the time obliged to live on barks of trees and potato tops; had only a little corn left and this they ground in a coffee mill. He is now one of the wealthiest farmers of Carver county. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have six children.

Mrs. O. Merrill, widow of Jared Merrill, was born in Connecticut in 1808. She moved to Ohio with her parents when a small child. In 1856 she came to Minnesota. Her son, C. O. Woodruff, was born in Ohio in 1835, and now resides in Camden, Carver county, where he settled in 1861. He married Miss Susan R. Strouds in 1855, who has borne him five children: Sedalia L., Eva, Alfred S., Francis P., and Alfred M.

James L. Smith, a native of England, was born in 1830. When only eleven years old he came to

America, settling in Pennsylvania. Came to Carver county in the spring of 1857. On September 21, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, First heavy artillery and was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, the following April. He then returned to his farm in Camden, where he has since resided. His marriage with Miss Sarah Pipe, of McLeod county, took place in 1864.

HOLLYWOOD.

This town lies in the extreme north-west of Carver county. Hollywood was probably first settled in the year 1856, when Peter Karls, with his three sons, Ludwig, John and Nicholas, settled on section 35. In the same year Charles Borchert settled on section 34; Ferdinand Anthony on section 30, and Stephen Thompson on section 20. These were followed by John Madden, Edward Boyle, Lindly and Ames Allen, John Wetter, James McKenley, Mathew Kelly, Anthony Dougherty, Michal Burns and others.

On the 21st of November, 1856, only a few weeks after his arrival, Peter Karls died at his home. This was the first death that occurred in Hollywood. The first birth in the town was a daughter, to James Ryan, who had settled on section 1. The first wedding occurred November 1, 1857, when John A. Wetter married Miss Anna M. Walch.

The village of Helvetia was laid out in the autumn of 1856 by John Buhler, who had settled that summer on section 31, in Watertown, and Dr. Lehmann. Helvetia lies on either side of the line between Hollywood and Watertown. Mr. Buhler also established the first store in Helvetia, where he sold groceries and dealt in farm produce. This store was on the Watertown side of the village. In 1872 William Greger established the first store on the Hollywood side of the town, where he dealt in general merchandise. In 1869, Jacob Lahr built a steam saw-mill on the same side of the village, to which he added a grist-mill in 1871. In August, 1875, the first post-office was established in Helvetia, with Jacob Lahr as postmaster. At the present time there are two stores both are in Hollywood, and carry a stock of general merchandise. One is owned by Reinhold Zeglin, and the other by Mrs. M. E. Zahler, who also has charge of the post-office. The name Helvetia was given by the early settlers, derived from the European province of that name.

Previous to the fall of 1859 the town of Helve-

tia embraced the south one-half of the congressional townships 117-25 and 117-26, and the north one-half of these townships was called Watertown. At the general election held at the store of E. F. Lewis in Watertown village, October 11, 1859, the boundaries of these towns were changed by a vote of the people, so that Watertown should embrace congressional township 117-25; and Helvetia congressional township 117-26. On the first Tuesday of the following April the people of Helvetia met to organize the town and elect town officers. Michael Burns was made moderator of this meeting. Officers elected: Mathew Kelly, chairman and assessor; William Walsh, town clerk and justice of the peace; Lindly Allen, justice of the peace. The name Hollywood was proposed by Mathew Kelly, saying that he had seen that shrub, which is common in Ireland, growing in the woods of Helvetia. This name was accordingly adopted. It was afterward discovered that the hollywood did not grow there.

The first school was organized in 1862 in a log school-house which was where school number 48 now stands. Miss Emma Sterman was the teacher. There are at present four entire and three joint school districts. Six school-houses are within the limits of the town.

The first sermon in Hollywood was delivered in the German language by Frederick Emde at the house of John Vechsler, on section 34, in the summer of 1860. This was the origin of the German Evangelical church in Hollywood. Preaching was kept up in this manner until 1871, when services began to be held in the school-house near by. In 1872 a neat frame church was built on a corner of Mr. Vechsler's farm, and in August of that year the first services were held there. Rev. William Fritz is the present pastor, who preaches here every second Sunday.

About 1872 the Lutheran church was built on section 29 by the Germans of that denomination. Services are held every two weeks.

Jacob Lahr was born in Germany in 1835, and when a small child came to America. Arriving at Buffalo, New York, he remained one year, then made his home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. At the age of fifteen he started for himself. After learning milling he pursued his trade in different places until locating in St. Paul in 1857. He ran a saw-mill there two years, and after a short time in New Ulm returned to St. Paul, engaging in the same business six years more. He then passed some

time in Waconia and Helvetia in farming and milling. He is now interested in his farm, also his saw and grist-mills and saloon at Helvetia. Married in 1861 in St. Paul Miss Leona Rumner who has borne him nine children. The living are: Amelia, wife of Reinhold Zeglin, of Helvetia, Caroline, Eliza, Katie, Julia Edward, George and Jacob.

R. Zeglin, a native of Germany, was born in 1852. He received his early education at the public schools in his native country, also at a business college, after which he was engaged as a clerk in a general store. For about a year before coming to America he was employed in book-keeping. He landed in New York city in 1870 and came to Minnesota. After remaining a short time in Waconia, Carver county, he went to St. Paul; pursued different vocations until 1875, then came to the village of Helvetia. He started a general merchandise store, also a saloon, which he still runs. Since building the store he has put up a nice house and barn. He has been town clerk four years and assistant postmaster five years. Married in 1876 to Miss Amelia Lahr, daughter of Jacob Lahr. George G. L. and Mary H. S. are their children.

CHAPTER LVII.

WAR RECORD OF CARVER COUNTY.

First Infantry, Company C—*Privates*—Charles Blanquest, must. April 29, '61, absent, paroled prisoner on dis. of reg't. G. W. Buck, must. Apr. 29, '61, absent paroled prisoner on dis. of reg't. John Ellsworth, must. May 22, '61; died Aug. '63 in hosp. at Gettysburg. S. D. Guard, must. May 23, '61, dis. for disab'y Feb. 8, '62. A. F. Kreger, must. April 29, '61, pro. corp. and serg't. Charles Sohns, must. May 23, '61, dis. for disab'y March 24, '63. Company D—*Privates*—D. G. Wetmur, must. April 29, '61, dis. with reg't. Company H *Privates*—Ernest Hainlin, must. Apr. 29, '61, dis. for disab'y July 4, '62. Company I—*Privates*.—Joseph Frey, must. May 30, '61, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, '63. George Kline, must. May 24, '61, dis. for disab'y Feb. 7, '63.

Second Infantry, Company B, must. June 26, 1861—*Musician*—W. H. Palmer, re-en Dec. 28, '63 deserted Mar. 16, '64. *Privates*—John Etzell, re-en Dec. 28, '63, dis. with reg't. John L. Kinney, killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63

Drafted—Joseph Daily, must. March 8, '65, dis. with reg't. Lazarus Parks, must. April 11, '65, dis. per order June 30, '65. *Company C. Drafted*—Frederick Diedrick, must. Nov. 1, '64, dis. with reg't. Samuel Ferguson, must. Mar. 8, '65, dis. with reg't. Charles Walquist, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. from hosp. July, '65. *Substitute*—Augustin Thompson, must. May 27, '65, dis. with reg't. *Company D. Drafted*—James Maxwell, must. May 28, '64, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. Andrew Magnuson, must. July 26, '64, dis. from hosp. '65. *Substitutes*—Charles Etzell, must. May, 30, '64, dis. with reg't. Charles Hearthur, must. Nov. 28, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company E. Drafted*—John Arnzen, must. May 28, '64, dis. with reg't. John Adelberger, must. Sept. 26, '64, dis. per order June 11, '65. William Deidrick, must. Sept. 22, '64, dis. per order June 11, '65. Joseph Hagerle, must. May 38, '64, dis. with reg't. Seraphim Kempf, must. May 30, '64, dis. with reg't. Geo. Shuldice, must. Mar. 8, '65, dis. with reg't. Rudolph Teich, must. May 28, '64, dis. per order May 10, '65. *Substitute*—August Telke, must. March 27, '65, dis. with reg't.

Company F. Mustered July 8, 1861. Privates A. J. Groves, dis. for disab'y Sept. 1, '63. George Lattermer, dis. for disab'y Feb. 1, '62. W. G. Maxwell, dis. for disab'y Aug. 8, '62. Charles Stalker, deserted at Somerset, Ky., Jan. 23, '62. *Drafted*—Ferdinand Anthony, must. May 28, '64, dis. with reg't. Nimrod Fessler, must. May 28, '64, dis. with reg't. Charles Guggermos, must. Sept. 27, '64, dis. per order June 11, '65. John Green, must. May 28, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company G. Musician*—Reinhard Seidel, must. July 8, '61, trans'd to reg. band Sept. 1, '61. *Recruits* Wm. Kittleman, must. July 30, '61, dis. with reg't. Charles Schultz, must. Sept. 11, '61, dis. with reg't. *Drafted*—Joseph Bull, must. May 28, '64, died at Mound City, Ill. Joseph Schmid, must. May 28, '64, dis. with reg't. Benedict Schmid, must. May 28, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company H. Recruit*—W. E. Piper, must. Feb. 24, '64, dis. with reg't. *Drafted*—Henry Kimple, must. March 8, '65, dis. with reg't. Henry Makenthem, must. March 8, '65, dis. with reg't. Stephen Pool, must. March 8, '65, dis. from hosp. '65. Bernhard Walter, must. March 8, '65, dis. with reg't. *Substitute*—Robert Callihan, must. Feb. 24, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company I. Sergeant*—Seth M. T. Alexander, must. July 30, '61, trans. to Co. I, 4th U. S. artillery. *Corporal*—Charles All, must. July,

30, '61, died at Watertown, Minn., May 26, '64. *Musician*—P. W. Watson, must. July 30, '61, died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 25, '62. *Privates*—Ferdinand Emme, must. Aug. 18, '61, re-en. Dec. 19, '63, dis. with reg't. Peter Iustus, must. July 30, '61, re-en. Dec. 19, '63, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. Will. Kittleman, must. July 30, '61, trans. to Co. G, Nov. 1, '61, dis. with reg't. John Mara, must. Sept. 8, '61, re-en. Dec. 19, '63, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. Philip Martin, must. Sept. 8, '61, dis. upon ex. of term July 29, '64. Ephraim Martin, must. Sept. 8, '61, dis. upon ex. of term July 29, '64. Andrew Skone, must. July 30, '61, trans. to Inv. corps Sept. 23, '63. Adam Wickett, must. Aug. 8, '61, pro. corp., captured at Chickamauga, died at Andersonville, Ga. *Recruits*—William Clark, must. Sept. 29, '61, dis. for disab'y Feb. 10, '63. V. O. Hardy, must. Feb. 12, '64, dis. from hosp. in '65. *Drafted*—W. A. Mara, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. per order May 27, '65. John Yanke, must. Nov. 1, '64, dis. with reg't. *Company K. Substitute*—Frederick Bohlrig, must. May 28, '64, dis. with reg't.

Third Infantry, Company A, mustered Oct. 28, 1861. 1st Sergeant—George McKinley. Pro. 2d lieutenant. resigned Jan. 20, '63. *Privates*—H. J. McKee, pro. sergeant, re-en. Dec. 23, '63, dis. with reg't. *Recruits*—Sebastian Einsitter, must. Aug. 29, '64, deserted Nov. 17, '64, supposed drowned. George Kader, must. Mar. 30, '64, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 5, '64. J. A. Salter, must. Aug. 30, '64, dis. per order July 23, '65. John Seims, must. Aug. 29, '64, dis. per order July 23, '65. *Drafted*—Gustaf Manteffel, must. June 25, '64, dis. with reg't. Thomas Sharrow, must. June 27, '64, died at Little Rock, Ark. Oct. 14, '64. Fred Volkenant, must. June 27, '64, died at Pine Bluff, Ark. Sept. 4, '64. *Company B, mustered Nov. 7, 1861—Captain*—Chauncey W. Griggs, pro. maj. lieutenant. col. and col, resigned July 15, '63. *Privates*—John Anderson, re-en. Feb. 27, '64, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. Arne Arneson, re-en. Feb. 2, '64, trans to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '65. John Johnson, re-en. Feb. 2, '64, dis. Sept. 2, '65. Charles Johnson, re-en. Feb. 2, '64, dis. per order May 30, '65. *Recruits*—August Gusdavisson, must. Jan. 14, '63, dis. with reg't. Andrew Prent, must. Sept. 23, '62, dis. for disab'y July 15, '63. *Drafted*—Lars Anderson, must. Mar. 30, '64, died at Little Rock, Ark. Lars Johnson, must. June 27, '64, died at Pine Bluff, Ark. Nov. 7, '64. John Larson, must. June 27, '64, died at Little Rock, Ark. Oct. 21, '64.

John Munson, must. June 25, '64, died at Little Rock, Ark. Nov. 23, '64. Andrew J. Smedberg, must. May 29, '64, dis. per order June 10, '65. Company H, *Recruit*—J. F. Kerrott, must. Nov. 9, '61, pro. corp. and serg't., dis. with reg't. Company I. *Drafted*—William McGee, must. June 27, '64, dis. with reg't. M. J. Parks, must. June 27, '64, dis. per order May 22, '65. John Staley, must. June 6, '64, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 28, '64.

Fourth Infantry, Company A. *Captain*—L. L. Baxter, pro. major April 10, '62, resigned Oct. 11, '62. *2d Lieutenant*—Charles Johnson, pro. 1st lieut. resigned Nov. 20, '62. *Sergeant*—G. W. Smith, trans. to in. corps, Sept. 25, '63. *Corporals*—Andrew Anderson, dis. for disab'y Aug. 9, '62. J. F. Allen, dis. on ex. of term, Oct. 11, '64. M. P. Noyes, dis. for disab'y Nov. 19, '62. *Privates*—Charles Anderson, dis. on ex. of term Oct. 11, '64. John Anderson, dis. for disab'y April, 1863. Thomas Anderson, dis. for disab'y Dec. 27, '62. John Anderson, 2d, re-en. July 19, '64, dis. July 19, '65. William Cramer, died in April, '63. Fred. E. DuToit, pro. corp. serg't, re-en. Dec. 20, '62, dis. for pro. in 1st heavy artillery. Frank Demers re-en. Dec. 31, '63, pro. corp. serg't and maj. dis. July 19, '65. Henry Dingman, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. July 11, '65. F. X. Ess, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. July 19, '65. Henry Erickson, re-en. Mar. 7, '64, pro. corp. serg't. dis. July 19, '65. C. E. Fladin, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, pro. corp. serg't. dis. July 19, '65. John Hugstadt, re-en. Feb. 29, '64, dis. July 19, '65. Carl Hanson, dis. for disab'y July 19, '63. Jas. Hinsley, died May 7, '63. John Johnson, 1st, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. '64. John Johnson, 2d re-en. Feb. 29, '64, pro. corp. Oscar Jaquith, pro. corp. re-en. Dec. 31, '63, Isaac Johnson, dis. for disab'y Aug. 6, '63. L. Lee, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with reg't. Adolph Limm, dis. for disab'y. Feb. 15, '63. Thor Olson, died from w'ds, Sept. 19, '62. Osmand Omandson, dis. for w'ds, Sept. 19, '65. Augustus Parrott, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro corp. dis. July 19, '65. N. P. Peterson, dis. for disab'y Dec. 31, '62. Ole Reud, pro. corp. dis. Oct. 11, '64. Lewis Reud, dis. for disab'y Apr. 19, '64. Ephriam Tipton, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 16, '63. John Unsalt, dis. from Fort Snelling, Oct. 3, '61. *Recruits*—P. D. Anderson, must. Aug. 30, '64, dis. on ex. of term, June 12, '65. Swan Bengston, must. Aug. 30, '64, dis. on ex. of term, June 12, '65. Otto Broberg, must. Aug. 30, '64, dis. per order Jan. 12, '65.

John Ericson, must. Sep. 1, '64, dis. per order May 31, '65. Swan Peterson, must. Sep. 1, '64, dis. per order June 20, '65. Andrew Swanberg, must. Aug. 30, '64, dis. per order May 26, '65. *Drafted*—Swan Peterson, must. May 30, '64, dis. with reg't. John Swanson, must. May 30, '64, dis. with reg't. Peter Wherle, must. Dec. 10, '64, dis. per order May 29, '65. Gottfried Walter, must. Nov. 1, '64, dis. with reg't.

Company B, mustered Oct. 2, 1861. *Privates*—Knudt Gunderson, died Sept. 18, '62. William Hillburg, dis. for disab'y Sept. 3, '63. Jonas Johnson, pro. corp., dis. for disab'y June 10, '64. Swan Swanburg, dis. for disab'y Aug., '62. *Recruits*—Herman Koopman, must. Dec. 12, '64, dis. on ex. of term, July 19, '65. Bernhard Moorman, must. Dec. 12, '61, dis. on ex. of term July 19, '64, re-en. Jan. 4, '65. Peter Oleson, must. Mar. 3, '64, dis. on ex. of term July 19, '65. *Drafted*—Joseph Brabec, must. May 30, '64, dis. on ex. of term July 19, '65. John Goetz, must. May 30, '65, dis. on ex. of term July 19, '65. Anthony Vogel, must. Mar. 8, '65, dis. on ex. of term July 19, '65. Andrew Beck, must. May 30, '64, dis. on ex. of term July 19, '65. Christian Bender, must. Mar. 8, '65, dis. on ex. of term July 19, '65. *Substitute*—Gustave Kader, must. Mar. 18, '65. Company C. *Drafted*—William Sarver, must. Mar. 8, '64, dis. with regt. *Substitutes*—William Beihoffer, must. Aug. 29, '64 dis per order June 12, '65. John Wirtz, must. Aug. 29, '64, died in hosp. at Evansville, Ind., Dec. 4, '64. Company D. *Drafted*—J. H. Thomas, must. May 28, '64, dis wrth regt. *Substitute*—John Danielson, must. Aug 20, '64, dis with regt. *Recruits*—Henry Dolheimer, must. Sept. 5, '64, dis per order June 12, '65. Valentine Dolheimer, must. Sept. 5, '64, dis per order June 12, '65. Company E. *Privates*—W. Affolter, must. Oct. 22, '61, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 26, '63. John Boss, must. Oct. 17, '61, dis. in 1863, day unknown. Joseph Keister, must. Oct. 26, '61, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 11, '63. Abraham Ritter, must. Oct. 22, '61, dis for disab'y Aug. 8, '62. Jacob Schacker, must. Oct. 17, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with regt. Christian Ulmer, must. Oct. 26, '61, dis on ex. of term Dec. 21, '64. *Recruits*—Ferdinand Meyers, must. Feb. 24, '62, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 16, '64. Company G, mustered Nov. 27, 1861. *Sergeant*—Frederick Seifert, dis. for disab'y Sept. 8, '62. *Privates*—Paul Frischli, dis. for disab'y June 19, '63. Martin Sieger, dis. on ex. of term Dec. 21, '64. Lewis

Schaffer, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 7, '63. Lorenz Sieger, dis. on ex. of term Dec. 21, '64. George Wageman, dis. for disab'y Dec. 21, '63. Bernard Westman, dis. for disab'y Dec. 21, '63. *Recruit*—Carl Bruhn, must. Sept. 2, '64, dis. per order June 21, '65. *Drafted*—William Engelew, must. June 4, '64, dis. July 19, '65. August Quast, must. July 19, '65. Company H, mustered Dec. 20, 1861. *Privates*—Frederick Elling, re-en. Mar. 22, '64, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Lucian Farlin, died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23, '62. Henry Kohler, trans. Nov. 28, '63. *Recruits*—Swan Halling, must. Aug. 31, '64, dis. June 12, '65. Muns Johnson, must. Aug. 30, '65, dis. June 12, '65. Muns Peterson, 1st, must. Aug. 30, '64, dis. June 12, '64. Muns Peterson, 2d, must. Aug. 15, '65, dis. sick May 22, '65. Andrew Swanson, must. Aug. 30, '65, dis. June 12, '65. Company K. *Privates*—Charles Shuler, must. Dec. 23, '61, trans. to inv. corps Mar. 15, '64. W. E. Smith, must. Dec. 23, '61, trans to Co. E, Mar. 1, '62.

Fifth Infantry, Company D, mustered March 15, 1862—2d *Lieut.*—John Groetsch, resigned Aug. 3, '63. 1st *Sergeant*—Charles Gebhard, dis. for disab'y in '63. *Corporal*—Christian Nehaus, dis. for disab'y Sept. 2, '63. Christian Blucher, re-en. Feb. 15, '64, pro. serg't. dis. with regt. *Privates*—Christian Bochner, trans. to inv. corps, Sept. 22, '63. George Brown, died at Young's Point, La., July 12, '63. Horace Brown, trans. to Co. G, Feb. 8, '63, re-en. Feb. 26, '64, died at Camp Douglas, Ill., June 1 '65. Charles Drechsel, died at Ft. Abercrombie, D. T., Oct. 12, '62. Charles Gatz, died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 23, '63. Henry Hostemann, dis. for disab'y April 11, '63. Henry Hess, dis. on ex. of term Mar. 16, '65. Ernst Kunze, died at Eden, Ill., Aug. 26, '63. E. A. Mann, dis. per order of Capt. Nelson, Apr. 8, '62. Balthaser Muller, died at Young's Pt., La., Apr. 22, '63. William Neumann, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 20, '63. Albert Rhode, re-en. Mar. 7, '64, pro. serg't-maj. May 1, '64. Edward Schrimpf, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 30, '63. William Schroeder, trans. to inv. corp. William Siegel, killed Sep. 6, '63 by Indians at Ft. Abercrombie, D. T. John Talbert, dis. for disab'y Mar. 18, '63, at Ft. Snelling. Michael Willensen, dis. for disab'y Sept. 2, '63. Henry Wildung, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 26, '63. *Recruits*—C. W. Buchmann, must. Sept 1, '61, dis. per order Jan. 10, '64. Gottfried Emme, must. Jan. 28, '64, dis. with reg't. Henry Bruckschen, en. Mar.

31, '62, dis. for disab'y Apr. 27, '63. Company E, Mustered April 2, 1862—3d *Sergeant*—Hermann Muehlberg, pro. serg't-major, Capt. of Co. D, dis. per order May 15, '65. *Corporals*—Nicholas Schoenborn, pro. serg't, re-en. Feb. 28, '64, dis. for disab'y Mar. 30, '65. Frederick Schenble, dis. on ex. of term. *Privates*—Frederick Butzing, trans. to inv. corps, July 1, '64. Henry Dies, deserted. Christ Felker, dis. on ex. of term. Christian Freitag, died of wounds Oct. 16, '62. Richard Gessert, re-en. Feb. 28, '64, dis. with reg't. William Hammer, died at Farmington, Miss. Aug. 13, '62. Charles Kiesel, dis. for disab'y Oct. 16, '62. Bernard Kung, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 11, '63. Charles Klammer, re-en. Feb. 28, '64, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. John Karels, dis. on ex. of term. Franz Schubert, re-en. Feb. 20, '64, dis. with reg't. Charles Schleng, pro. corp. Oct. 27, '62, dis. for disab'y Sept. 2, '63. Christian Schmalz, w'd at battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, '64, dis. with reg't. William Schilling, pro. corp., re-en. Mar. 25, '64, pro. serg't, dis. with reg't. C. G. Schibling, dis. on ex. of term. Wendel Schoe, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 17, '64. Peter Wiest, dis. for disab'y Jan. 20, '63. Joseph Wauckey, dis. for disab'y Oct. 2, '61. Joseph Weber, dis. for disab'y Nov. 7, '62. *Recruits*—Christian Fink, must. Sep. 1, '64, dis. with reg't. Charles Herrmann, must. Sept. 3, '64, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. Michael Herrmann, must. Sept. 3, '64, w'd Dec. 16, '64, dis. per order, Aug. 4, '64. Ignatz Jetzer, must. Sept. 1, '64, mortally w'd in battle of Nashville, died December 21, '64. Baptiste Steiner, must. September 1, 1864, dis. with reg't. Matthias Wessel, must. Sept. 1, '64, dis. with reg't. Julius Zehaler, must. Sept. 1, '64, vet. pro. corp., dis. with reg't. Company I—*Recruit*—Henry Brush-off, must. Sept. 3, '64, dis. at St. Paul, Sept. 26, '65. Company K *Private*—Gabriel Oleson, must. Mar. 20, '62, deserted at Ft. Snelling prior to May 13, 1862.

Sixth Infantry. Company B. *Private*—Peter Church, must. Oct. 1, '62, dis. with reg't. Company E. *Privates*—Christian Brustle, must. Oct. 5, '62, dis. with reg't. Philip Killian, must. Aug. 18, '62, dis. with reg't. Jacob Mann, must. Aug. 14, '63, trans. to inv. corps Nov. 20, '63. John Simon, must. Oct. 5, '62, dis. with reg't. Louis Wetteran, must. Oct. 5, '62, died Aug. 5, '65, at field hosp. at Helena, Ark. John Munson, must. June 26, '62, dis. per order May 10, '65. *Recruit*—Henry Wetteran, must. Feb. 5, '64, died at Prai-

rie du Chien, Wis., Dec. 20, '64. Company G, mustered Oct. 1, 1862. *1st Corporal*—Frederick Iltis, pro. serg't, 1st serg't, dis. with reg't. John Suthheimer, dis. with reg't. *Recruits*—Gotzian Dummers, en. Feb. 11, '64, dis. with reg't. John Dummers, en. Feb. 11, '64, dis. with reg't. Karl Kressin, en. Jan. 8, '64, died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, '65. Theodore Moonan, en. Feb. 27, '64, died at New Orleans, La., May 25, '65. Henry Moonan, en. Feb. 22, '64, dis. with reg't. Nicholas Roers, en. Feb. 11, '64, dis. for disab'y May 30, '65. Peter Schaeffer, en. Feb. 24, '64, dis. with reg't. August Stenzel, en. Jan. 8, '64, dis. with reg't. Valentine Stoltz, en. Jan. 29, '64, dis. with reg't. Renier Fyen, en. Feb. 29, '64, dis. per order May 26, '65.

Eighth Infantry, Company K. *Private*—A. F. Stenberg, must. Aug. 21, '62, dis. with reg't.

Ninth Infantry, Company B, mustered Nov. 10, 1862. *Sergeants*—A. H. Hopkins, dis. with reg't. Ernest Hainlin, dis. in hosp. Sep. 12, '65. *Corporals*—C. D. Kingsley, pro. serg't, dis. per order May 1, '65. S. M. Tarvin, dis. per order June 14, '65. *Privates*—David Alexander, dis. per order Aug. 1, '65. F. M. Brayton, died Sept. 4, '64, in prison at Andersonville. William Doyle, killed June 10, '64, in battle at Brice Cross Roads, Miss. E. M. Frank, died Oct. 12, '64, in prison at Andersonville. L. M. Green, died at Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 11, '63. C. G. Halgren, app'd wagoner May 1, '65, dis. with reg't. Daniel Iustus, dis. for disab'y Feb. 21, '64. Michael Klock, died Dec. 29, '64, of wd in battle of Nashville, Tenn. G. E. Mapes, drowned May 9, '63, at St. Peter, Minn. A. G. Miller, dis. in hosp. in '65. E. M. Munger, dis. for disab'y April 14, '64. William Murray, dis. for disab'y April 23, '63. J. W. Murray, dis. Feb. 17, '64, for pro. as hosp. steward in U. S. A. Isaac Rogers, trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 1, '63. Eli Stone, dis. with reg't. Uri Woods, deserted Jan. 2, '63, at Hutchinson, Minn. Company D. *Recruits*—Joseph Cobb, must. July 23, '63, dis. with reg't.

Company E, mustered Nov. 14, 1862, *Privates*—J. J. Buchanan, dis. with reg't. H. C. Rene, dis. with reg't. Company H, mustered Oct. 27, '62. *Captain*—William R. Baxter, killed June 10, '64, at Brice Cross Roads. *1st Lieut.*—Joseph Weinman, dis. per order Oct. 11, '64. *2nd Lieut.*—Ole Paulson, dis. per order May 20, '64. *Sergeants*—A. W. Tiffany, pro. 2d lieut., captured before being mustered, dis. Aug. 24, '65. W. F. Elliot,

trans. to N. C. S. Jan. 1, '63. George Groetsch, died Oct. 19, '64, in Millen prison. Andrew Mattson, died May 28, '65, at Carver, Minnesota, of disease contracted while a prisoner. Carl Denin, died Oct. 14, '64, in Millen prison. *Corporals*—J. W. Foreman, pro. serg't, 2d lieut, captured at Clifton, Tenn., Jan. 6, '65, (not heard from). A. G. Anderson, trans. to N. C. S. Feb. 21, '65. Henry Beltz, dis. for disab'y May 23, '64. A. H. Miller, dis. with reg't. J. A. Johnson, dis. with reg't. E. A. Eddy, pro. serg't, dis. with reg't. G. H. Raitz, pro. serg't, dis. with reg't. Nels Olson, pro. serg't, dis. with reg't. *Musicians*—W. S. Reese, captured June 10, '64, last heard from at Florence, S. C., very sick. Ole Wilson, captured June 10, '64, dis. with reg't. *Wagoner*—John Stack, killed June 10, '64, at Brice Cross Roads. *Privates*—August Arndt, dis. per order Aug. 2, '65. John Arndt, captured June 10, '64, dis. with reg't. Gotleib Arndt, died April 21, '65, at Grant hosp., N. Y. Christopher Arndt, dis. for disab'y May 26, '63. Burns Aslakson, dis. per order, July 14, '65. J. E. Allen, dis. with reg't. Thomas Armitage, died Oct. 14, '64, at Millen prison. John Blake, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. John Braden, dis. with reg't. Andrew Bengtson, dis. per order July 10, '64. Andrew Braf, dis. with reg't. Magnus Bengtson, died Sep. 22, '64, at Andersonville prison. Montgomery Berfield, pro. corp. dis. per order May 15, '65. O. F. Bryant, dis. per order May 27, '65. Lewis Bangson, died Feb. 9, '65, at Cairo, Ills. Joseph Berry, dis. with reg't. Gustav Carlson, dis. for disab'y Apr. 28, '64. Peter Carlson, dis. with reg't. A. J. Carlson, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. John Dennin, dis. with reg't. Jacob Dunn, dis. for disab'y April 11, '63. A. S. Erickson, dis. with reg't. Henry Etzell, captured June 10, '64, re-joined co. Aug. 14, '65, dis. with reg't. Xavier Freischle, died Sep. 17, '64 in Andersonville prison. Henry Gobelhei, dis. for disab'y Aug. 11, '63. T. D. Goves, dis. with reg't. Benjamin Guttridge, dis. with reg't. G. C. Gay, died Jan. 12, '65 at Jeffersonville, Ind., of wd's rec'd at the battle of Nashville, Tenn. J. R. Goodnow, dis. with reg't. John Goetz, dis. with reg't. John Gunderson, dis. for disab'y Aug. 26, '63. John Hanson, dis. with reg't. Godfrey Hammerburg, captured June 10, '64, re-joined co. Aug. 20, '65, dis. with reg't. John Hebeisen, dis. with reg't. Peter Hult, pro corp. dis. with reg't. G. K. Ives, captured June 10, '64, re-joined co. Aug. 8, '65, dis. with reg't. Taylor Johnson, dis. with reg't.

J. L. Johnson, dis. with reg't. Alfred Johnson, dis. in hosp. '65. Nils Johnson, died Sept. 14, '64 in Andersonville prison. Andrew Johnson, dis. in hosp. '65. Jonas Johnson, dis. with reg't. Jacob Kirsch, dis. with reg't. Ludwig Klos, died Sep. 18, '64 in Andersonville prison. Frederick Lindquist, dis. for disab'y May 13, '64. Eric Larson, dis. for disab'y May 14, '64. Andrew Larson, dis. per order July 7, '65. John Larson, died Oct. 8, '64, at Savannah, Ga. while a prisoner. Jasper Livingston, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. Henry Lindert, dis. with reg't. Theodore Mayers, captured June 10, '64 in Andersonville prison and very sick when last heard from. Ole Olson, dis. per order May 26, '65. David Parks, dis. for disab'y Apr. 11, '64. Pader Paderson, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. Augustus Peterson, dis. for disab'y May 13, '65. John Paulson, dis. for pro. in U. S. C. Inf'y. Gottlieb Ploeker, pro. corp. dis. with reg't. Charles Royle, dis. with reg't. John Roth, died Oct. 27, '64 in Millen prison. Martin Schauer, died June 27, '65 at Marion, Ala. Andrew Swanson, dis. with reg't. Elias Swanson, dis. per order June 19, '65. John Sundine, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 21, '35. Charles Souter, died in Andersonville prison, no date. Frederick Souter, captured June 10, '64, re-joined co. May 8, '65, dis. with reg't. J. J. Stor, dis. with reg't. Berger Thurs-tensen, dis. with reg't. Melchior Wahl, died July 24, '64, at Memphis, Tenn. Andrew Wallen, dis. with reg't. James Wilson, dis. with reg't. William Weckerle, dis. for disab'y May 28, '64. George Winter, died Sep. 8, '64 in Andersonville prison. *Recruits*—Peter Dymon, must. July 9, '62, died July 30, '65 at Marion, Ala. Swan Framberg, must. Sep. 3, '64, dis. with reg't. A. D. Leach, must. Mar. 2, '64, dis. in hosp. in '65.

Eleventh Infantry, Company A, Mustered August 24, 1864—2d Lieut.—John O. Brumies, resigned Jan. 24, '65. *Sergeants*—Otto Berreau, dis. with reg't. William Behmer, dis. with reg't. *Corporals*—Erhard Rewngens, dis. with reg't. Otto Freese, dis. with reg't. Albert Riebe, dis. with reg't. *Privates*—E. G. Anderson, dis. with reg't. Frank Anderson, dis. with reg't. John Anderson, dis. with reg't. Niels Anderson, dis. with reg't. Solomon Anderson, dis. with reg't. Samuel Arvidson, dis. with reg't. Jonas Erickson, dis. with reg't. Andrew Framberg, dis. with reg't. Nikolas Hein, dis. with reg't. Samuel Hoffman, dis. with reg't. Andrew Hold, dis. with reg't. August Johanson, dis. with reg't. Albert Kohler, dis. per

order, May 29, '65. John Lunberg, dis. with reg't. Joseph May, dis. with reg't. James Mattson, dis. with reg't. Bodel Oleson, dis. with reg't. John Osborg, dis. with reg't. Gottlieb Reich, dis. with reg't. John Russell, dis. with reg't. John Scheubel, dis. with reg't. Michael Schneitagle, dis. with reg't. John Schmalz, dis. with reg't. John Simon, dis. with reg't. Svante Skatt, dis. with reg't. Adam Speckel, dis. with reg't. Carl Steingraus, died Feb. 26, '65, at Gallatin, Tenn. Ludwig Sudheimer, dis. with reg't. Swan Swanson, dis. with reg't. Marlin Tasler, dis. with reg't. Nels Thompson, pro. corp., dis. with reg't. H. O. Solein, must. Aug. 20, '64, no record. Company F. *Privates*—Ichabod Murphy, must. Aug. 11, '64, dis. with reg't. First Battalion Infantry. Company D. *Private*—William Bleedorn, must. Mar. 14, '65, dis. with comp. John Buhler, must. Mar. 14, '65, dis. with comp. Thomas Devine, must. Mar. 14, '65, dis. with comp.

First Heavy Artillery. Company A. *Privates*—J. H. Logring, must. Sept. 21, '64, dis. with comp. John Peterson, must. Sept. 17, '64, trans. to Co. M, July 7, '65, dis. with comp. John Southern, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis. with comp. Thomas Torbertson, must. Sept. 22, '64, dis. with comp. Company B. *Privates*—Andreas Bye, must. Feb. 20, '64, dis. with comp. Jacob Blum, must. Feb. 20, '64, dis. with com. Balthus Bitzer, must. Sept. 28, '64, dis. with comp. Jacob Bongards, must. Sept. 28, '64, dis. with comp. Hermon Brickhaus, must. Sept. 22, '64, dis.—'65, absent. Clement Clooten, must. Sept. 14, '64, dis. with comp. Charles Dietzel, must. Sept. 29, '65, dis. with comp. Fidell Hunter, must. Sept. 30, '64, died June 26, '65, at Nashville, Tenn. George Ittel, must. Sept. 28, '65, dis. with comp. Christian Kraus, must. Oct. 5, '64, pro. serg't, dis. with comp. Michael Kesler, must. Sept. 27, '65, dis. with comp. Gustave Kossack, must. Sept. 30, '64, trans. to co. E, July 7, '65. Ferdinand Lutz, must. Sept. 22, '64, dis. with comp. Henry Luken, must. Sep. 30, '64, dis. with comp. Frank Peitz, must. Sept. 30, '64, dis. with comp. J. A. Piper, must. Oct. 6, '64, pro. sergt. dis. with comp. Andrew Saylstrom, must. Sept. 15, '64, dis. with comp. Engelbert Schneider, must. Sept. 27, '64, dis. with comp. Joseph Schaaf, must. Sept. 27, '64, dis. with comp. H. C. Smith, must. Sept. 27, '64, dis. with comp. Ernst Souter, must. Sept. 28, '64, dis. with comp. J. L. Smith, must. Sept. 28, '64, dis. with comp. Peter Stoltz, must.

Sept. 21, '64, dis. with comp. Company C. *Jun. 2d Lieut.*—Fred. E. Du Toit, must. Oct. 21, '64, dis. July 1, '65. *Privates*—Walter Demers, must. Sept. 14, '64, dis. with comp. Carl Goetze, must. Oct. 1, '64, dis. with comp. Andrew Nulin, must. Sept. 26, '64, dis. with comp. J. N. Ward, must. Oct. 13, '64, trans. to Co. F, July 7, '65, dis. —'65. Comp. H. *Privates*—Andrew Hogtall, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Knud. Holverson, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. David Johnson, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. P. A. Johnson, must. Feb. 16, '65, pro. corp., dis. with comp. A. W. Peterson, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. A. Stultz, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Company L. *Privates*—J. P. Akins, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. per order Aug. 5, '65. P. Johnson, must. Feb. 16, '65, pro. corp., dis. with comp. N. Mattson, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. John Oberz, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Company M. *Captain*—C. Johnson, must. Feb. 27, '65, dis. with comp. *Sergeant*—H. J. Johnson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. *Corporals*—Samuel Geiser, must. Feb. 16, '65, pro. Q. M. S'gt Sept. 8, '65. Solomon Nord, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Andrew Skone, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. in hosp. in '65. *Artificer*—Lars Skog, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with reg't. *Privates*—Gustaf Borgerson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Jonas Carlsen, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Hogan Christenson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Arne Erickson, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Nels Iverson, must. Feb. 10, '65, dis. per order, Aug. 23, '65. Magnus Johnson, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Peter Klever, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Swan Milgren, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Matthias Matterson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Ole Nelson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. John Oleson, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Sivert Oleson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Swante Oleson, must. Feb. 18, '65, died May 15, '65, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Peter Peterson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Charles Peterson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Andrew Swanson, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. per order, May 16, '65. P. E. Walter, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp.

First Company Sharp Shooters. *Musician*—Watson Seward, dis. per order, Feb., 1862. *Privates*—Edwin Alldritt, re-en., trans. to 1st bat'n inf'y, Jan. 30, '65. John Donlon, no record. Alexander Livingston, died Sept. 17, '62, of wd's rec'd in battle of Antietam. John Livingston, dis.

for disab'y May 25, '62. J. M. Powers, pro. reg'l hosp. stew. in June, '63, re-en'd. J. W. Horton, no record. B. O. Hamblet, died July 28, '63, of w'd rec'd in battle. William Sarver, dis. for disab'y Nov. 27, '61. W. A. Leamons, dis. on ex. of term.

Brackett's Battalion Cavalry, Company A—*Sergeant*—Joseph Buck, must. Sept. 16, '61, pro. 2d Lieut. resigned Nov. 2, '64. *Corporal*—Charles Sterner, must. Oct. 2, '61, deserted Dec. 16, '63 at Dodsonville, Ala. *Privates*—Andrew Arnold, must. Sept. 21, '61, dis. Apr. 16, '63. William Brinkhaus, must. Oct. 16, '61, dis. on ex. of term. C. T. Herman, must. Sept. 23, '61, deserted Aug. 10, '63, reported drowned at St. Louis, Mo. Nicholas Henrion, must. Oct. 14, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. farrier. C. H. Kruger, must. Sept. 30, '61, dis. per. order Jan. 28, '62. Simon Riesgraf, must. Sept. 25, '61, dis. on ex. of term Sept. 24, '64. *Recruits*—Richard Hellregle, must. Mar. 12, '65, dis. with comp. John Carlson, must. Feb. 17, '65, dis. on ex. of term, Feb. 10, '66. Frederick Fonty, must. Feb. 17, '65, deserted in Mar. '65 while on furlough. J. F. Smith, must. Feb. 17, '65, dis. June 6, '65. John Justus, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis. for disab'y June 5, '65. Company C. *Privates*—William Ellis, must. Nov. 1, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. with comp. George Lake, must. Nov. 1, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. with comp. G. W. McComber, must. Nov. 1, '63, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, pro. corp. dis. with comp. Allen Soper, must. Nov. 7, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '62, dis. for disab'y. Jerome Soper, must. Nov. 7, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. with comp. J. W. Slack, must. Nov. 13, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. with Comp.

Second Cavalry. *Ass't Surgeon*—John A. McDonald, must. Nov. 29, '64, dis. Dec. 4, '65. Company D, Must. Dec. 30, 1863. *Corporal*—Thomas Bond dis. with regt. *Privates*—James Aspen, pro. corp. dis. with comp. E. P. Beman, pro. wag. dis. with comp. Thomas Heaton, dis. with comp. John Morris, dis. with comp. Aquilla Moore, dis. with comp. Robert Randall. Company G, Mustered January 4, 1864. *Private*—John Fitz, dis. for disab'y Nov. 29, '64. Company I, Mustered Jan. 4, 1864. *Privates*—Nathan Bristol, dis. with comp. Arthur Hewitt, dis. with comp.

Independent Battalion, Cavalry, Company A, mustered July 23, 1863. *Sergeant*—William Baker, dis. with comp. *Privates*—John Munger, died Mar. 8, '64 at Pembina, D. T. D. B. Watrous, dis. with comp. Company B, mustered Aug. 10,

1863 *Privates*—Michael Earley, dis. for disab'y May 5, 65. C. W. Rickerson, pro. corp. dis. with comp. Conrad Steen, dis. per order Aug. 15, 64. Company C, mustered September 11, 1863 *Musician*—A. S. Alderman, pro. corp. serg't. dis. with comp. *Privates*—Andrew Brink, dis. with comp. Andrew Larson, dis. with comp. *Recruit*—John Torbenson, dis. with comp. Company D, mustered Nov. 10, 1863—*Privates*—Frederick Hansen, dis. with comp. Peter Morgan, dis. with comp. Company F—*Recruit*—Michael Dowd, must. Feb. 17, 65, dis. at ex. of term, Feb. 8, '66. First Battery, Light Artillery—*Privates*—Oliver Dufrane, en. Oct. 28, 61, died Apr. 22, 62 at Louisville, Ky. Jacob Schoch, en. Nov. 11, 61, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 17, 64. Neuman Yewings, en. Nov. 7, 61, dis. for disab'y Aug. 5, 62. *Recruits*—G. E. Krieg, en. Mar. 11, 65, dis. with batt'n.

SIBLEY COUNTY.

CHAPTER LVIII.

DESCRIPTION — BOUNDARIES — SETTLEMENT — VALUATION.

Looking back, over a period of twenty-nine years, Sibley county of to-day occupies but a small area as compared to the territory then embraced within its limits. While it was recognized by the territorial legislature of 1852, it was not until March 5, 1853, that it was officially created and its limits established. The bill then passed by the legislature gave the following boundary lines: Beginning at the northwest corner of Hennepin county; thence up the north fork of Crow river to its second fork; thence in a direct line to the mouth of Rush river; thence down the Minnesota river to Hennepin county; thence along the line of said county to the place of beginning. The same act provided that it should be attached to Hennepin county for judicial purposes. At each of the subsequent sessions of the legislature, the boundary lines were diminished and changed, and the present limits established in March, 1856, as follows: Bounded on the north by Renville, McLeod and Carver counties, on the east by the Minnesota river, south by Nicollet and west by Renville counties. It contains fifteen complete and two fractional townships, named in the order of their organization, Henderson, Kelso,

Arlington, Jessenland, Faxon, Washington Lake, Green Isle, New Auburn, Dryden, Sibley, Transit, Alfsborg, Severance, Cornish, Grafton, Bismark and Moltke. The name "Sibley" was chosen in honor of that worthy pioneer, General H. H. Sibley.

Before introducing the early settler, building of towns, schools and churches, which follow and depend one upon the other, like links to the chain, a glance at the topography of the county will better explain the irregularity of its development,

With a gently undulating surface it enjoys the advantages of prairie and woodland; a rich, deep, loamy soil, and a never failing water supply from numerous deep clear water lakes, Island Creek, Rush and the Minnesota rivers. Of the numerous lakes so systematically distributed through the various townships, as if designed for the especial benefit of the husbandman, New Auburn, in the township of the same name, is the largest, and owing to the fact that a wooded elevated island occupies its center, the most beautiful. It is nearly five miles in length with irregular wooded shores, and covers over fifteen hundred acres. The next in size is Swan lake, in the town of Severance, covering eleven hundred acres, with a strong alkali water, marshy shores, and but few fish. Titlow lake in Dryden is next in size, covering one thousand acres; its shores are elevated and covered with oak and butternut timber. Then follow Severance, in Green Isle, covering a surface of eight hundred acres; Silver, in Jessenland, six hundred acres; Lake Washington, in Washington Lake, six hundred acres; Bucks, in Grafton, three hundred and fifty acres; Indian, in Transit, two hundred and fifty acres; Alkali, in Moltke; Cottonwood, in Cornish, and Cummings, in Alfsborg, all have a surface extent of about two hundred acres each. A majority of these lakes are well stocked with all kinds of fish usual to Minnesota waters.

Four townships, Jessenland, Faxon, Washington Lake and Green Isle are heavily timbered, and Henderson, Arlington and New Auburn are two-thirds timberland, the south-western portion of each being prairie.

The balance of the county, with the exception of a few groves and scattering trees about the lakes, is prairie, where there are many boggy marshes, which in early days, before roads were graded and corduroys laid, baffled the efforts of pioneers to open the country; we therefore find

the first signs of civilization in the eastern portion near that natural roadway the Minnesota river, where attractions are not wanting to command the eye and attention of the adventurer. High, irregular bluffs, broken by deep gorges, here reaching out into the valley with rounded, grassy heads; there clothed in garments of ancient oak and elm; again, gradually receding plateaus, following one upon another, all unite in one harmonious effect. This, in brief, is a picture of the county thirty years ago, only shorn of the privations and perils of a wild country.

The first settlers of Sibley county were two French Canadians from St. Paul, named Hyacinthe Camiraud and Esdras Belevau, who came up from St. Paul, landing May 12, 1852, at Henderson, on what some one has said was the only dry spot they could find, as their coming was at the time of a great flood. Although these men established a sort of shop and set up a turning lathe, this settlement was insignificant, and only deserves notice from the fact that it was first. Claims were made and trees blazed by prospectors who came up on the Black Oak, as did Thomas Doheny, July 9, 1852. He made a claim for himself, and blazed trees for a dozen more, and returned.

August 23, 1852, a man landed in the county destined to become an important factor in its organization and growth. This man was Joseph R. Brown, the pioneer town builder of Minnesota. He was a prodigy rarely met with. We find him first as a drummer boy with the troops that came up the river in 1819 to build Fort Snelling. Thrown upon the world after his honorable discharge from the army, he looked about him and at once took in the situation, exhibiting a shrewdness of insight into affairs unequaled by any of his compeers. At Gray Cloud Island, at Stillwater, or Dakota, as he called the town site which he caused to become the county seat of St. Croix county, he was the important man. His political career began in this county by his election to the council of the Fifth territorial legislature from the sixth precinct, of which this county formed a part. It will not be possible here to review his checkered career as trader, legislator, and journalist. Here he was a speculator. Disappointed in obtaining a contract for the government road from St. Anthony Falls to the western boundary of Sibley county, he determined to build a road more useful for transportation from St. Paul to the agency which was to be located on the Indian reservation,

and to Fort Ridgely, about to be erected on the reservation. Brown had been up and down the river many times before in the capacity of Indian trader, and was therefore familiar with the topography of the country, and had selected this point as favorable to such a plan as he now had in view. He had a little steamboat engaged for transportation of men and supplies. Among his crew was Jesse Ayer, a brother of Judge E. J. Ayer, John Clark, who was made the first sheriff of the county, and Charles Blair, who erected the first house on the bank of the river in November of the same year, witness the following:

"I came to Henderson, November 1, 1852, and assisted Charles Blair to put up the first house by the bank of the river on the 6th day of November. The house was covered with hay, for want of other material, and not one single nail was to be found in the whole house.

(Signed)

ED. WINKELMAN."

At the point selected a road to the prairie was easily cut through the timber. The work consumed only about two weeks, and J. R. Brown got the transportation between St. Paul and the fort by reason of his superior judgment and prompt action.

As Sibley county is largely German, it will be interesting to note that the first German settler was Edward Winkelman, mentioned above, who took a claim south of what is now called Winkelman lake, in the fall of 1852, and spent the winter following in Charles Blair's house, which he assisted in building. Other Germans came about the same date. With the spring of 1853 came many more settlers under the patronage of Joseph R. Brown, who was the leader and organizer in everything. He furnished the brains and laid the plans to which other men worked. For one Scotchman, John Watt, came quite a delegation of Germans in 1853, among them Matti, Fuchs, Tysens, Conrad, Freemont and others. Charles Blair was retained by Brown to superintend his work, and Fuchs was the cook. Thomas Doheny, the Irishman who came up on the Black Oak in July, 1852, and located his own and other claims, returned in the spring of 1853, bringing with him several others, who formed the nucleus of the Irish settlement. Doheny planted a few potatoes and then returned to St. Paul while Michael Grimes, Sr., remained and built himself a house, and became the first Irish settler. The house built by the Scotchman, John Watt, under the direction of Charles Blair.

antelates that of Grimes about a month. This house still stands on the bluff behind Henderson, the oldest landmark in Sibley county.

During the summer of 1854 many other settlers came in. Among the Irish, McCormick and Bray. Grover, an Englishman, who it is said was elected to the legislature at a subsequent time but did not attend because the territory was too poor to pay the expenses of its representatives, who consequently were not called to the capitol. Zephir Gendson, Antone Le Ferrier and Michael Baudoin, who came in 1853, were Canadian Frenchmen, as their names indicate. The bill passed by the legislature creating this county, also made provision that an election should be held October 3; if fifty voters cast ballots, the majority could then lawfully elect officers and determine the permanent location of the county seat. Following is a list of the officers elected; John Miller, A. Waiker, and Conrad Fremont, county commissioners; Charles Blair, auditor; Joseph R. Brown, recorder; Edward Winkelman, justice of the peace; Carter C. Drew, county surveyor; John Clark, sheriff; Henry Poehler, treasurer; all being unanimously elected by sixty-two votes, and the county became organized. Here it is pertinent to say that much relative to official matters of the county, from its organization to 1864 is obtained through the memory of old settlers; the buildings occupied by the county officers and containing the records, having been destroyed by fire on the 18th of October, 1863. Nothing positive can be learned as to where the very first meetings were held, one old settler, Judge E. J. Ayer, expressing the opinion that it was in the open air. In 1856, Joseph R. Brown erected several small offices for the use of the various town officials, which were used until 1858, when Henry Poehler erected a two-story frame building 25x45 feet, at the corner of Main and Third streets, the county using the second story for their offices; removing to the Welch building two blocks further back in 1862, where they were burned out the following season. Then followed various removals, the first after the fire being to a room rented of Jacob Frankenfield, for six months at \$12 per month. In 1866 a house on lot 10, block 50, occupied one year; then to a building on lot 10, block 58, owned by August Blasing. In 1870 removed to building owned by William Carroll.

At a meeting of the commissioners held January 2, 1867, a resolution was passed asking the legis-

lature to pass an act enabling the county to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000 for county building purposes, provided it should be submitted to the people before becoming a law. Permission was granted at the next session, and on March 11, 1870, notice was posted, submitting the matter to a popular vote, and was carried. On January 4, a tract of about four acres was purchased at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, and on the 3d of the following May the contract was let to Herman Mather for building a two story brick jail and sheriff's residence combined for \$2,987; the building to be, and was, completed the following September. The jail contains three cells and corridor. At a meeting held March 29, 1879 arrangements were made for the erection of the present county buildings, in which Henderson was to pay \$5,000 of the cost of buildings and in case of removal, the privilege to buy them at \$3,000. The court house was immediately built. It is of brick, two and one-half stories and basement; is 48x80 feet, and contains large, well-ventilated offices for the various departments; fire-proof safes for the preservation of county documents. The entire building is heated by two hot-air furnaces.

Return again to those earlier days, when society matters received their birth. The first religious services were held in a new log house built by John Fodin, just previous to his occupancy. Between twenty-five and thirty settlers attended and listened to a sermon by a Methodist Episcopal missionary and Bible agent. Congregational services were held during the same summer, 1854, in a log school-house. Episcopalian services were held in a house rented for the purpose in 1858, and for some time thereafter. The first church edifice was a house purchased, remodeled and fitted up by the Methodist Episcopal society, presided over by Elder Rich, in 1857 or '8.

Germans being in the majority throughout the county, took the lead in religious matters, and were generally ahead in establishing societies and erecting buildings.

Quite a number of Americans had formed a settlement on Rush river, between Henderson and Kelso; also at New Auburn, where Rev. Mr. McNight held occasional meetings. Nearly every township now has from one to three church societies and buildings, more fully detailed in town articles.

The first school of which there is any authentic

account was taught by J. J. Peek, in a log house at Henderson, in the winter of 1854-'5, and had an average attendance of six to ten scholars. The following year a frame school-house was built by F. Weigan, which answered all purposes until supplanted in 1862 by a large and more convenient house.

In 1881 fifty-eight districts had been created, and all except number 53, which has been discontinued, had one and some two comfortable school buildings. District number 1, at Henderson, is independent, having a graded school. Aside from the public schools the Catholic church at Henderson has a parochial school.

There are in the county four secret societies, three of them located at Henderson. Henderson Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; Knights of Pythias, and Sons of Hermann. The latter also has an organization at New Rome.

While several efforts were made in former years to establish newspapers, there is but one publication in the county, the "Sibley County Independent," a nine column quarto sheet printed by Daniel Pickit at Henderson. It was established in 1872, but much smaller than at present. It is the official paper of the county.

Previous to 1881 the county had no railroad, and the bulk of business was transacted through the St. Paul & Sioux City road, to reach which it was necessary to cross the Minnesota river. Up to 1877 it was accomplished by ferries which proved inadequate for the demands of business, and a new iron bridge was built by Henderson at a cost of \$17,000, spanning the river at the foot of Main street. It consists of one draw, two hundred and ninety feet in length, and wooden approaches.

The first death in the county was undoubtedly that of Mrs. E., wife of Paul Jarvis, in the spring of 1856. She was buried on Fort Hill, where the cemetery was afterward located. Some old settlers, however, claim that a Bohemian stranger died a short time previous, and was buried in the same locality.

On the 16th of September, 1855, the first marriage in the county was celebrated at a school-house on section 17, in Jessenland township, Michael D. Bray and Miss May Hayes being united by the Rev. Father Somereisen.

During the spring of 1856 the second nuptial knot was tied, the contracting parties being Nicholas Hillger and Miss Susan Mairsh, who were married by Justice James C. Pratt, at the resi-

dence of a Mrs. Blair. In 1865 the couple moved to Montana.

In the fall of 1853 the first child was born, it being a daughter, Clara, to John and Sarah Clark. She now resides in McLeod county. Joseph Brown son of Fletcher and H. Brown, born in 1855, was the first boy.

In speaking of early incidents Judge E. J. Ayer remarked: "Indian corn, ground according to the best facilities possessed by settlers was considered fair living." "Why," said the old judge, with a twinkle in his eye, "One winter in those early days, our hotel was glad to get muskrat meat, which had been shot with shingle nails."

On August 11, 1862 the county voted a bounty of \$25 to volunteers and an additional premium of \$5 per month, both of which were settled in 1868 by the payment of \$140 to each claimant. December 9, 1873 the county began an action against their treasurer on a charge of embezzling bonds. On the 23d of the same month he was removed from office. A like charge was preferred against the register of deeds on December 11, and on the 16th of the following February he also was removed from office.

In 1876 the county suffered most from the grasshopper scourge, many farmers being eaten out of everything in the shape of crops and were driven from their homes by want of clothing, food and fuel; some never returned.

Sibley county suffered to some extent from the Indian massacre of 1862, inasmuch as one of her leading citizens, James W. Lynd was the first to fall at the lower agency, a few miles from Fort Ridgely. While the county suffered to no great extent from depredations from the Indians she lost several brave men who went to the rescue of others.

The grasshopper plague left its mark in the western portion of the county where many poor farmers had just planted their first crops. The damage was not so great as in some counties since there were not so many fields to destroy. In the wooded portions settlers suffered less. The productions of the county are largely agricultural, wheat being the staple article. The acreage of corn and amber cane increases yearly. But a small amount of stock is shipped. Before the timber had been so extensively cut the wood business was one of the leading enterprises, thousands of cords being sent to the southwestern prairies. The market price averaged four dollars per cord,

There is but one incorporated village, Henderson, and two that hold their original plat, and are taxed other than farm land, New Auburn and Faxon. The number platted and surveyed is numerous, many never having a single lot sold. Since the advent of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad in 1881, which runs diagonally through the center of the county, a new life has been given the towns along its line. In October, 1881, the track had been laid to the proposed new town of Gaylord, in Dryden, near the southern shores of Lake Titlow.

There are four stage routes in the county. The first runs from the borough of Henderson to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha station, East Henderson, distant one mile, making connections with all passenger trains. The second line runs between Henderson and Glencoe via Arlington, Dryden and New Auburn. It leaves Henderson at 7 A. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays, and arrives at 5 P. M. Mondays and Fridays. The line makes one extra trip each week between New Auburn and Glencoe. The third line is from Henderson to Hector, leaving the former place at 7 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays, running via New Rome, Bismark and Moltke. The third is from New Ulm to Brownston, crossing the county via Cornish and Transit; two trips each way are made weekly.

Previous to 1881 the roads of the county had been in good condition for many years, but the high water in the spring did great damage, more especially in the valley, where the Minnesota overflowed her banks to a depth of seventeen feet above low water mark, and three above any high water mark within the memory of the oldest pioneers. This flood washed away a large portion of the roadway between Henderson and the railroad station, and spoiled portions of the valley road. It came too early to inflict damage to crops, but caused considerable loss to residents living in the lower portions of Henderson and a few along the valley. In the following October a second flood ten feet above low water mark caused a total loss of all bottom land hay and a portion of the corn and potato crop.

At the fall election of 1880 the county polled 2,017 votes, giving 431 republican plurality. The county contains 320,634 acres of land, at an average value of \$7.79 per acre, or \$2,499,151 real estate valuation; \$738,719 represents the value of personal property. The total tax for 1880 was

10 79-100 mills, amounting to \$44,585.81, most of which was promptly paid. The census for the same year returned 10,731 as the population of the country.

CHAPTER LIX.

VILLAGE OF HENDERSON. PLAT RECORDED. SCHOOLS.
CHURCHES. BIOGRAPHIES.

Early events in the history of the borough of Henderson are largely identical with those of the county, especially as in the matter of settlers, officials, schools, religious meetings, etc., and to enter into details is but to duplicate what has heretofore been given in the county article. Its location is on the western bank of the Minnesota river, in the north-eastern portion of the township, from which it derives its name, upon a grassy plateau which slightly elevates as it recedes to the high bluffs in the rear, thus affording unsurpassed drainage. The first official document found upon record in regard to the formation of the village is as follows:

HENDERSON.

Recorded June 3, 1855.

JOSEPH R. BROWN.

Register of Deeds, Sibley County.

"The town council of the town of Henderson, in the county of Sibley and territory of Minnesota, at a session of said town council held this day, did accept the within plat as surveyed and platted by D. C. Smith, by order of the town council, as provided by the act of the legislature of Minnesota to incorporate the town of Henderson, and for village or town purposes, the park, and all streets and alleys in said town of Henderson.

In witness thereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of the town of Henderson, this 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1855.

JOSEPH R. BROWN.

President of the town council of Henderson.

Attest: C. H. DREW.

Acknowledged before Thomas Russel, clerk of the district court, June 3, 1855."

The territory included within this plat was the south-west quarter of section 1, and the north-west quarter of section number 12. The town site was re-surveyed in 1874 by Adam Buck, and recorded July 28 of the same year. Various changes were made and incorporations granted by the legislatures of 1858, '62, '66, '67, '68, '72, and the borough

incorporated in 1875, the act reading as follows: "That all the district of country known and described as lots 1 and 2, of section number 1, lot 4, and the south half of the north-west quarter of section number 12, lot number 4, and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter, and the west half of the south-east quarter of section number 2, and the east half of the north-east quarter, and the east half of the west half of the north-east quarter of section number 11, all the foregoing described land being in town number 112 north, of range number 26 west, shall be and the same is, hereby created a borough town by the name of Henderson." The same act also provides privileges generally enjoyed by borough towns. The streets are laid out at right angles with the river, and run 20° south of west and north of east.

Passing over the early schools to 1878, we find the town possessed of a two-story, new brick building, with all modern improvements. It is located upon an elevation fully fifty feet above and in the rear of the borough. The school is graded, having four departments, primary, intermediate, grammar and high school, all being under the charge of Prof. E. T. Fitch. In 1881 the enrollment was as follows: Primary, in charge of Miss Eleanor Kelly—fifty; intermediate, Miss Mary Stegmier—forty-one; grammar, Mrs. Anna Fitch—thirty-eight; the high school, under the present supervision of Prof. Fitch—forty-four. Aside from a systematic course of study, rhetorical exercises are made obligatory, and reckon in the scholar's standing. There are nine months of school each year. The first class of the school graduates in 1882 with six members.

Passing the date of county history in religious matters, we find in 1881 five church organizations and four church edifices. The St. Judes Episcopal parish, organized in 1859 under guidance of Rev. Markus Olds. Services were held in the German M. E. church until 1872, a new house of their own, costing \$1,500, being built in that year and furnished, including carpeting, by the Ladies' Sewing Society, at a cost of \$315 more. There are twelve families now connected.

The German Methodist E. church, organized in 1866, with seven families connected. A small church was built the following season, and in 1875 a new and more commodious structure was erected. It is now in charge of Rev. Mr. Wellemeyer, and has eight families connected.

In 1866 a society was formed styled the German

Evangelical Association, with thirty families. A church was erected the following year, and Rev. F. Fachtman took charge. There is now a membership of sixty persons.

An American Methodist Episcopal church society was formed at an early date, services at first having been held jointly with the German M. E. society, and later at the German Evangelical church. No local pastor.

The Catholics organized in 1859 or '60 with forty families. Under the guidance of Gebhard Durrenberger a large frame church was built on the brow of the bluff adjoining the city, in which the first services were conducted by Father Somereisen, of Mankato. The first local priest was Rev. Theodore Venn. Rev. A. Stecher is now in charge, and has eighty families connected. In 1874 through the exertions of the present priest a two-story parochial school-house was erected, and placed in charge of the sisters of Notre Dame. There is an attendance of eighty scholars. During several years past a parochial school was also conducted by the German Evangelical Association, but discontinued in 1881.

From the establishment of the post-office, with Charles Blair as postmaster, in 1853, various appointments were made. In 1874 the present incumbent, S. W. Bennett, was appointed.

Charles Blair, the first postmaster, used a pocket handkerchief for a mail-bag, and it is a source of much merriment for the old settlers to tell how he would go to the steamboats, which arrived several times during the season, and after receiving the mail, hunt through the handkerchief in response to the anxious inquiries for "letters" by the little knot of settlers who gathered at the wharf.

At a very early day, some time previous to 1860 the cemetery was set apart for burial purposes, but no society was organized until 1872. During that year the Brown Cemetery Association was incorporated, receiving its name in memory to Joseph R. Brown, who reserved and donated the beautiful site. It is located just back of the borough upon a wedged shaped elevation of the bluff, with a rounding surface, sprinkled with fine shade trees. There is also a Catholic cemetery, laid out several years ago, located just above the village.

Three secret societies are in flourishing condition: Henderson Lodge, No. 13, A. F. and A. M. received a dispensation October 27, 1857, and a charter soon after, having ten charter members.

The present officers are: J. P. Kirby, W. M.; Henry Rahmg, S. W.; William Dretchko, J. W.; C. Kinkert, treasurer; A. Zimmermann, secretary.

The Knights of Pythias organized July 6, 1881, with twenty-four charter members, and the following officers, who still hold: A. F. Poehler, P. C.; G. E. Emery, C. C.; Charles Bisson, V. C.; W. Dodge, P.; Cam. Bisson, K. R. and S.; Charles Cominick, M. of E.; William Sheridan, M. of F.

Arminius Sons of Hermann organized in March, 1880, with twenty-one charter members, now has the following officers: A. Shumacker, president; E. A. Kiene, vice-president; C. Bonne, secretary; H. A. Singer, financial secretary; C. Cominick, treasurer. In 1878 or '79 an ineffectual attempt was made to organize a temperance lodge.

A fire company was organized in 1878 with twenty-four charter members. It is divided into three departments: Engine Company No. 1, C. Bisson, foreman; Hose Company No. 1, William Dretchko, first assistant, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, John Kipp, second assistant. They have 500 feet of hose, and three two hundred barrel cisterns, located at convenient points to the business center of the town.

The Philanthropic club was organized in December, 1879, with seventy-one charter members, and capital stock of \$1,500 divided into 300 shares of \$5 each, all of which had been subscribed at the date of organization. The object of the club was to rent suitable quarters and fit them up for a place of amusement for young and old, where cards, billiards, pool, and other amusements could be indulged in, without liquor. This idea was at once carried into effect, and a stock of confectionery, cigars, and temperance drinks added, the whole being placed in charge of Camille Bisson. In addition to the store and amusement room, the club also has a large dancing hall, where select parties are given. Thus far the enterprise has proved self-sustaining.

In matter of public enterprise Henderson keeps up with the times. Her main street is lighted by eight lamps, two posts set to every block, her streets are evenly graded and sidewalks as level as the slope will permit. Most of the leading commercial houses were opened at a very early date.

Joseph R. Brown, who opened with a general stock of goods in 1852, was succeeded by Henry Poehler, in 1854, he having served for some time as clerk. A year or two later his brother August arrived and the firm of Poehler Brothers was

formed. A general business was transacted in a two-story frame building near the river, until their trade had grown to such proportions that they found it necessary to erect the large double brick store which they now occupy, having extended their business to the handling of hardware, agricultural machinery and grain. In 1870 the firm built a large warehouse, which has a storage capacity for 35,000 bushels of grain. Eleven men find constant employment with the firm.

L. Wolf succeeded Lungen & Molletore in 1857, the firm having established a general merchandise business the year previous. He now occupies a large brick store and employs four clerks.

James O'Meara, general merchandise and insurance agent, began business in 1874 with a moderate capital. In 1878 he added to his mercantile business, insurance, and has built up a large business, giving constant employment to ten persons.

Charles Keller opened a general merchandise store in 1876. He now runs in connection with his store a lime house, and makes a specialty of country produce. He employs five hands.

J. Mintkiewitz opened a general store in 1875, and has built up a large business.

P. Hanson began a general business in 1874, and has a large trade.

J. Frankenfield established a hardware store in 1857 and continued until 1879, doing a large business. He sold in that year to his brother, J. S., who still continues, having added agricultural machinery to his other business.

Sibley County bank was established January 1, 1875, by Thomas Welch and Henry Poehler. In 1877 Mr. Poehler retired, since which Mr. Welch has continued alone. The bank has more than doubled its business in the past two years. Besides banking Mr. Welch also does a general real estate business and is agent for a number of ocean steamship lines.

The "Independent," a weekly paper was started in 1872 by Daniel Pickit. It is a nine column quarto sheet, and as its name indicates is free from party lines politically. It is the official paper of the county, in connection with it is also a job printing office.

There are two drug stores, the first started in 1872 by W. H. Sigler is now in the hands of Charles F. Burges. In 1878 the second store was opened by E. Bolink, who carries in addition to general drugs a stock of paints and stationery.

Three furniture stores were started by the following: Henry Kunke, in 1880; C. Stucke, 1875, and Louis Sinceyr commenced a second time in 1880, having had a store several years previous. The boot and shoe business is represented by: Henry Goebel, who first began repairing in 1853; B. Wentker opened a stock in 1877, and J. B. Prudhomme in 1878, all doing an exclusive boot and shoe business.

Harness and trunks are handled by L. Rothmond, established in 1860. Julius Semorow opened in 1871, and Mrs. C. Meder, who succeeds her husband, started in 1862, all employing from one to three hands in manufacturing.

Aside from the general stores, groceries are handled by P. Tierny, began in 1880, and Mrs. A. Weis in 1876, who also makes a specialty of confectionery. Two meat-markets are kept busy; C. Tidra began in 1881, and W. M. Nippoldt, who in 1881 succeeded J. Wily. Two millinery and fancy goods stores, conducted by Mrs. N. C. James, started in 1872, and Mrs. C. Stucke, started three years later. There are saloons as follows: John Schrieber started in 1879, L. Oberst in 1879, Louis Kill in 1873, Charles Groshong in 1881, August Stucke in 1877, and A. Schumacher in 1878, in the majority of which are billiard and pool tables. There is a small barber-shop, kept by T. Schauer; a blacksmith and repair shop, by A. Hedtke; wagon shop, by S. Heberle, and stationery and books, by Miss Nan Bennett. Miss Bennett also has a circulating library.

There are three hotels. The first was established in 1854 or '5 by a Mr. Lester; is now the Union House, Benjamin Russell, proprietor. It contains twenty six rooms, including a sample-room for the accommodation of traveling men. The Minnesota House, established in 1863, has since been remodeled, and is now called the Merchants, in charge of F. J. Altnow & Co. It contains thirty-two rooms. The McClellan House was started in 1865, by C. Hemberle, who was succeeded a few years later by O. H. Steinke. There is a bar attached.

The manufacturing industries have received attention. There is a large flour-mill, built by B. F. Paul in 1876, at a cost of \$28,000, which had six run of stone, and a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day. In 1881 it was converted into a roller mill at an additional cost of \$10,000, and the capacity increased to 200 barrels per day. It is run by a 100 horse-power engine. Two eleva-

tors are conducted, one with a capacity of 40,000 bushels, the other 9,000. A feed-mill with one run of stone was built in 1877 by H. Jogerson, who also runs furniture manufacturing on a small scale. A ten horse-power engine runs the machinery. A saw-mill was built in 1861 by Joseph Herman, which is now in the hands of his heirs. It has a capacity of 8,000 feet of lumber per day.

The Henderson brewery was built in 1879, by Christian Enes. It was a brick structure with a capacity of 6,000 barrels per year.

The Henderson broom factory began business in 1879, and produces annually 1,500 dozen brooms.

In 1875 Charles Bisson established the Henderson machine shops, erecting a substantial two story frame structure.

The pork packing house, run by Herman Molerling, handles 8,000 pounds per year.

The beer keg manufactory and cooper shop of F. Schafer was established in 1867, and has been operated by him since.

The lumber yard established in 1859, by H. Poehler & Co., was purchased by Feldman Brothers, in 1879, since which they have carried on the business.

There is one brick yard, owned by Herman Matthei, which produces upwards of 1,000,000 brick per year. The brick are of a dark red color and very durable.

For the past eleven years, Frank Conrad has made a specialty of merchant tailoring, keeping a shop at his residence.

The American express company has an office, in charge of Frank Douglas. A livery, bus and freight office is run by E. B. Haney.

In the professions are three attorneys. Kipp Brothers, S. and O., began practice in 1868, Mr. O. Kipp being alone at that time. In 1874 he was joined by his brother. The firm make a specialty of real estate, insurance and loaning money. In 1880, G. D. Emery began the practice of law, also combining insurance and real estate with his practice. There are three physicians, Dr. H. J. Seigneuret, began practice in 1854 in Jessenland, removed to Henderson in 1868, where he has continued practice. Dr. M. R. Wilcox has practiced in Henderson since 1857, having also held the position of clerk of courts for many years. In the spring of 1881 Dr. William Dodge opened an office.

Lieutenant John S. Allanson, son of J. S.

Allanson, one of the first graduates of West Point in 1813, was born in Farmington, Massachusetts. He was educated at Cambridge and afterwards became tutor of mathematics and drawing in Boston. For several years he was employed by the government in surveying and engineering. Was an officer in the navy about three years, and then became lieutenant in the Second Massachusetts heavy artillery, also served, with the same rank, in the First New York engineers. After being mustered out in June, 1865, he became assistant engineer for the Union Pacific railroad company. From April, 1867, until November, 1870, he was first lieutenant of the Twelfth United States infantry. He resigned and entered a piece of land near Brown's Valley; then, after passing one year in Georgia, he located in Henderson. Since living here, Mr. Allanson has served one term as county surveyor. Married in December, 1869, Ellen Brown. Their children are George G., Henry G. and Mary E.

F. J. Altnow was born April 28, 1851, in Germany. The family came to the United States when he was a child and located at Dryden, Sibley county; he lived on a farm until twenty-seven years of age, then traveled three years selling agricultural implements. In December, 1880, he opened the Merchants Hotel in company with Charles Uecker, who was born January, 1860, at Faribault, and in 1877 came to Henderson; since April, 1881, Mr. Altnow has been sole proprietor, with H. J. Altnow, his brother, as manager.

S. W. Bennett was born in 1842 in New York. In 1865 he went to St. Paul and taught school five years; removed to Henderson in the autumn of 1870 and after teaching two years, was elected county superintendent which position he filled until the fall of 1879; since January, 1875 he has been postmaster. Mr. Bennett enlisted in 1864, in the Fifth Wisconsin and served one year.

Camille Bisson was born in 1856, on the island of Jersey. He accompanied the family to America in 1858 and lived in Jessenland, Sibley county until 1865, when they returned to Europe, but in 1876 he came again to the United States and settled in Henderson, where he has since resided. Mr. Bisson is a machinist by trade.

H. Bisson, a native of France, was born in 1841, in Paris. In 1856 he immigrated to Henderson, and for thirteen years was steamboat engineer on the river. During the Sioux war he served under General Sibley. In 1869 he went back to the old

country, but returned seven years later and has since been engineer in the Eclipse mill.

A. F. Blasing was born in 1838, and learned the tailors' trade which he followed three years in Germany, his birth place. In 1855 he came to America, pre-empted 160 acres of land in Henderson, and for two years worked at farming. Since 1865 he has been in business for himself at his present location. Mr. Blasing was married in 1865, to Frances Goebel. Seven of their eight children are living.

E. Bolink, a native of Holland, was born in 1845 and since 1872 has been a resident of the United States. After one year passed in St. Paul, he came, in 1873, to Henderson, and until 1879 was employed as clerk in a drug store; since that time he has been engaged in the drug business for himself.

Patrick Bray, a native of Ireland, was born in 1830, and in 1847 came to America; he located in Binghamton, New York; migrated to Faxon, Sibley county, and worked at farming until 1862, at which time he went to Montana, where he engaged in mining and dealing in cattle. Returned to Faxon in 1867 and since March, 1869, has been sheriff of the county.

Adam Buck was born October 12, 1830, in Germany; after leaving common school he attended college two years and graduated. He followed painting five years and then served three years in the German army. In 1851 he came to Minnesota and after painting one year in St. Paul he pre-empted 160 acres of land in Sibley county, and farmed five years. He was elected to the state legislature in 1861, and in 1862 assisted in organizing a company to put down the Indian outbreak; he afterward resigned his position as first lieutenant, and coming to Henderson, opened a drug store. In August, 1864, he raised Company A, of the 11th Minnesota, and served through the remainder of the war as their captain. Returned to Henderson and opened a hotel which he ran two years. In 1865 he was elected to the senate; in 1868 was chosen as a member of the house, and was re-elected in 1870; during this time he was also civil engineer and county surveyor, which position he held until 1879. Married in 1854 to Eliza Koebler, who has borne him eight children; five are living.

Charles F. Burger was born in 1846 in Baden, Germany. He attended common school and then entered college, from which he graduated with

honor. After clerking for some time he spent over four years in the study of pharmacy, and then clerked in a drug store six years. Came to America in 1876 and was in the drug business at Milwaukee until 1880; passed a short time in St. Paul, and since March, 1881, has had charge of Sigler's drug store, at Henderson. Married in 1881 Amelia Knaus.

Jesse Cameraud was born August 17, 1824. He attended school, worked at farming and the carpenter's trade in Canada, his native country, until 1846 when he moved to Saratoga Springs, and eighteen months later to Providence, Rhode Island; subsequently he was for a short time in New York, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Dubuque and Chicago. In 1851 he migrated to St. Paul, and in May of the following year came to Henderson; he pre-empted 160 acres of land. He is the oldest settler in Sibley county. Mr. Cameraud married in 1858 Hannah Gabriel. Of their five children three are living.

Christ. Didra, a native of Germany, was born August 3, 1827; he learned the trade of clock-maker at which he worked until twenty-one years of age. In 1854 he came to America; lived at Dubuque one year, then came to Henderson and claimed 160 acres of land which he afterward sold and engaged in the butcher's business. He enlisted in Company H, First Minnesota artillery, and in 1865 was mustered out as first lieutenant. Returned and continued the butcher trade until 1871. He has served as postmaster, county auditor four years, and United States collector the same length of time. March 21, 1860 he married Eliza Buck. They have lost two children and have seven living.

William Dodge, M. D., was born April 24, 1857, in Grant county, Wisconsin. In 1877 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and the year following graduated at Keokuk, Iowa, after which he practiced in his profession three years at St. James, Minnesota; in March, 1881, he located in Henderson with a view of making this his permanent home. He was united in marriage in 1877 with Rosa A., daughter of Richard J. Simpson, of Yorkshire, England. They have two children, William and Laura J. Dr. Dodge is a member of a family whose father, grandfather and great grandfather were eminent physicians; his father graduated at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and was one of the early settlers of Grant county, Wisconsin.

William Dretchko was born November 2, 1849, in Prussia, and when young came with his parents to Henderson. He attended school and worked at farming; during the Indian outbreak he had charge of cattle, and then for twelve years was employed on the plains herding. Afterward he learned the tinsmith's trade, which he followed three years; also went up the Red River surveying with Adam Buck, and for a number of years sold farm machinery. In 1879 he began the tin and hardware business at Henderson. He served one year as marshal and was afterward under Mr. Frankenfield as United States custom inspector. Married in 1873 Louisa Korth. They have two living children. His father, Andrew Dretchko, enlisted in 1861 and was killed in 1863 at the battle of Mill Spring.

G. D. Emery, born at Northfield, Minnesota, December 26, 1855, was the first white child born in Rice county. September, 1869, he entered the Shattuck Military Institute at Faribault, but ill-health compelled him to discontinue his studies in February, 1873; the following May he went to Minneapolis, and for nine months worked in a grocery store. From the spring of 1874 until 1876 he read law at Northfield, and in September, 1877, was admitted to the bar at Le Sueur Centre; he was county attorney of Le Sueur county from 1879 until 1881, when he opened his law-office at Henderson. His father came from New York to Northfield in 1855.

Christian Enes was born in 1855, and lived in Milwaukee, his native city, until 1879, at which date he came to Henderson and erected the Milwaukee brewery, which has a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day. Mr. Enes' father was in the brewing business at Milwaukee twenty-seven years.

D. Feldmann, a native of Missouri, was born December 17, 1850, in Benton county. In 1861 he moved with his parents to Sibley county, Minn., and was employed in farming six years; afterward came to Henderson and learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked until 1879, and since that date has been in the lumber business; the firm name is Feldmann Brothers. Mr. Feldmann's marriage occurred June 10, 1877, with Miss E. Mader. They have two children.

Patrick Flinn was born in 1815, the 17th of March. After leaving school he spent seven years learning carriage-making, and then continued working at the trade five years in Ireland, his na-

tive country; also followed that business in London for five years. In 1840 he came to America, but shortly after returned to Ireland, and at the expiration of one year immigrated to Wisconsin, where he took 160 acres of land, after farming there seven years he came to Minnesota and took a farm in Sibley county; for the past ten years he has not been actively engaged in business. In 1851 he married, but in 1870 his wife died; Miss Kehoe became his second wife. He is the father of twelve children, of whom nine are living.

B. Frank, born August 6, 1830, is a native of Prussia. In July, 1867, he came to the United States, and lived at St. Peter until the autumn of the year following, when he removed to Henderson. While living in the old country he learned blacksmithing, and has continued in that business since coming to America; in 1871 he erected the shop where he now carries on his trade.

John Gerken was born November 11, 1842, in Germany. Immigrated to St. Louis with his parents in 1848, and one year later removed to Benton county, Missouri. Left school at the age of fourteen and learned wagon-making, at which he worked there until 1859, and afterward in Sibley county, this state. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Minnesota; after serving three years was honorably discharged and returned to Henderson. He worked at his trade in St. Paul three years, and one year in St. Cloud. In 1873 he was elected mayor of Henderson, and filled that office five years; also served four years as county treasurer; since 1880 he has been book-keeper for O'Meara & Whitford. Married in 1867 Ernestine Griesbach. Louis, William, Clara and Ida are their children. Albert, born November 21, 1868, died May 16, 1870.

Otto Goebel, son of Henry Goebel, was born in 1844 in Germany, and when a child accompanied his parents to the United States. They located in Chicago in 1854, and in the fall of the year following removed to Henderson; he was in the shoe-making business with his father the greater part of the time until 1870, then was employed in different boot and shoe manufactories of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Louis; in 1878 he returned to Henderson and entered business with his father.

Charles Groshong, born in 1851, is a native of Illinois, but while a child came with his parents to Minnesota and located at Sand Creek, Scott county. In 1866 he removed to Dryden, Sibley

county, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1880, when he opened a saloon in Henderson.

E. B. Haney, a native of New Brunswick, was born November 8, 1841, at St. Johns. In October, 1856, he came to Henderson, and was freighting on the plains in the employ of the government until 1867; from that date until 1870 he followed that business on the Missouri and Red rivers; in 1872 he began in the livery and freight business at Henderson; since February, 1874, he has been an agent for the American Express Company. Mr. Haney participated in the expeditions against the Indians with Generals Sibley and Sully.

Charles S. Harris was born February 1, 1857, in Iowa. When but two years of age he went with his parents to Kansas, where his father took a farm, and he attended school until sixteen years old. He returned to Iowa and learned the business of an engineer; after buying wheat for the Minneapolis millers about one and one-half years, he had charge of an elevator at Sioux City four months; since that time he has superintended the elevator at Henderson for the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad company. In 1880 Lydia Dell became the wife of Mr. Harris.

Stanislaus Heberle is a native of Germany, where he was born November 11, 1826, and since June, 1851, he has been a resident of the United States. After living in New York about six months he removed to Goshen, Indiana, and four years later came to Henderson; he took a homestead on section 6, which he still owns, but since 1865 has been a resident of the city of Henderson, engaged at wagon-making. While living on his farm a tornado unroofed his house.

August Hedtke was born in 1847, and learned blacksmithing in Prussia, his native land. In 1860 he came to America and lived at Dahlgren, Carver county, Minnesota, until removing to Arlington, Sibley county, in 1872; since April, 1876, he has been a resident of Henderson. Mr. Hedtke has worked at the trade of blacksmith since he has lived in this country.

Charles Hemberle, deceased, was born in 1830, in Baden, Germany, and in 1853 emigrated to America. Until 1868 he lived in Indiana; at that time he came to Henderson and built the McClellan House, which in 1872 was enlarged and refitted. He practiced as a veterinary surgeon both in the old country and since coming to the United States. In the summer of 1881 Mr. Hemberle was killed by the cars in St. Paul.

John H. Henneberg was born December 29, 1804, and for twenty-four years worked in Germany, his birthplace, in the hardware business. In 1842 he immigrated to Missouri, where he worked ten years at blacksmithing, then removed to St. Paul and pre-empted a farm; three years later he came to Henderson; for a number of years he was in the real estate business here, then went to Montana and farmed three years, but returned to his home in Henderson. Mr. Henneberg was elected county treasurer in 1856 and served four years. His first wife died in 1867, and he married Albertina Knies. They have one child living.

Rudolf Herrmann was born March 17, 1851, in Baden, Germany. His father, Joseph Herrmann, came to the United States in 1854, and in 1858 the family came; they located in Henderson, and the father built a saw-mill, which he operated until his death in 1874; since then the son has run it, and in 1876 added furniture manufacturing, but discontinued it one year later.

H. Jorgenson, a native of Denmark, was born in 1841. Upon coming to this country they located at Neenah, Wisconsin, but in 1869 removed to Henderson. In 1877 he built a feed-mill, which contains one run of stone and one corn-sheller; also has machinery for manufacturing furniture. The greater part of the time since coming to America Mr. Jorgenson has been in the furniture business.

Charles Keller was born in 1834 in Germany, and in 1854 emigrated to the United States. He lived in St. Paul, where he was employed as clerk in a store until 1859, at which date he came to Henderson, and for three years kept boarding-house. In 1862 he opened a general store, and in connection with this business is engaged in buying and selling wheat.

Michael Kelly, born in 1840, is a native of Ireland. He came to America in 1852, and lived at Bennington, Vermont, until removing to St. Paul in 1864; he then worked ten years as traveling salesman. In 1874 he went to Blakely, and after being employed by the railroad company about four years he came to Henderson, where he is in the hotel and livery business; is the proprietor of the Kelly House.

E. A. Kiene was born February 20, 1836, in Germany. After leaving school he was in the hotel business five years, and then came to America; he passed a short time in New Orleans, in Texas and in Cairo, Illinois; afterward went to

Missouri and learned the wheelwright's trade, at which he worked two years. In 1860 he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri, and afterward served one year as orderly sergeant in the independent reserve corps. After working one year at St. Louis he went to St. Paul and thence to Osseo; since 1869 he has worked at his trade in Henderson. He has held town offices for a number of years: justice of the peace, alderman, town treasurer and a member of the school board. Married in 1864, Miss M. Behning. They have nine living children.

Louis Kill was born August 22, 1822, in Germany. In 1852 he came to America; after traveling through Wisconsin and Illinois he went to Oregon and California; lived sixteen years in the latter state engaged in mining; also made a trip to Europe, lasting about six months; since 1870 he has been in Henderson, where he has a saloon and billiard hall. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Emma Hanft, who has borne him two children.

Sylvester Kipp was born in 1845 at Bovina, New York. In 1868 he removed to Frontenac, Minnesota, where he taught school one term, and in December of the same year came to Henderson. Mr. Kipp graduated in 1863 from the Delaware Academy at Delhi, New York, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, New York.

Orin Kipp, attorney at law, is a native of New York, born in 1848 at Bovina, Delaware county. He graduated at the Deposit Academy, and in 1868 was admitted to practice.

J. P. Kirby was born August 6, 1838, in Ireland, but when a child he came to America with his parents. Lived in Pennsylvania until 1856, then made a claim in New Auburn, Sibley county, and lived there until the late rebellion; he enlisted in Company I, Third Minnesota; was commissioned second lieutenant and transferred to Company K; he served four years, being for a time in the Indian war; at the battle of Wood Lake he received wounds from which he still suffers. Mr. Kirby returned to his farm and lived until 1875, when he was elected judge of probate, which position he still holds.

Friedrich Korth was born May 25, 1824, in Prussia, and in 1844 came with his parents to America. After staying a short time at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he removed to Watertown, where, July 6, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Wiegand. In 1855 he came to Henderson. Mr. Korth was in the employ of the government

in 1862 at Fort Ridgely, and during the Indian troubles of that year was badly wounded; after his recovery he served a year longer and then became proprietor of the Minnesota House, of this place, and continued in the hotel business eight years. He has since been engaged as agent for the Sprague churn. Mr. and Mrs. Korth have eleven children.

A. A. Lawson, a native of New York, was born in the year 1849, at Massena. In 1869, he came to Minnesota; lived three months at Dundas, eight months at Oxford, and then made Kasota his home for about four years; after living in St. Peter one year he removed in 1877 to Henderson and commenced work in the Eclipse mill where he has, since December, 1878, occupied the position of head miller.

H. C. Leonard, M. D., was born in the year 1849 in North Carolina. In 1860 came to Minnesota and lived at Sumner, Fillmore county; entered the State University at Minneapolis in 1869, and in 1875 he graduated; then studied medicine at the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1878; commenced practice at St. Paul in July of the same year, but in November removed to Henderson. Dr. Leonard was the first homeopathic physician in the place.

B. G. Lesher was born in Dauphin, Pennsylvania, in 1828. He came to Henderson in 1854 and kept the Valley Hotel for the next two years. He then ran a ferry between Henderson and East Henderson. In 1857 started a ferry between Henderson and Le Sueur, which he ran five years, then rented it; the ferry was run under Mr. Lesher's charter for five years after he rented it. He then went to Tennessee and to Kansas; returned in 1864, and has since been engaged in contracting and building. Mr. Lesher was a member of the first board of commissioners for Sibley county.

Fred Manuel was born in Lower Canada, December 21, 1846. Came to Henderson in 1856, and lived on a farm. In 1862 enlisted in Tenth Minnesota infantry and served three years. In 1866 went to Montana and engaged in mining until 1878 when he returned to Henderson and has since resided there. His business is dealing in real estate and loaning money.

Herman Matthei, a native of Prussia, was born November 22, 1833. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin and two years later made a trip to Pike's Peak. Visited various cities, and while coming north from New Orleans was detained for a time as a prisoner

by the rebels. He came to Henderson in 1863; was foreman of a brickyard at Minneapolis and then started a brickyard at Henderson. Married in 1867 Miss Hoskorden, and has four children living.

William Maurer was born in Germany in 1824. Served three years at the blacksmith's trade and traveled for two years; served six years in the German army, during which he received several wounds. In 1855 came to Chicago and one year later to Henderson; made a claim of 160 acres in Dryden township. In 1858 went among the Indians at Yellow Medicine, and remained three years. In 1862 helped to raise a company for service against Indians, and later enlisted in the Seventh infantry, Company H. Received his discharge in 1865 and for eleven years engaged in farming. He has held numerous town offices in Dryden; has been county commissioner, register of deeds, and is now clerk for the borough of Henderson. Married in 1856, Miss Wilhelmine who has borne him five children, three of whom are living.

Peter Mergens, a native of Germany, was born in 1848; came to the United States in 1867 and for two years lived in Chicago; made Madison, Wisconsin, his home for two years, then came to Shakopee, Minnesota, where he worked at blacksmithing until 1872. Was in Belle Plaine one year, then came to Henderson and has since carried on blacksmith business.

John Mintkiewitz was born in Prussia, May 1, 1843. Attended school, and farmed six years; served in the German army three years; came to America in 1867 and to Henderson the same year. In 1875 he engaged in general merchandising for himself and has since continued. Married in 1867 Miss Protriky; of eight children six are living.

Edward Moore was born in Queen's county, Ireland in 1811. He learned weaving, serving seven years at the trade. Resided in England fifteen years and came to America in 1843; was in the saloon business in Philadelphia for ten years. In 1858 came to Henderson and opened a grocery and saloon; he had previously pre-empted eighty acres of land in Green Isle. In 1862 he lost a leg, a timber falling on it. Mr. Moore married Mary Cocklin in 1832, by whom he had nine children, five of whom are living. She died in 1867 and in 1868 he married Mary O'Toole.

Lawrence Oberst, a native of Germany, was born in 1819 and since 1850 has been a resident

of America; he lived in the states of New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin until 1854; from that time to 1863 he was on his claim in Jessenland, Sibley county; has since resided in Henderson. He is proprietor of a saloon and also is engaged in buying cattle which he sells at the copper mines of Lake Superior.

Daniel Pickit was born November 22, 1839 in St. Lawrence county, New York. He graduated from William college, Massachusetts with the class of 1863 and also from the Albany law school in the spring of 1865. The year following he was admitted to practice in Massachusetts; came to Henderson the same year, was admitted to the bar of this state and commenced practice here. He has served as county attorney of Sibley county several terms, also as county superintendent of schools; since January, 1877 he has been register of deeds, and is editor and proprietor of the Sibley county Independent, which was first issued in April, 1873. Mr. Pickit has prepared and owns a full set of abstracts of which the county has free use.

H. Rahing was born in 1846 in Germany where he attended school and for two years worked in a hotel. In 1864 he came to America and the same year enlisted in Company E, First Minnesota heavy artillery; at the close of the war he was honorably discharged. After farming a time he worked in a hotel four years and then in a store; since 1879 he has been in charge of Mr. Oberst's saloon. Miss Meyert became his wife in 1870. Four of the five children born to them are living.

Hon. Henry Poehler was born in 1833, in Germany. In 1848 he accompanied an uncle to Burlington, Iowa, and worked on a farm four and one-half years. In May, 1853 he migrated to St. Paul and the next year to Henderson; until April 1855 he was employed as a clerk at a trading post, then commenced business in general merchandise. He first erected a frame building, then one of brick, which he was afterwards compelled to enlarge, and is now having an increasing and prosperous trade. In 1857 he was chosen by McLeod and Sibley counties to the first state legislature; in 1856 was elected from Sibley and Nicollet counties, and in 1871 went to the state senate, and served two years; in 1875 he was re-elected and again served two years; the Second district of Minnesota chose him in 1878, as a representative to the United States congress and he served until March, 1881. Married in 1861 Miss Frankenfield, of

Pennsylvania. They have had six children, five are living.

Fidel Schafer was born in 1835 and while living in his native land, Germany, learned the business of a cooper. In the year 1868 he emigrated to the United States and located at Henderson; since coming to this country he has worked at his trade and now manufactures the barrels used at the Milwaukee brewery of this place.

H. J. Seigneuret, M. D., was born at Fontainebleau, France, March 7, 1819, practicing physician and surgeon at Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota. Dr. H. J. Seigneuret has evidently had so far a very eventful life. Having begun his classic studies in a Catholic institution at his birth place, he went to Paris at the age of thirteen, and at the College Charlemagne completed his collegiate education, graduating at the age of seventeen for the collegiate course. He matriculated immediately for the five years course of medical lectures of the Academy of Paris, passed successfully the first grade at the age of twenty-two, received his diploma from the professors of the Academy of Paris and University of France in 1841, the same countersigned by Professor Orfila, then dean of the faculty of medicine of Paris. (This was subsequently confirmed in this country by the American University, of Philadelphia, who on January 7, 1868, granted also to H. J. Seigneuret the diploma of M. D.) During his student life he got acquainted with ardent republicans, was a fellow of the secret society of Rights of Man, participated in two aborted republican insurrections against King Louis Philippe, and pushed by ambitious aspirations to become a politician concluded to set aside the practice of medicine and matriculated at the school of law of Paris for the course of three years, and graduated at that school in March, 1846. In the same time he attended steadily all workingmen and popular meetings, public or secret, was often a speaker in these reunions, and was appointed professor of sociology of the Workingmen's Polytechnic Association, of Paris.

In the revolution of February, 1848, he was with his republican friends in the barricades of the insurgents, and after the overthrow of Louis Philippe he was a redactor of the daily newspaper, the "Commune," of Paris, in copartnership with Marc Caussidiere and Sobrier. On the 14th of May, 1848, he suggested in an article of that paper that

the political clubs of Paris ought to sign a petition to the national assembly in favor of oppressed Poland, and that the presidents of the various clubs meet at the place of La Bastille and start from there to present the petition. On the 15th of May, at the appointed time and place, he found not only the presidents of clubs, but over 300,000 of the clubbist's crowd marching toward the assembly national, fifty men front and about three miles long. Vainly the sober leader tried to stop this avalanche of enthusiastic men, they were singing the Marseillaise hymn and marching along like a torrent of burning lava coming from a volcano. They forced the guards, invaded the assembly, whose members losing control of their high character and probably afraid of popular violence, ran away from their seats and seemed to abandon their offices to this exalted mass of men. One Hubert then pronounced the national assembly dissolved and adjourned the crowd to the Hotel de Ville for the formation of a provisional government. The people went home mostly, the national guard rallied; they surrounded the Hotel de Ville and captured there the new government with the doctor as one of the secretaries. The doctor escaped though by the collusion of Caussidiere, the prefect of police in the charge of whom he was trusted. The doctor went direct to the Faubourg St. Denis, one of the *foci* of red republicanism, and was elected brigadier of the national work shop of La Chapelle St. Denis by the workingmen, and no police officer dared to arrest him in this stronghold, though his name was called before the high court of Bourges under the accusation of high treason. He stood there until the insurrection of June, 1848, when he threw himself and all the men of his brigade into the barricades of the Faubourg St. Denis, and those of the Clos St. Lazarre where raged a furious fight for four days and five nights. At last being very nearly overpowered by the continually increasing assailants and the unrepaired losses by death, wounds and desertions, the commanders of the barricades after a council of war broke their command and evacuated their fortified position on the night of the 27th of June. The troops entered the barricades on the 28th at noon, and captured only a few wounded who could not be removed before evacuation. The doctor succeeded in escaping from France and went on the Island of Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, where in the month of April, 1849, he heard of his condemnation by the high political court to the

penalty of deportation, a queer French punishment by which a man during his natural life is considered as really dead, his property distributed among his heirs, his marriage ties dissolved as by death, and in fact acted upon as if he were a corpse, though chained in a dungeon if he could be caught. In Jersey the doctor resumed the practice of medicine, and started also a printing office for revolutionary propaganda. He founded the "Jersey Press," a weekly paper, for the natives of the island, and wrote for them and published the history of that remarkable little republic since the time it was a college of Druids, whose Celtic monuments were by him discovered in quite a number. The revolutionary committee, of which the doctor was president, started also a political French paper, the sentinel of the people, which was distributed in Paris and in the western part of France, to the live republicans. This last publication continued until the *coup d'état* of Bonaparte, on December 2, 1851, when it ended by a call to arms to resist the usurpation of Bonaparte. The committee landed in France and were the bearers and distributors of the call though their heads had a set price if they could be captured or shot. This call and risk proved a failure; the people paralyzed by the audacity of Bonaparte, remained quiet and acquiesced by vote to the doing of Bonaparte. This somnolence compelled the committee to return in disgust to Jersey, and the doctor after a couple of years more of waiting for a reveille, thought best to let the French people sleep as long as they would and went to the live country of the United States, and landed at Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota, on September 21, 1854, where he continued the practice of medicine; he was at the organization of the county in November, 1854.

In 1862, when the Sioux Indian outbreak took place in Minnesota, he was appointed brigade surgeon of the expedition with General H. H. Sibley, and went through all that campaign until its close, by the capture of the Indians and the rescue of the white captives. After the engagement, and particularly after the battle of Wood Lake, the doctor received flattering praise from his general on the field, re-echoed by general order No. 10, of General Pope, commanding at headquarters. Out of the 400 male Indians, thirty-eight were selected by President Lincoln, from court martial records, for execution. Here is a literal copy of the certificate of the doctor, addressed to General

Sibley, and by this last officer sent to President Lincoln:

Indian Expedition Headquarters at Mankato, Minnesota, Dec. 26, 1862.

The undersigned this day witnessed the execution by hanging of the above named Indians and half-breeds, and after due examination of the bodies certifies that they are severally dead.

H. J. SEIGNEURET M. D.,

Brigade Surgeon, Indian Expedition.

The doctor remained with the command guarding the balance of the prisoners until May, 1863, at which time they were incarcerated in the United States prison at Davenport. He then resigned and received an honorable discharge. Two years after, in June, 1865, being offered a position in the medical service of the North-west frontier, he passed medical examination by the state military board of surgeons, and was enlisted in the Independent Battalion of Minnesota volunteer cavalry, then garrisoning the various forts and stockades of the West, and at the time of his second discharge, June 27, 1866, he was probably the only surgeon in the volunteer service, having in his charge at that time all the frontier posts and hospital property from Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, to Sauk Centre stockade, Minnesota. Then the doctor returned to his home in Henderson, where he resumed his civil practice, though his health was considerably impaired by exposure in visiting his posts during the winter of 1865-6. He is now sixty-three years old, considerably broken down in health by aggravation of his injuries in the service, and will be compelled by infirmities to give up country practice and attend only to office or city business. He has since been twelve years United States surgeon for soldiers' pensions; examining surgeon for most of the stock life insurance companies of the United States. He occupies the same office for various brotherly associations having life insurance in their institutions, such as Free Masons, Sons of Hermann, firemen, etc. He is a full citizen of the United States, and a member of the Historical Society of Minnesota.

H. A. Seigneuret, son of H. J. Seigneuret, was born October 14, 1855, in Jessenland, Sibley county. When he was a child the family moved to Henderson, and during his early manhood he assisted his father in a drug store; he taught school in the winter of 1875-6, then was assistant county auditor until July, 1879; since which date he has been auditor.

Albert Schumacher was born December 15, 1839, in Germany. After leaving school he learned the business of confectioner, and followed the trade twelve years. In 1864 he came to the United States and located in Henderson; he worked in different lines of business for a time, and was a number of years in the employ of Henry Poehler; since 1878 he has kept a saloon and billiard hall. He married in 1864 Henrietta Maeder, who has borne him six children; two are deceased.

William Sheridan, a native of Ohio, was born October 11, 1855, in Brown county. When he was a child the family came to Minnesota and lived on a farm in Sibley county. Since 1875 his home has been at Henderson, and he has been engaged as clerk in different county offices.

A. Stecher was born December 19, 1845, in Austria. He graduated from high school and also from college; in 1870, came to America, entered St. Francis College, near Milwaukee, from which he graduated, and after being ordained by Arch Bishop Henni, went to Faribault where he assisted Father Sheve one and one-half years. In 1874 he came to Henderson as pastor of St. Joseph's parish. The churches of Le Sueur and Arlington have also been in his charge.

John C. Stoevee was born at Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1824. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the Germantown "Telegraph" and at twenty-three went to Chicopee, Massachusetts and edited the "Telegraph" for eight years; in 1854 he came to Minnesota and for one year edited the St. Peter Courier; in 1855 he came to Henderson and was publisher, but not editor, of the Democrat one year; since then he has been in the real estate business. During the rebellion he was paymaster of the army with headquarters at Cairo. He was appointed collector of customs at Pembina, Dakota, by president Grant; in 1869 represented Sibley county in the state legislature. Mr. Stoevee married Lucella Ludington at West Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1845; she died at Henderson in 1855, leaving one child, Elizabeth. April 15, 1856 he married Louisa E. Himes, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

M. R. Wilcox, a native of Monroe county, New York, was born in 1826. At the age of eight years he removed to Ohio, where he attended school, studied medicine and graduated. After practicing there two years, he went to Kentucky and three years later to Michigan, where, in con-

nection with his profession, he kept a drug store. In 1857 he came to Henderson; was elected clerk of the court the same year, and for twenty-three years he has faithfully discharged the duties of that office. He was united in marriage in 1854 with Susan M. Greenfield. They are the parents of thirteen children; eleven are living.

Benjamin Willson, a native of New York, was born August 25, 1817, at Louisville, St. Lawrence county. He was engaged in farming until 1877, at which date he removed to Henderson and opened the Union House; he has since enlarged, refurnished and greatly improved this hotel which is 34x45 feet in size and three stories high.

Anton Witte was born in 1827 in Germany; until twenty-one years of age he lived on a farm, then served two years in the German army and afterwards worked the same length of time in a brick yard. In 1854 he came to America; lived eight months in Red Wing, a short time in St. Paul and in 1855 came to Henderson where he took 160 acres of land. He enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota; went south in 1863, and served until August, 1865; has since resided at Henderson. Married in 1855, Miss C. Hemmeberg. They have had three children and lost one.

CHAPTER LX.

HENDERSON TOWNSHIP — JESSENLAND — FAXON —
WASHINGTON LAKE GREEN ISLE ARLINGTON —
KILSO SIBLEY.

The township of Henderson, named in memory to the mother of Joseph R. Brown; that being her maiden name, is a fractional township occupying the south-eastern portion of the county, its eastern boundary following the Minnesota river.

Along the valley of the Minnesota river are wide, fertile flats, some portions under cultivation, others covered with heavy timber. All of this land is subject to annual overflows, which in the fall of 1881 did much damage to corn and hay. The land is deep and rich. Between these lowlands and the bluffs is a plain, varying in width from a few rods to half a mile. This land is more sandy. Then comes the ever varying bluffs, some bold and steep, others with a gradual slope; most of the surface covered with oak, maple and walnut timber. For several miles back from the bluffs the land was originally covered with timber, but the ax and grub hoe have made way for the plow,

and an industrious class of farmers occupy most of the territory. In the extreme western portion the prairie makes its appearance. Rush river finds its way to the Minnesota very nearly through the centre of the township. Containing as it does the oldest village, and that having been the county seat since the creation of the county, all early incidents have heretofore been given.

At the present time there are, aside from the independent district of the borough, four schools, all comfortably furnished.

Aside from the churches in the borough there is a German Lutheran located on section 9. It is a log structure, built several years ago. Services are conducted quite regularly by neighboring clergymen.

A saw-mill was built in 1870 by Henry Theis, having a capacity of 8,000 feet per day. It is located on section 6, and run by steam.

In 1880 a total vote of 322 was cast. The census of 1880 showed a population of 1,648; and the assessors returns a valuation of \$249,614 real estate, \$174,496 personal property. These figures include the borough of Henderson.

Joseph Barle, born October 4, 1823, is a native of Germany but since 1856 has been a resident of America. He lived near St. Paul for about eighteen months, and in 1858 located in Henderson. His home is on section 13. Mr. Barle's wife was Caroline Schaffer, a native of Germany. They have four children: Christina, Annie, Joseph and George.

Stephen Bock, a native of Germany, was born December 26, 1854 and in 1857 accompanied his parents to the United States. Mr. Bock owns a farm of 118 acres on section 4, of Henderson. He was united in marriage with Teresa Schmidt who was born in Sibley county. Joseph is their only child.

August Dee was born February 15, 1830 in Prussia. Upon coming to America in 1855 he located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, but in 1866 removed to Henderson; about two years later he came to his farm on section 11. Fanny Palts, a native of Germany, became his wife and they have seven children: Mary J., Fanny, Annie, August, Eva, Emma and Fred.

Julius Fureb, a native of Prussia, was born September 24, 1834. In 1862 he immigrated to this country, and after living in Henderson about three years, he came to his present home of 148 acres on section 4. Mr. Fureb was united in

marriage with Christena Hansen who was born in Germany. Their children are Bertha and Amelia.

John Kirch was born January 29, 1824, in Germany, and upon coming to this country in 1852 he settled in Ohio. Removed from that state to Chicago, Illinois; then lived at New Ulm from 1855 until 1862 as which time he located permanently in Henderson; his farm on section 22, consists of 160 acres. Mary Zemah, a German by birth, was married to Mr. Kirch and is the mother of four children: Susan, Nicholas, Mary and John.

William Krueger was born in Germany in December 1837 and since 1843 has lived in America. He lived in Wisconsin thirty-four years engaged in various lines of business: Merchandising, carpentering and farming; in 1876 he removed to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and one year later came here; he owns, on section 3, 200 acres of land. Married Wilhelmena Nell who has borne him nine children: Frank, William, Fred, Julius, Peter, Flora, Annie, Phillip and Albert.

August Mohrenweiser, born April 15, 1825, is a native of Germany. In April 1853 he came to the United States and still resides where he first located on section 3; he is the owner of 188 acres of land. Minnie Lukstad, who was also a native of Germany, became the wife of Mr. Mohrenwieser and has four children: August, Henry, Gustav and Elizabeth.

Henry Theis is a native of Germany where he was born in the year 1824. He immigrated to the state of Illinois in 1844 and in 1855 removed to his home of 160 acres on section 6, Henderson. Mr. Theis was united in marriage with Catherine Schultz of Prussia. Henry, William and Edward are their children. Mrs. Theis had two children by a former marriage: Louisa and Dora.

Matbias Theissen was born April 22, 1831 in Prussia. In 1853 he came to the United States and for some time was in the employ of different people; he now owns a farm of eighty acres on section 3, this town. In 1858 he married Margaret Pothen, a native of Prussia. They are the parents of eight children: Mary, Susan, Katie, Joseph, Henry, John, William and Helena.

John Theissen, born March 15, 1832, is a native of Prussia. Since coming to America in 1855 he has been engaged in farming his place of eighty acres on section 3, Henderson; for several years he has been a member of the town board. Mr.

Theissen's wife was Gertrude Manderfeld, a German by birth. They are the parents of five children; Mary, John and Annie are living.

Friedrich Wegge, a native of Prussia, was born September 25, 1830, and since coming to America in 1858 has resided in this county. Mr. Wegge has a farm of eighty acres on section 15. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Minnesota infantry, and served until honorably discharged in 1865. His wife was Mary Wigand, of Germany. Emma, Selma and Sophia are their children.

Ferdinand Wigand was born February 16, 1833, in Prussia, and upon coming to the United States in 1846 located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin; in 1855 he emigrated to this state, and one year later to his home on section 7, where he has 160 acres of land. Mr. Wigand has been twice married; his first wife died in 1875, leaving six children: Elvina, Louisa, Emil, Charles, Amanda and Alma; his second wife, Tekla Pelz, has one child, Arthur.

Henry Wigand was born in 1834 in Prussia, and in 1846 came to the United States. He located in Wisconsin, but in 1854 migrated to Minnesota, and since 1866 has lived at his present home on section 14. In 1865 he enlisted in the First Minnesota heavy artillery, and served eight months. Mr. Wigand married Elizabeth Wolltemann, of Dayton, Ohio. Edward, William, Henry, Benjamin, Ida and an infant are their children.

John Wiegand was born in Prussia, August 8, 1829. He immigrated to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1846, and since coming here in 1853 he has been engaged in farming; owns 110 acres on section 14. Mr. Wiegand has served the town for several years in the capacity of chairman of the board. Clara Schmid, a native of Austria, became his wife, and has five children: Amos, Rosa, Sophia, Clara and Albert.

Theodor Wigand is a native of Germany, where he was born September 16, 1838, and in 1846 came to the United States. After a residence of seven years in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he came in 1853 to his present home of 120 acres on section 14. He enlisted in 1865 in the First Minnesota heavy artillery, and served eight months. Married Amelia Bardon, whose native state was New York. William, Emil and Adeline are their children.

Nicholas Welter, born in 1825, is a native of Germany. In 1852 he came to America and

first settled in Washington county, but since 1869 has resided in the town of Henderson, where he owns 160 acres of land. His wife, Annie Neuns, was also a native of Germany; she has borne him twelve children: Henry, John, Mathew, Annie, Charles, Katie, Nicholas, Michael, Louis, Joseph, Anton and Maggie.

Joseph Witsonoy, a native of Bohemia, was born July 9, 1854, and has been a resident of America since one year of age. He was united in marriage with Hannah Rettra. Their children are Mary, Lawrence, Louisa, Teressa and Joseph. Mr. Witsonoy's farm, consisting of eighty-six acres, is on section 21, Henderson. His father, Jacob Witsonoy, was born in 1811 in Bohemia, and in 1854 emigrated to the United States.

JESSENLAND.

Just north of Henderson is Jessenland, supposed to have received its name from the fact that Jesse Cameron was the first to arrive; it was for some time known as "Jesse's Land." It embraces all of township 113, range 26 west, excepting a fraction cut off by the Minnesota river. The surface is quite irregular. High bluffs along the river, intersected by deep ravines. Back from the bluffs are found numerous marshes, and in the northwestern portion is Silver lake, a large body of water well stocked with fish. High Island Creek runs through the township a little below the center, emptying into the Minnesota river. Originally the surface was covered with a thick growth of heavy timber, a large portion of which has been cut for wood and to make room for agricultural pursuits.

Of the old settlers Thomas Doheny was one of the first, having first explored the county in July, 1852; returned in 1853 and settled upon the claim where he still resides. His first experience in farming was in having his potato crop frozen in the fall of 1853, after having been to considerable expense to raise them. About the same time Doheny settled Jephies Gondreau also took a claim, making it his future home. In September, 1854, H. J. Seigneuret, M. D., settled upon section 26, afterward removing to Henderson. Then followed in 1854 Henry Young, and in '55 Luke Finnegan, Edward Grimes, Nelson Norman and several more who soon after left. Anthony Weber and Alof Marmorin in 1856.

The township previous to 1858 voted at Henderson, but on May 11 of that year the first local election was held. Officers elected: Henry

Young, chairman; William Rotert and William Carroll, supervisors; Richard Frederick, clerk; August Miller, assessor; Anton Weber, collector; P. Sheridan and R. Frederick, justice of the peace.

The first marriage in the county of which there is any record occurred in this town, Michael D. Bray being married to Miss Mary Hayes, on September 16, 1855. The ceremony was performed by Father Somereisen in the new and first log school-house on section 17, and made an occasion for quite a celebration. The present county auditor, M. D. Seigneuret, born in October, 1855, was the first birth. Louis Kuntz died in 1857; at the time of his death he was keeping a store near Silver lake, having opened for business but a short time previous. This was the first death.

In 1870 the Catholics built a large frame church, now known as St. Thomas. There were 100 families connected. In 1881 there were 130 families connected, and the church in care of Rev. J. Ryan.

Schools were taught at an early date, the first being in a log school-house built in 1855 on section 17. There are now six districts.

Ignatius Anderley was born in Pennsylvania in 1839, and while quite young moved with his parents to Ohio. In 1856 he came to Sibley county, Minnesota, and located in Jessenland; made a claim of 160 acres. The father died in 1863, and mother in 1871. Married in 1874 to Mary Shaughnessy, who has borne him four children, of whom three are living.

Martin Bach was born in Germany in 1854 and came to America with his parents when about two years of age. They then came to Minnesota and made a claim of 160 acres in Jessenland, where the son, Martin, now lives. Miss Mary Schaffer became his wife in 1881.

William Berger, a native of Germany, was born in 1842. The family came to America when he was about six years of age, and landed in New Orleans; went to Ohio and there remained six years. Came to Jessenland, Minnesota, where the father purchased a farm of eighty acres. William remained at home until the age of twenty-two years, then resided two years in Washington county. After spending some time in the copper mines in Lake Superior regions, he returned to Jessenland and purchased a farm of eighty acres, on which he still resides. Mr. Berger is at present one of the town supervisors. Married in 1863 to Elizabeth Zeiher and is the parent of six children.

Thomas Brown, a native of Cork, Ireland, was

born in 1809. When twenty-five years of age he left his native country for America and landed in Quebec, Canada. Thence he went to Philadelphia; made that city his home about twenty-two years. In 1857 he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and directly to Jessenland, where he claimed 160 acres, and still resides on that farm. Married in 1837 Sarah McMannis. Of the twelve children born to them, eleven are living.

Thomas F. Brown was born on the 3d of May, 1847, in Philadelphia. His father came to Minnesota in 1855, and made a claim near Mendota, which he subsequently lost. He then claimed another farm in the north-eastern corner of Jessenland, and in the spring of 1856 made a claim of 160 acres on section 3, where Thomas now lives. His mother died in 1857, and his father in 1866. Mr. Brown was married in 1871 to Alice Carey. Mary, Patrick, Hannah and John are their children.

Richard Carroll, a native of Ireland, was born in 1818. He came to America in 1827, landing in Baltimore; located in Ohio and resided there until 1857. Coming westward he visited St. Paul, then came to Jessenland township and made a claim of 160 acres, on which he has since lived. Married in 1847 Mary Chester. Seven children have been born to them, of whom three are living.

Michael Carroll was born in Jessenland, Minnesota, in 1860, and there remained with his parents until their death. His father contracted a disease in the army, from which he never recovered sufficiently to perform labor, and from the effects of which he died in 1869, at the age of forty-six years. In 1877 the mother died. The old home then became the property of Mr. Carroll, where he has since lived. The farm contains 160 acres. Miss Ida Terrio became the wife of Mr. Carroll in 1881.

John Collins was born in Ireland in 1809. When forty-two years of age he came to America, landing first in New Orleans; went to Pennsylvania and resided seven years. Came to St. Paul, and soon after made a claim of eighty acres in Jessenland township, where he has since resided. Married in 1850 Miss Sarah Hazen. They have five living children.

Daniel Connolly was born in New York in 1845. His father and family moved to Pennsylvania about the year 1851, and there remained until 1858, then came to Jessenland. He made a claim of 120 acres, where he still lives. His son Daniel,

at the age of nineteen, enlisted on the 24th of August in Company E, Hatch's battalion, and was discharged on the 1st day of May, 1866. After engaging as a drover to Fort Garry, he returned and purchased his present farm of eighty acres. Married in 1874 Ann Corcoran. Josephte, Anna D. and Sebina are their children.

Patrick Connolly was born in 1809 in Ireland; learned the trade of shoemaker. Went to Canada in 1839, and for two years lived in Montreal; then in New York for three years. After living nine years in Pennsylvania he came to Jessenland and claimed 120 acres, on which he still resides. Mr. Connolly is treasurer of school district No. 43. Married in 1841 Josetta Norman. Of the fifteen children born to them, twelve are living.

Dennis Doheney, a native of Ireland, was born in 1831. At the age of nine years he was left an orphan, and with a brother and sister came to America. They went to Pennsylvania and remained until 1854, then came west and made a claim of 160 acres in Jessenland. Ten years later he purchased 450 acres, on which he now lives. Married in 1848 to Alice Cunningham, who died in 1860, having borne him five children. His second marriage was in 1861 with Mary A. Miller, who has borne him two children.

John H. Doheny was born in Pennsylvania in 1853. When nine years old came with his parents to Jessenland and made a claim of 160 acres. John remained on the farm and assisted his father until the age of twenty-two years, then removed to Brown county and rented a farm. Two years later he returned to Jessenland and bought 120 acres, where he still lives. Married in 1875, Amelia Reel who has borne him four children.

Thomas Doheny was born in Ireland in 1819; learned the trade of carpentering and in 1840 he came to America; lived in Pennsylvania eleven years. Came to St. Paul in June, 1851 and on the 19th of July, 1852, arrived in Jessenland. He located on a farm of 160 acres, which has since been his home. In 1838 Miss Honorah Morrissey became the wife of Mr. Doheny. They are the parents of nine children; six are living.

James Donovan was born in King's county, Ireland, in 1849. At the age of eighteen years he came to America and the first three years made his home in New York. Removed to Scott county, Illinois, and remained four years, then spent a few months in Canada. On the 27th of April, 1857 Thomas Madden, deceased husband of the present

Mrs. Donovan, made a claim of 80 acres in Jessenland. He died in April, 1871 and in August, 1873, his widow was united in marriage with Mr. Donovan. They now reside on the old farm. One child has been born by this marriage. Mrs. Donovan had ten children by her first marriage.

Luke Finnagen was born in Ireland in 1820 and there spent his time until eighteen years of age, learning in the meantime the trade of tanner, at which he worked eleven years. In 1838 he landed in New York and there remained six years. He then removed to Philadelphia and after a residence there of six years came to Jessenland. In 1855 he made a claim of 120 acres. Married in 1849 Mary Menton and is the parent of six children, of whom five are living.

Michael Flinn was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1814. When a young man he learned coach making and in 1844 went to England, where he pursued his trade four years. Came to America and landed in New York in 1848; after a brief stay in the city removed to Wisconsin and seven years later came to Jessenland. Here he, in company with a brother, bought a section of land and started a dairy, having a stock of seventy-five cows. In 1872 they sold this enterprise and divided the property, Michael taking the farm. It is situated on section 26 and comprises 200 acres.

John Flinn was born in Wisconsin in 1854 and moved with his parents to Jessenland when only one year old. His father bought 160 acres in the township and in 1868 added by purchase 240 acres. Subsequently he sold and again bought a farm which consisted of 120 acres and on which his son, John, and family now live. In 1880 he married Miss Katie Maher. One son, James, born on the 15th of March, 1881, gladdens their home.

John Flynn was born in Ireland in 1831 and in 1849 came to America. After remaining about six years in the state of Pennsylvania, he came on the 12th of May, 1856, to Jessenland and claimed 160 acres of land, where he yet lives. His parents died in this town, his father at the age of seventy-five years and mother at the age of seventy. In 1865 he was chosen county commissioner and in 1878 and '79 was elected chairman of the board. Married in 1856 Bridget Coffe who died in 1870 leaving eight children, all of whom are living. His eldest daughter, Mary, has since the death of her mother cared for the family and household affairs.

William Furch, a native of Germany, was born

in 1853 and came to America with his parents in 1861. While crossing the ocean his father died of small pox. The remainder of the family came directly to Minnesota and settled on a farm of 120 acres in Jessenland township. In 1867 Mrs. Furch was married to Frederick Young. William remained at home with them until 1876. During that year he was united in marriage with Mary Young. He bought a farm of forty acres on which he still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Furch have three children, William, Edward and Laura.

William Gabbert was born in Germany in 1840, and when twenty-five years of age moved to Canada, landing in Quebec. After visiting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he went to St. Paul thence directly to Henderson and purchased fifty acres of land. Five years later he sold and settled in Arlington on a farm of 160 acres. After residing on it two years he again disposed of his property and bought his present farm in Jessenland township. Married Miss Mary Schaur in 1872. They have five living children.

Lewis H. Gadow was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1852. There he lived until 1869, then migrated to St. Paul and remained three years. During that time he acquired the trade of carpenter, then removed to Jessenland, where he now resides. Miss Agnes Lefto became his wife in 1876. They are the parents of two children.

S. Gondreau, a native of lower Canada, was born in 1833. When twenty years of age he removed to St. Paul and made his home in that city one year. After a brief stay at Henderson, Sibley county, he in 1856 claimed 150 acres in Jessenland township. On the 13th of August, 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Minnesota and was discharged on the 17th of August 1865. Married in 1856 C. Dongal, who has borne him six children, of whom five are living.

Michael Graham was born in Ireland in 1836, and remained in his native country until attaining the age of nineteen years. In 1855 he started for America, landing in New York on the 7th of July. Soon after removed to Ohio and lived in that state fourteen years. While there he met and in October, 1859, married Miss Elizabeth Driscoll. They came to Jessenland in 1869 and bought 80 acres of land on which he still resides. Of the eight children born to them, seven are living.

Edward Grimes was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. He acquired the trade of shoemaker in his

native state and when seventeen years of age went to St. Paul, remaining four years. Came to Jessenland in 1855 and made a claim of 160 acres, to which he subsequently added by purchase 140 acres. He volunteered during the Indian troubles and for some time was in the service. Married in 1856 Margaret McGowern and has three living children.

James Hartigan was born in Ireland, in 1835, and in 1852 came to America. The first six years his home was in Pennsylvania, he having landed in Philadelphia. Came to Minnesota and directly to Jessenland in 1858, and here claimed eighty acres on which he still lives. In 1857 he married Miss Margaret Cottor. They have eleven children.

Michael Higgins was born in Ireland in 1842. His mother died when he was five years old which caused the separation of the children. All but the eldest were taken by relatives. The father and eldest daughter came to America in 1849. After living seven years in Vermont they came to Jessenland, and took a claim of 160 acres. Michael came to America in 1858, and spent five years in Vermont, then came to Arlington, Sibley county. Returned to his former home for a visit of one year, but again came to Minnesota; then spent six months in the south in the employ of the government. In 1868 he settled in Jessenland township, and bought eighty acres. Married in 1867, Mary McNamara, and has a family of seven children.

August Jache, a native of Germany, was born in 1848. He learned the trade of miller in his fatherland, and when twenty years of age came to America. From New York he proceeded to Wisconsin and remained there three years, then came to Henderson; has since been a resident of this county and now lives on section 19, Jessenland. In April, 1879, he, in company with August Dee, bought a grist and saw-mill which they still own. Married in 1872 to Mary Hinch, who has borne him four children.

Peter Kampp was born in Germany, in 1832, and in 1855 came to America. Enlisted in company H, Fourth Minnesota infantry, and was discharged with the regiment in 1865; participated in many battles in which the company engaged. He is now residing on section 32, of Jessenland township. Married in 1860 to M. Fabel, and has five children: Henry, John, Mary, Sophia and Emma.

Casper Kimmet, a native of Germany, was born

in 1818. In 1841 he came with his father to America. His father died in 1844, and he remained with his mother in Baltimore about sixteen years. During the time he learned the carpenters' trade; then removed to Indiana and remained four years. Came to Sibley county in 1861, and bought 160 acres in Arlington township, on which he lived until 1875, then sold and afterwards settled in Jessenland. His present farm consists of eighty acres. Married in 1847 to Dorothea Petsinger. They are the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living.

Joseph Lawrence was born in Ohio, in 1838, and at the age of twenty years came to Jessenland, Sibley county, and in 1863 bought his present farm of ninety acres. Mr. Lawrence is serving as clerk of school district number 42. His father died in 1873, at the age of seventy-three years; his mother is still living. Married in 1864 to Catherine Trimbo, who has borne eight children of whom six are living.

Henry Lorence was born in Ohio in 1848, and when eleven years old came with his father to Jessenland. His father purchased 160 acres in section 2 and eighty acres in section 11. Here Henry lives; his father died in 1871 at the age of sixty-seven years. His parents were married in 1833, and his mother still lives. Mr. Lorence was married in 1876 to Carrie Whoerley. Two children have been born to them; Mary is the only one living.

Peter Manuel was born in Paris, France, in 1798. When ten years old he came with his father's family to Canada and settled in the vicinity of Three Rivers, where the father bought 100 acres of land. He remained with his father until forty-two years of age, then went to Quebec and lived there several years, after which he was on the sea five years. Came to Minnesota in 1856, and from St. Paul removed to Kelso, Sibley county, and made a claim of 160 acres, and purchased the same amount. After living there eighteen years he sold and settled on his farm of 240 acres which he bought in Jessenland. His first marriage was in 1841, by which he had five children; four are living. In 1856 he was married to Amelia Gonyon, who has borne seven children, of whom six are living.

Olof Marmorin, a native of Sweden, was born in 1824. During youth he learned the trade of shoemaker, then spent about five years in travel through Europe. Came to America in 1849, and after a short stay in New York spent nearly seven years

in different parts of the United States. In April, 1856, he settled in Jessenland and made a claim of 160 acres, on which he still lives. Mr. Marmorn is town treasurer. Married in 1858 Maria Johnson. Of the nine children born to them, eight are living.

Owen McKeon, a native of Ireland, was born in 1826. Came to America in 1851, landed in New Orleans and remained there until the 9th of March, 1853, at which time he started for Ohio. His home was in that state until 1855, when he came to Jessenland and took his present farm of 160 acres, which is said to be the first farm in the county that was paid for. In 1866 Mr. McKeon was appointed county superintendent of schools. On the 9th of October, 1858, he was united in marriage with Bridget Fox. Of the nine children born to them, six are living.

Hugh McManus was born in Ireland in 1829. When seventeen years of age he came to America, landing in Philadelphia. He remained in Pennsylvania ten years, then came to Jessenland, Sibley county, and made a claim of 160 acres, which he owned eight years, then sold and bought his present farm of 150 acres. Married in 1860, Elizabeth Donovan, who has borne him eleven children, of whom only one is living, Mary A., born October 25, 1861.

Honora McNamara, relict of the late Michael McNamara, a native of Ireland, was born in 1812. She was married in Ireland, and in 1850 came with her husband to America, arriving in St. Johns, Canada. Went to Maine and remained until 1857, then removed to St. Paul. One year later they settled in Jessenland township on a farm of eighty acres, on which Mrs. Namara resides. Her husband died in January, 1880. Timothy, the oldest of her three living children, resides with her and has charge of the farm.

Edmond McSweeney, a native of Ireland, was born in 1823. Came to America in 1851, the year before Franklin Pierce was elected to the presidency of the United States. He lived in Vermont seven years; after a residence of one year in Wisconsin, he went to St. Paul and thence to Jessenland. In this township he made a claim of 160 acres, and has since continued a resident of the town. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Mary McNamara, who has borne him nine children.

Hector Morrell was born in Lower Canada in 1828, and went with his parents to Illinois when

nine years of age. After a residence there of four months his father died; he remained until 1859 then came to Jessenland and bought forty acres of land on which he now lives. Married in 1862 to Saline Golette. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell have two adopted children.

Nelson Norman was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in 1853. When a child of only two years of age, he came with his parents to Jessenland. His father made a claim of 160 acres and lived on it until 1880 then sold and removed to Dakota. Nelson remained at home until twenty-two years of age, then in 1876 purchased a farm of 80 acres, which is his present property. In 1879 he married Anna Ford, who has had two children; one is living.

Joseph O'Keefe, pastor of St. Thomas Catholic church, Jessenland. Indebted for the freedom and citizenship of the great Republic, to the English and landlord-made famine of 1846-48.

Joseph Scully was born in King's county, Ireland, in 1826, where he lived until twenty-five years of age. Came to America in 1852 landing in New Orleans, from there went to Ohio and remained until 1857; coming at that time to Jessenland, he soon after made a claim on which he still lives, and which consists of 120 acres. He was drafted in 1865 and assigned to Company H, Second Minnesota; was mustered out in 1866. Has served as supervisor seven years. Married in 1854, Ann Quinn who has borne him nine children, of whom eight are living.

Patrick Shaughnessy was borne in Ireland in 1828. Came to America in 1849 and first landed in New York and remained in the state until 1857 then removed to Illinois. One year later he removed to Washington Lake, Sibley county and bought a farm of 160 acres. In 1878 he purchased 200 acres in Jessenland and moved here with his family. He was drafted in 1863 but sent a substitute. In 1854 his marriage with Rose A. Donlan took place. They have ten children living. His eldest daughter married John L. Gannon of Scott county.

Catherine Splacy was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1833 where she lived until sixteen years of age. Coming to America in 1849 she proceeded from New York to Philadelphia. While residing there she met Mr. Splacy and on the 29th of April, 1850 was married to him. They remained in the city until 1858 then moved to St. Paul, thence to Jessenland. In July, 1858 they purchased 80 acres

on section 10, on which Mrs. Spillacy still lives. Her husband died on the 12th of December, 1875, leaving his widow with six children.

Charles Tierney, a native of Ireland, was born in 1823. He left his native land for America and landed in New York in 1851. He remained in that state six months then for six years made his home in Virginia. After a residence of two years in Pennsylvania, he went to St. Paul where he remained four years; came to Jessenland and purchased his present farm of 120 acres. Mr. Tierney is director of school district number 43. Married Catharine Welch in 1848 and by her is the parent of fourteen children, ten of whom are living.

Anthony Weber, a native of Germany, was born in 1823. When a young man he learned the trade of locksmith and worked at it eight years in his native country. Came to America and landed in New York in 1853; continued there until 1856, then came to Jessenland and in 1858 made claim to his present farm which consists of 145 acres. Mr. Weber is treasurer of school district number 10. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Margaret Morsch, who has borne him ten children, of whom six are living.

Henry Young, one of the pioneers of Sibley county, was born in Ireland, in 1835. His father came to America in 1831 but returned again in 1834. Henry and the remainder of the family came in 1840 and joined the father in Kentucky. In 1847 they removed to Ohio and there remained until 1854, thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, for a brief stay. They settled in Jessenland on a claim of 160 acres. His father died in 1872 at the age of seventy years and his mother in 1879 at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Young was married in 1852, to Alice Doheny, who died in 1864. His second marriage was with Mary A. Barger, in 1867. Of the five children born to them, four are living.

FAXON.

This is one of the oldest settled towns in the county. It is located in the northeast corner, bordering on the Minnesota and contains about twenty square miles. The first settlers were the Walkers, Joseph, Cornelius and Hartwell, brothers and Levi a cousin. About the same time Calvin Lowry came. They were from Maine, and came to Faxon in May, 1852. They claimed the site of the village of Faxon and land adjoining. Hartwell's wife came out about a year later, and was the first white woman in the town. She died in 1858.

The first birth was that of Michael, a son of

Thomas Nally, in May, 1854. He is still living in the town with his parents. The first death was that of a little daughter, aged about four years, of Hartwell Walker. She was buried at Faxon.

The place where the village of Faxon was laid out was known for a number of years as Walker's Landing. A post-office was established about 1856, and called Big Hill. Letters used to be addressed "Big Hill, Walker's Landing." Hartwell Walker was postmaster; he kept it but a short time, when Robert Phillips was appointed. The name was subsequently changed to Faxon. The present postmaster is Daniel O'Flynn, who deputized Mrs. M. M. Sass, and she has the office at her house on the site of the village.

A town site company was formed in 1857, which gave to the Walkers certain privileges for the use of the land for their purpose. The town was surveyed in April of that year, and located partly in each of sections 4 and 5, and covered nearly 600 acres. The name was given in honor of Mr. Faxon, one of the company. The first store was started by the Phillips brothers, with a general stock of goods; others came in until there were three general stores, a blacksmith shop and two saloons. A steam saw-mill was put up by the company, which soon passed into other hands, and ceased operations a few years since. A warehouse was also built near the landing. A ferry was established at an early date, which soon after became the property of Mr. Ferris, who operated it until about 1862. It was then transferred to Blakely.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Susan Thompson, during the summer of 1859, in a small log building erected for the purpose in the village. The town now has four school-houses, all frame.

About eighteen years ago St. John's parish, Catholic, erected a log building in section 23. That building was used until a few years since, when a frame was erected in its stead and located near the same site. The present pastor is Rev. Father Kennedy, of Belle Plaine, and the membership is about sixty families.

Anna post-office was established about five years ago, and the present incumbent, Mrs. Johanna Bailey was appointed postmistress. The office is located at her house near St. John's church.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Hartwell Walker, in the village, May 11, 1858. The following officers were elected: P. C. Bray, chairman, M. Miller and James Boland, supervi-

sors: Nathan Worthing, clerk; John Nolan, assessor; Hartwell Walker, collector; Patrick McCormick and Michael Egan, justices; Isaac Thompson and Martin Morrison, constables. The chairmen of the town board since have been: James Boland, three terms; Dennis McCormick, eight terms; Michael Egan, one term; Edward Duggan, two terms; John O'Maley, six terms, and Michael Shiely, two terms.

Patrick Baily was born in county Kerry, Ireland, and there remained with his parents until 1856, when he accompanied them to America. Going to St. Louis from New York, he remained five years, employed on a railroad. Came to Minnesota in 1861 with his father who purchased a farm at St. Johns, Faxon township, Sibley county. In 1865 Mr. Baily married Miss Julia Daly, who has borne him six children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. In 1866 he bought a farm of eighty acres on section 29, on which he still lives.

James Boland was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1815. He commenced learning the trade of carpenter at the age of sixteen and continued it until coming to America in 1840. He settled in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania and worked at his trade in different parts of the state for fourteen years. In 1854 migrated to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he pursued his trade two years, then came to Sibley county and made a claim of 160 acres on section 31 of Faxon township, and has since added to it by purchase. He erected a log cabin on his claim in 1856, making the door and floor of boards, which he hewed from basswood logs; the shingles were split from oaks. He was a member of the commission that served in estimating the value of school lands throughout the county; has also served several years as supervisor. On the 24th of October, 1843, in Pennsylvania, he was married to Miss A. Dwyre. Of the eleven children born to them seven are living.

Mark Cowly was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1847. He located in Sullivan county, New York, and worked for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company three years. Removed thence to Ohio and from there he came to Minnesota in the spring of 1855. His means being quite limited he hired four or five acres which he broke that year and planted corn, beans, potatoes, etc., thereby supplying the immediate needs of his family. He pre-empted 160 acres in section 23, Faxon, and now has 200 acres. Mar-

ried in Ohio in 1853, Ann Sheridan. Six children have been born to them.

Walter E. Doheny is a son of Dennis Doheny, who came to Sibley county as one of the first settlers, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1850. He came with his parents to Faxon township when a small boy and has since remained here. In 1877, at the Jessenland church, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Flinn. The year following his father presented him with a farm of 218 acres on section 7, on which he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Doheny are the parents of two sons.

Felix Dolin is a native of Ireland, born in 1812; he learned the trade of weaver. Came to America in 1840 and located first in Perry county, Ohio; six months later moved to Fayette county, and there engaged in farming about fourteen years. In 1855 he migrated to Minnesota and made a pre-emption claim in Inver Grove, Dakota county. He resided in the town about nine years; removed to Sibley county in 1864 and purchased a farm of 250 acres on sections 6 and 7. Mr. Dolin has served as county commissioner one year; also as town supervisor. His wife was Elizabeth Clennin whom he married in Ohio.

Michael Egan was born in county Clare, Ireland, and there grew to manhood on a farm. Came to America in 1850 and remained about one year in Elmira and Hornellsville, New York, then went to Massachusetts and worked on a railroad. Six months later he returned and for six years was employed in a depot in New York city. He came to Minnesota in 1857 and bought 80 acres on section 30 of Faxon township; at present has 300 acres. His first house, like that of many pioneers, was made of logs, without floor, and split oaks for a roof, it being fourteen by fifteen feet in size. He had bought three very fine pigs which he carefully penned near his house, supposing them to be safe from all intruders. Hearing quite a commotion during one night, he ran out, and to his surprise, discovered a large bear making his retreat, taking with him one of the well cared for pigs. Mr. Egan was married in 1854 in New York city to Ellen Cary. Seven children have been born to them; two sons and two daughters are living.

E. Erickson, farmer on section 26 was born on the 20th of April, 1845, in Sweden; came to America in 1865 and settled first in La Porte, Indiana, and in 1866 came to Minnesota, locating in Faxon township. Mr. Erickson has a farm of 142 acres; Has served as town treasurer three

years. Married Hannah Nelson, of Sweden. John J., Edward, Alben L., Emma J. and Esther L. are their children.

M. Franziscus, born in Germany, accompanied his parents in 1861 to America and located with them in Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minnesota. In August, 1862, when a boy of only thirteen years of age he ran away from home to assist in fighting the Indians. He followed the soldiers to the frontier and while they were engaged in a battle, he attempted firing his gun, when a bullet from the enemy cut off the forefinger from his right hand. He served five years as an apprentice to a shoe maker in Belle Plaine. In 1869 settled in Faxon and opened a shoe shop; in 1870 was appointed postmaster at Faxon. The office was made into a money order office in 1880 and during the subsequent six months he issued 500 orders. In March, 1881, he resigned the position in favor of D. O'Flynn. The same spring he bought a farm of eighty acres on section 7. At Faxon, in 1870, he married Catherine McCarthy. Four children have been born to them.

John Griffin is a native of Ireland and in 1851 left that country for America. He settled first in Ohio but in 1861 came to Sibley county, Minnesota. He has a farm of 80 acres on section 33. His wife was Hannah Burke, also a native of Ireland, who died in 1875, leaving four children: Mary, Martin, Hannah and Ellen.

Peter Lynch was born on the 24th of April, 1815, in Ireland. He was raised as a farmer and received the advantages of the common schools. Came to America in 1846, and located in New York city, remaining ten years, employed in the sugar refining establishment of Booth & Edgar. He came to Sibley county, Minnesota, in 1856 and made a pre-emption claim of 80 acres on section 20, Faxon township. His first house was a good comfortable log one in which he lived some time, then erected a commodious frame dwelling. He moved to section 23 of the same town in 1873 where he now resides. In Ireland, in 1845, Mary McFadden became the wife of Mr. Lynch, and on the 27th of March, 1877 she died.

Charles McCloskey was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1858, and there grew to manhood, receiving a good, common school education. In 1878 came to Sibley county and settled with his uncle, Andrew McCormick who located here in 1856, and pre-empted 160 acres on sections 30 and

19, which he sold in 1878 to Mr. McCloskey and his brothers, Thomas and Edward.

D. O'Flynn was born in county Kerry, Ireland, in 1810. For two years, 1846 and '47, he was in the employ of the Irish government as clerk to the paymaster of public works. In 1848 he landed in Boston, Massachusetts, and remained in the state two years; in the fall of 1850 removed to Detroit, Michigan. In September, 1851 he went to St. Paul where for one and one-half years he worked in the Pioneer office. Made a claim in Mendota in 1853 on which he lived until coming to Faxon in 1863, having held during the entire time the office of assessor; was elected one of the first three in Dakota county. Soon after arriving in Faxon was elected one of the supervisors; is the present town clerk, having held the office fifteen years; has served his district six years as county commissioner; has also served as justice of the peace several years; in March, 1881 he was appointed postmaster at Faxon. Mr. O'Flynn was married in 1851 to Miss Jane O'Neill, a native of Canada. They have had nine children; eight are living. Their eldest daughter, Mary, joined the sisterhood of the Catholic church at the convent in East Minneapolis, where she died in February, 1879 at the age of twenty-five years. She was known as "Sister Ursula."

WASHINGTON LAKE.

This town is located in the north-eastern part of the county, and includes all of congressional township 114-26. The name was chosen from the lake of the same name in the central part of the town. This lake was so called from the fact that two of the first settlers on its borders were from Washington, D. C. The first settlers in the town were John Shaughnessy and Michael Griffin. They came in the fall of 1854 and made their claims, returning in the spring for permanent settlement. They located in the south-eastern part of the town. Mr. Shaughnessy's brothers, Martin and Michael, came in May following. Martin located in section 25, where he now lives. Michael located in section 26. Mr. Griffin located also in section 25. John Eagan came also in 1855 and located in section 26. His brother Patrick came in the summer of 1856 and located in section 23. He married Miss Bridget Kelly late in the fall of 1857; they were the first of the settlers to marry.

The first birth in the town was that of Edward Carlin, in December, 1856. He is a son of Hugh Carlin, and is still living at home with his parents.

The first death was that of Michael Sheily, Sr., one of the earlier settlers. He died in the spring of 1857, and was buried in the Jessenland cemetery, his wife following him soon after.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Mathew Wilson in her own house in section 22, and on the south side of Washington lake, during the winter of 1857-8. She taught there two winters, and one winter in the house of Patrick Eagan in section 23. Schools were thus conducted in private houses several years before a school-house was built. The town now has four school-houses, three log and one frame. The Catholics have a large two-story frame building near their church at Green Isle station in which they conduct a parochial school. School is conducted three months during each summer, with an attendance of about fifty pupils.

The Catholics built a church in the central part of section 18, under the supervision of Father Venn. The parish is known as Green Isle parish, and is now engaged upon the building of a fine brick church near the site of the present one, which will cost about \$15,000. The present pastor is Father Thomas Ryan, and the membership about eighty families.

About 1866 a steam saw-mill was built by William Cairncross in the north-west corner of section 19; a grist and feed attachment were afterward added. A few years ago the whole property was destroyed by fire. The saw-mill has been rebuilt and the feed mill is in process of building. A similar mill was built shortly afterward by the Smith Brothers, on the north shore of Washington lake. This was also burned and rebuilt, and is now in operation.

In February, 1878, Philip McGrann put a stock of goods into one room of his house, where he has since conducted the business with success.

Another store was opened by Patrick McCormick at his house in section 18, and kept by him a few years. His son Patrick erected a store building near their residence which was rented to the Downs Brothers two years ago, who put in a stock of goods and are now doing a good business.

There is a saloon also kept a short distance from the store.

Green Isle post-office was established about 1866. Christopher Dolan was appointed postmaster and the office located at his house in section 13, Green Isle; kept the office a few years when Patrick McCormick was appointed and the

office moved to his store in Washington Lake. In April, 1877, Owen McGrann was appointed; he deputized Mrs. Philip McGrann, and the office is now kept at their store in section 18.

Assumption post-office was established the past summer; Thomas Haley is the postmaster, and the office is located at his house in the eastern part of town. The Pacific extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway was built in 1881.

The village of Green Isle was laid out in the central part of section 18, in August, covering about fifteen acres; an addition covering about nine acres, known as McGrann's addition to Green Isle, has been platted. The village now contains a station house, an elevator, one store and a saloon.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Hugh Mullen, May 11, 1858. Owing to the loss of the earlier records, we are unable to give an account of the proceedings. The chairmen of the town board since 1858, with one exception, have been John Murphy, Mathew Wilson (about twelve years in succession), Thomas Bowser, Patrick Eagan and Mathew Wilson.

William Cairncross, a native of Scotland, was born in 1830. At fifteen years of age he went to Quebec, and soon after to Montreal, but remained only a short time, then worked his passage to Kingston on the boat. For about two years he worked on a farm, and in 1847 went to New York to meet his parents, whom he expected to arrive from his native land. He engaged as driver on the Erie canal a short time, then went to Memphis, Tennessee, and remained until 1853. Removed to Wisconsin and purchased a farm a short distance from Madison; this he sold in the fall of 1861 and removed to Sibley county, locating in Arlington. Followed teaming for several years from Henderson to the Indian reservation, also from St. Paul to Big Stone lake. In 1866 settled in Washington Lake township and purchased a mill-site, erected a saw-mill, and in 1874 built a small grist-mill; both were destroyed by fire in 1877. He rebuilt the saw-mill the same year, which he still runs. At Memphis, in 1853, he married Catherine MacLean, and has a large family.

John Cotter was born in Ireland in 1818. He remained at home until nineteen years of age, although he was orphaned when only thirteen. In 1837 he came to America and remained in New York a few months, then went to Maryland and to Pennsylvania. There he remained until 1854, then came to Sibley county, Minnesota, and settled

on a claim of 160 acres in Washington Lake. Married in 1846 to Margaret Rogan, who has borne him five children; one is dead. Two sons were in the army.

Martin Cunningham, a native of Ireland, was born in 1811. In 1830, at the age of nineteen years, he married Honora Paldy, and the next day with his bride started for America. They landed first in Quebec, and from there moved to Vermont, remaining there about nine years. He then resided in different parts of the state of New York, and in 1855 came to Minnesota and bought eighty acres of land in Washington Lake township, on which he still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are the parents of sixteen children, of whom eight are living.

Dennis Downs, of the firm of Downs Brothers, was born in Washington Lake township, Sibley county, in 1861, and has since lived here with the exception of the five years he attended school in St. Paul. In April, 1880, he with his brother Michael embarked in the mercantile trade, in which they are doing a thriving business. Michael was born in Wisconsin in 1856, and when only two years of age came to Minnesota with his father.

Charles Duane was born in Ireland in 1826. Came to America in 1851 and with his parents landed in New York, then lived in Ohio five years. Came to Hastings, Minnesota; followed farming two years, and in the spring of 1859 came to Washington Lake and made a claim of 160 acres, then added by purchase from the government 160 more. When President Buchanan forced the sale of Minnesota lands, he was obliged to dispose of all his personal property to pay for his farm. Mr. Duane has been justice of the peace several years. Married in 1854 Honora Lynch, who has borne him five children; three are living. Thomas, his son, was the first white child born on the west side of Washington lake in this town.

Daniel Healy was born in Ireland in 1822, and when twenty-six years of age came to America. He landed in New York, and from there went to Connecticut and remained five or six years engaged in farming. In 1854 came to Mendota, Minnesota, and one year later made a claim of 160 acres in Washington Lake, his present home. His marriage with Margaret Tuorney took place in 1846. They have six living children.

Thomas Healy, born in 1848, is a native of Ireland. When only three years old he accompanied his parents to America; from New York went to

Connecticut, and after a residence of about five years removed to Illinois. In 1856 came to Minnesota and settled in Washington Lake township with his father. In 1871 he bought a farm of eighty acres which he still owns. He was appointed postmaster in March, 1881; is also serving as justice of the peace. Jennie Bean, of Minneapolis, became his wife in 1879. They have one child.

John Hogan, a native of Ireland, was born in 1816. When twenty-six years of age he came to America and landing in Quebec, Canada, remained there two years, then removed to New York. Three years later he located in St. Louis and was there employed on the railroad, remaining until 1856 at which time he came to Minnesota and soon after settled in Washington Lake township. He purchased a farm of 120 acres on which he still lives, although in very feeble health. His marriage with Johannah Mohehar took place in 1841. She died in 1879. They had fourteen children, of whom eight are living.

Patrick McCormick is a native of Ireland, born in 1803. Came to the United States at the age of twenty-four years, and remained in New York city about ten years and followed teaming; in 1832 managed the Olympic Hotel on Broadway. In 1837 removed to Pennsylvania; lived on a farm two years then went to Brooklyn where he worked in a glass factory two years. Returning to his former home he engaged as a stone mason on railroad work. Came to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1852 and after working at masonry about two years came up the Minnesota river to Jessenland, Sibley county, and made a claim of 160 acres. He claims to be the first man up the river who made a claim. During the war he was postmaster at Faxon and continued as such for ten years. In 1869 bought twelve acres in Green Isle township and built a fine frame store in which he engaged in general merchandising. Mr. McCormick has held the office of justice of the peace for more than thirty years. He married in 1836 Bridget Gallahar, who died the same year. Jane McGuire became his wife in 1842; she died in 1852. His present wife was Caroline Ryan. They have five children.

Phillip McGrann was born in 1828 and is a native of Ireland. Came to America in 1852 and settled in Pennsylvania where he remained until coming to Minnesota in 1857. He settled in Green Isle village and is the proprietor of a hotel and general store; is a contractor for the Minneapolis

and St. Louis railroad now being built. Married Miss Honora Donly in 1861 and is the parent of four children.

P. McGuinnis, a native of Ireland was born in 1821 and when a lad of fifteen years moved to New York, thence to Louisville, Kentucky. In 1864 enlisted in company F, Louisville legion and served until the close of the war; was mustered out at New Orleans. In 1874 he came to Minnesota and became a resident of Washington Lake township, making a claim on which he still lives.

Thomas McMehan was born in 1830 in Ireland. On attaining majority he went to Quebec, Canada, thence to Niagara Falls, where he remained a few months, then spent two years in California, and while there enjoyed much success in mining. Returning to New York he bought a farm of 100 acres, which he sold one year later and came to Washington Lake, Minnesota. On arriving he purchased 160 acres and in 1866 added 80 acres more. He has been town supervisor several terms and was elected county commissioner in 1876 and re-elected in 1880. In 1852 he married Miss Anna Bouzer who has borne him thirteen children: nine are living.

Hugh Mullen was born in Ireland in 1803; he went to England and engaged in mining business for fifteen years. Came to America in 1832; landed in New York and proceeded directly to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm. In 1856 he sold the farm, came to Sibley county, Minnesota, and bought the 160 acres in Washington Lake township on which he still lives. His marriage with Mary McCory took place in 1834. They have six living children.

Patrick Mullen was born in Ireland in 1820 and when about eight years old came to America with his parents. From New York he went to Philadelphia and there learned the trade of stone cutter, at which he worked about five years. His father died in 1838 and his mother in 1843; he then returned to New York, and three years later went to Washington, District of Columbia, remaining until the spring of 1857. Came to Sibley county, Minnesota, and bought a farm of 160 acres in Washington Lake township. Mr. Mullen has been county commissioner one term and is at present town treasurer. His wife was Julia Fitzpatrick, married in 1845. Seven children have been born to them; five are living.

Michael Mulligan was born in Ireland in 1815 and came to this country in 1847. He remained

a short time in Cleveland, Ohio, then went to Maryland, thence to Virginia, where he was employed on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In 1854 he removed to Canada and was engaged in buying wheat three years; came to Minnesota in 1857 and took a contract on the first railroad built in the state. After a short visit to Wisconsin he finally settled in Washington Lake township on a farm where he has since lived. During the Indian outbreak he was the last one to leave and the first to venture back. His marriage with Miss Mary Dillon took place in 1853. They have eight living children.

Michael Naven was born in Greenfield, Illinois, in 1855, and when four years old moved with his parents to Milwaukee. There they remained about eighteen years engaged in farming. In 1875 he removed to Minneapolis, followed railroading until 1881, and then bought a farm of 160 acres in Washington Lake township, where he still lives with his aged mother. His father died in 1859 at the age of twenty-nine years.

Alfred Shaw, a native of England, was born in 1819. He learned the trade of printing calico, and in 1844 immigrated to Philadelphia. Two years later he went to Connecticut, but returned to his former home in Pennsylvania, after a residence there of two years. In 1854 he went to Ottawa, Illinois. Enlisted in 1861 in Company H, 53d Illinois volunteer infantry as fifer, and served as such six months; was transferred to regimental band, and in 1862 was discharged. Re-enlisted in 1863 in the 20th brigade band, with which he remained until the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Minneapolis and was employed as watchman at the bridge and in a lumber yard twelve years. Married in 1844 Elizabeth Howarth. Mr. Shaw resides on section 10 of Washington Lake township.

James Smith, a native of England, was born in 1832, and left his native country for America in 1849. He remained in Philadelphia until 1855, then located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and followed farming one year. Came to Sibley county and settled on a farm which he purchased in Washington Lake township. Enlisted in Company G, 10th Minnesota, in 1862, and served until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. Married in 1874 Mary Wilson, who has borne him three children.

John Smith, a native of England, was born in 1827. When sixteen years of age he accompanied

his parents to America, and remained in Philadelphia until 1861, then came to Minnesota for his health. While in Philadelphia he learned calico printing, which business he followed about twenty years. In 1864 he returned to his former home; but four years subsequently came again to Minnesota and bought eighty acres of land in Washington Lake township, section 10, on which he still resides. His father, Peter Smith, died in December, 1879. In 1865 Miss Emily Maxwell became the wife of Mr. Smith, and has borne him two children.

William Smith was born in England in 1834, and when nine years old came to America with his parents. Remained in Philadelphia about twelve years and worked in a calico factory. In 1857 came to Minnesota, located in Washington Lake township and bought a farm of 160 acres. Enlisted in 1862 in Company G, 10th Minnesota; was wounded in the shoulder at Nashville in 1865 and was discharged from Prairie du Chien hospital. He served two weeks at Fort Ridgely, under General H. H. Sibley during the Indian trouble. Hannah Engleman became the wife of Mr. Smith in 1870, and has borne him five children.

Mathew Wilson, a native of Ireland, was born in 1824. He engaged in farming in his native land until 1844, then came to America, remaining in New York three years. While there he learned the trade of a stone cutter, then went to Washington and worked at his trade until 1851. Came to Minnesota in 1856 and settled in Washington Lake township on a farm of 160 acres. Married Catherine McNare in 1855. They are the parents of ten living children.

GREEN ISLE.

Green Isle is another version of "Emerald Isle." To Christopher Dolan, a native of said isle, belongs the honor of suggesting the name. The town includes thirty-six square miles, is located in the northern part of the county, and joins Washington Lake on the west and New Auburn on the east.

When first settled the town was almost entirely covered by a heavy growth of timber, and to-day the wood business is an important industry among the people. With the new facilities offered by railroad communication with distant markets, it bids fair to be the most important for a time.

No settlement occurred until 1857. Among the earlier ones of that year we mention John McGrann, Patrick O'Mara, Patrick Dwyer, Bernard

Gray, Patrick Carroll, Thomas Shorter and Mathias Bertrang, who began the German settlement in the south-west. He came in May, and located partly in each of sections 28 and 29; he put up a blacksmith shop soon after and had one also in Arlington. He moved to Henderson in 1866, where he now lives. The others settled in the eastern part.

The first school was taught by John McGrann, the term was of three months duration, and was taught a month each in the houses of Patrick O'Mara, Patrick Dwyer and Edward Moore. The salary of the teacher was ten dollars per month and board around. Schools were thus taught at private houses several terms, then a log school-house was built in the north-west corner of section 23, and belonged to district number 32; it is still in use. The town now has five school-houses, all log. The Germans conduct a private school in their own language, in district number 33, when the building is not occupied for public school.

The German Lutheran church, located in section 26, is a nice frame building, and was erected a few years since. Services were conducted some time previous in the school-house. The present pastor is Rev. G. E. Ahner, who lives in the parsonage near the church.

The first town meeting was held May 11, 1858, at the house of Patrick O'Mara. The records of the town previous to 1866 were lost, consequently we are unable to give the earlier proceedings. Christopher Dolan was elected chairman of the town board, and one of the other members was Bernard McGowan. The town clerk elected was John McGrann, who served in that capacity about fifteen years, continuously. The chairmen of the town board since have been Miles Slevan, ten terms; Edward Connolly, three terms; Charles Smith, one term, and P. W. Esser, two terms.

Charles Brooks, a native of Germany, was born in 1825. Came to America in 1852 and located in Green Isle township in 1855. On arriving he bought 160 acres of land from the railroad company, on which he has since made his home. During the civil war he served in Company C, Fourth regiment Minnesota infantry. Married in 1862 Caroline Monke. Five children have been born to them; four are living. Mr. Brooks has served as town supervisor for several years.

Michael Davitt is a native of Ireland, born in 1815. On coming to America in 1846 he settled in Ohio and in 1857 came to Minnesota, and has

since resided in Green Isle township. He owns a farm of 16 acres which he purchased from the railroad company. Mr. Davitt was married to his first wife, Bridget O'Donnell in 1838. His present wife was Bridget Regan. He is the parent of four sons and two daughters. One son, Michael, was assessor of the town two years, and Martin, another son, was elected to the office one year ago.

Peter W. Esser is a native of Germany, born in 1832. For nine years he worked at his trade, that of bricklaying, in his native land, and in 1854 left for America. He settled first in Erie county, Pennsylvania, then went to Freeport, Illinois, which place was his home four years. On arriving in Minnesota in 1858 he made a claim of 160 acres in Green Isle township; has been assessor of the township for fifteen or sixteen years; chairman of supervisors five or six years; and since 1865 has held the office of justice of the peace. In 1863 was appointed by Governor Swift as captain of Company F, 26th regiment of the Minnesota state militia. Married in 1853, to Mary A. Duesser, who has borne him eleven children, of whom eight are living; Mary, Kate, Leonard, Elizabeth and Maggie, twins, Gertrude, Peter and Anna. One son, Peter, was drowned in Lake Severance on the 3d of May, 1868, at the age of fourteen years.

Peter Kain was born in Ohio, in 1837. There he remained until 1857 when in company with his father, Michael Kain, he came to Minnesota, settling in Green Isle. Until 1871 he spent the winter months in the pineries, then located on the farm which his father had pre-empted. His father died in 1879. Two sisters are living in Minneapolis; one the wife of Michael Sullivan and the other the wife of Dominick Toole.

Owen McGrann, a native of Ireland, was born in 1840, and at the age of twelve years moved to Pennsylvania. The next year he came with his father, John McGrann, to Green Isle and settled on the farm where they still live. The father was born in 1800, and is the oldest man in the township. Mr. McGrann enlisted in 1862 in Company K, 10th Minnesota, and served until the close of the war; participated in many severe conflicts. His brother, John was also in the army and died while in service. After returning to his farm in Green Isle he was elected register of deeds for Sibley county, serving by re-election from 1869 to 1874, and was also town treasurer four years, and clerk at Henderson two years. Was married in 1880 to

Mary A. Dwyer. They have one child, born on the 4th of April, 1881.

Patrick O'Mara, a native of Ireland, was born in 1818, and when twenty-three years of age came to America, landing in Quebec. Four years later he removed to Vermont and remained in the state about fifteen years. Removed thence in 1857 to Green Isle, Sibley county. He first made a claim of 160 acres, then purchased 160 acres more, and is now in independent circumstances. He was married in 1845 to Margaret Delaney. Six of the ten children born to them are living. Mr. O'Mara has given his children a good education. He was school treasurer five years, also served as road-master several terms.

Charles G. Schmid was born in Germany in 1815 and there learned the trade of upholsterer. Came to this continent in 1845 and to Minnesota in 1857. Made a claim of 160 acres in Green Isle township; has since added to his original farm 200 acres. Was assessor of his township three years, and served as chairman of the town board for two years. Mr. Schmid has been twice married. First to Ann Hausmier who died in 1859, leaving one daughter, Caroline. His second wife was Wilhelma Ohlmeir, who has borne him nine children, of whom five are living.

Henry Voss, a native of Germany, was born in 1847. When a lad of ten years old he came to America and directly to Minnesota. He located in Green Isle; was one of the early settlers, and now has 240 acres of land on section 1. His marriage with Miss Katie Kimplein took place in 1868. They are the parents of three children. For the past three years Mr. Voss has been treasurer of the town.

John Ziegler, a native of Germany, was born in 1829. He came to America in 1850 and for eight years made his home in Pennsylvania; in 1858 came to Minnesota and bought a farm of 160 acres from Hans Hansen. He served his town for three years as supervisor. During the Indian war on the frontier he enlisted in company F, 27th regiment militia and went out in service against the Indians. On the 4th of July, 1854, he was united in marriage with Mary Libness. William, is their only child.

ARLINGTON.

Arlington is located in the eastern part of the county, and contains thirty-six square miles.

Settlement began in 1855. During the fall of that year came Lathrop Farlin, W. D. Torrey,

Diedrick Thole, Amasa Townsend, a Mr. Toll and a Mr. Brewster; also about this time Patrick Sullivan. The following spring a large number came in.

The village of Arlington was laid out in section 9, in 1856, and occupied the south half. A Mr. Powell put up a small store and conducted the business about two years when he left. John Palmer had a store just off from the town site, having for a partner Mr. Hawkins, who remained but a short time. Mr. Palmer soon after sold to Christ. Klinket, who in turn sold to his son-in-law, Theodore Streissguth, who now conducts the business in much more commodious quarters. J. S. Perry and John McKeever had a store just off the town-site which they operated about two years, then failed. Haupt & Wolfe established a store just west of the site in section 8. About four years ago Mr. Wolfe sold out and the firm name changed to Haupt & Kill, under the management of Mr. Haupt, who also keeps a hotel known as the West Arlington House.

A blacksmith shop was started in 1858 by Mr. Mathias Bertrang. His son now has a shop in West Arlington, and there is another in East Arlington.

The opening of the Pacific extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway the past fall awakened anew the town site fever. The old one was vacated and a new plat surveyed, covering about sixty acres. An elevator and a number of other buildings were begun but left unfinished on account of the approach of winter.

Arlington post-office was established about 1857 and J. S. Perry was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by S. R. Cone. In 1867 Capt. Christ. Klinket was appointed and held the office until 1877, when the present incumbent, Theodore Streissguth was appointed.

The first birth was that of a daughter of J. S. Perry during the winter of 1856-'7, and the first death was that of Alfred Slough who died in June, 1858, and was buried on the site of Arlington.

The first school was taught by William Beatty during the winter of 1857-'8 in a log building on the site of Arlington. The town now has four public school buildings, all frame. The Lutheran and Catholic churches each have parochial schools attached.

The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. G. L. Teeple, an Adventist, at the log school-house on the town site of Arlington, during

the winter of 1857-'58. No organization of this denomination was ever effected or attempted. A union Sabbath-school was organized and maintained for a number of years. As the years rolled on and settlement increased, new religious teachers came from time to time, and organizations were effected, until now the town contains five, three Lutheran, one German Methodist and one Catholic. With the exception of the Lutheran church in the village, which is built of logs and boarded over, they are fine, substantial buildings; the Catholic church, in the northern part of the town, is brick and cost about \$3,500.

The first town meeting was held at the house of G. Dolz, in section 9, May 11, 1858. W. D. Torry was chosen chairman; D. A. Martin, moderator, and J. S. Perry, clerk. The name was taken from the village which received its name from Mr. Hurd, the proprietor of the site, who came from Arlington, Vermont. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Thomas Vaughn, chairman; Henry Rahler and George Wheaton, supervisors; G. L. Teeple, clerk; W. S. Beatty, assessor; Julius Ritter, collector; W. D. Torry and Conrad Rahling, justices; A. H. Townsend, overseer of poor; Elondus Hood and Ludwig Leskie, constables. Overseers of highways—A. H. Townsend, district number 1; Thomas Vaughn, number 2; Thomas Thompson, number 3, and Francis Peltz, number 4. The chairmen of the board since have been: W. D. Torry, five terms; Stewart Cairncross, one term; S. R. Cone, one term; Michael Engel, five terms; John Fadden, one term; Thomas Young, one term; Casper Kuemmit, three terms; D. Workings, one term; G. C. Rechenbach, five terms.

H. Bade, whose native country is Germany, was born in 1816. He lived in the land of his birth until 1859, then came to America, and soon after settled in Arlington township, Sibley county, Minnesota. He is a prosperous farmer, and owns one of the largest and finest farms in the county. His wife, whom he married in Germany, was born in 1826. They are the parents of four children.

Joseph Barry was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1824. On the 9th of April, 1847, he left his native land for America and landed in Boston. He remained in Boston and vicinity until 1856, then came to Minnesota and took a farm on section 2 of Arlington. Subsequently he went to St. Paul, which place was his home about three years, then returned to the farm, where he has since

lived. Mr. Barry was married in 1856 to Miss Hannah McSweeney, who has borne him seven children: Collins, Honora, Mary J., David, John, Margaret and Joseph.

Henry Bening is a native of Germany, born in 1846. When about eleven years of age he came to America, and soon after settled on section 33, Arlington township, and this place has since been his home. His wife was Miss Amelia Raummer, who is a native of Germany, born in 1858, and was united with him in marriage in 1872. Rhoda, Henry, Emma and Waldo are their children.

C. H. Bening, a German by birth, was born in 1841. Coming to this continent in 1857 he settled first in Illinois; afterward came to Arlington, Minnesota, and located on section 33 on a farm, which is now well cultivated and improved. In 1868 Miss Annie Ramar became his wife; she was born in Germany in 1848, and came to America with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Bening have four children: Minnie, Annie, Charles and Gusta.

Frederick Blasing, deceased, was born in 1837, and was a native of Germany. He was one of the first and oldest settlers of Sibley county. Mr. Blasing served his adopted country during two terms of enlistment in the late war. He was married in 1866 to Miss Caroline Mathias, who with seven children survives him. He died in 1880.

Henry Bloma was born in 1822 in Germany. He came to America in 1854, and after a residence of four years in Chicago moved to Sibley county and is now residing on section 32, Arlington township. He served during the Indian war in 1862, and was in the battle of Fort Ridgely. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Dorothea Papeer.

C. Dapper is a native of Germany, born in 1822. In 1854 he came to America and made Chicago his home for three years, then moved to Green Isle, Sibley county, remaining there three years. After a residence of five years in New Auburn he located in Arlington on section 8. In the late war he served in the First Minnesota heavy artillery; enlisted in 1865, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. His marriage with Miss Mary Kemp took place in 1853. They are the parents of seven children.

Jonas Doere was born in Germany in 1823. He grew to manhood on a farm, and in 1854 left his native country for America. Mr. Doere located on section 23, Arlington township, and has here resided for twenty-six years. Was married in

1852 to Mary Soenfort, who has borne him eight children.

James Egan was born in county Tipperary, Ireland in 1841. He came to New York in 1854; removed to Milwaukee and remained two years; joined the company in their expedition to Utah against the Mormons. After being on the frontier two years he went to Natchez, Mississippi; three years later he enlisted in the 12th Mississippi; was wounded at Cold Harbor and on the 27th of June, 1863, was taken prisoner. After taking the oath of allegiance was offered transportation which he declined to accept, as he preferred the south. After remaining in Natchez about six months he returned to Milwaukee, but soon determined to run the blockade and again reach the south; was at Washington the night President Lincoln was assassinated. Soon after he returned again to the west and entered the employ of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company; subsequently accepted the position of baggage master on the Chicago & North-western railroad. He continued as such until 1872 then began in business for himself in which he engaged until 1875. During the year he came to Minnesota and located in Arlington township. Mr. Egan was largely instrumental in securing the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad through the town. Miss Minnie Lynch became his wife in 1868. Maggie, Joseph, Aggie, Matie, Herbert, and Mattie are their children.

Michael Engel was born in Germany in 1826. His youth was spent on a farm and as a sailor. After serving in the Prussian army three years he in 1854 came to America and settled first in Wisconsin, remaining three years. Moved to Minnesota, Sibley county in 1857, and located a farm on section 33 of Arlington township. Enlisted in 1864 in Company G, Fourth Minnesota and served until July 3, 1865. He then returned to his farm and has since resided here. Married in 1859 to Miss W. Laske who has borne eight children: William, Hugo, Oswald, Hermuth, Waldemeier, Herman, Bruno and Thersia.

Johan F. Feldman was born in 1817 in Germany. He was raised to manhood on a farm and in 1846 came to America. For fifteen years he resided in Missouri, then came to Minnesota. Since that time he has lived on his farm on section 23 of Arlington township; his wife was Mrs. Geske Olimar, who had two children by a former marriage, John and Maggie; John served through the late war. Mr. Feldman also has two

children by a first marriage, Henry, who was in the war and Catherine. By this marriage six children have been born to them: Diedrich, Claus, Sophy, Geske and Fred are the living.

J. C. Fisher is a native of Germany. He came to the United States in 1850 and five years later came to Minnesota and located in Arlington on section 27. He was married to Susan Hunston. They are the parents of two children: Mary and Henry.

John Goebel whose native land is Germany, was born in 1812. Until 1857 his life was spent in his own country, then he came to America and has made Arlington township his home since; was married to Miss Hammer in 1835 in his fatherland. One son, Charles, was born in 1844 and died while serving his adopted country. His death occurred in the south in 1865. Another son, Fred, contracted disease in the army, from which he died in 1875. The youngest son, August, still lives on the farm with his father and in 1877 was married to Adeline Adolph. One daughter and one son have been born to them: Edith and Charles.

John Hunziker was born in Switzerland in 1840. He was educated in Europe for the ministry; in 1865 came to America and for three years lived in Illinois. Removing to Iowa he remained three years then located in Minneapolis. Three years later he came to New Rome, Arlington township and assumed charge of the Free Evangelical Lutheran church, where he still remains. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Katie Bahe. They have seven children.

Joseph Haupt, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Prussia in 1841. When only one year old he came with his parents to America and settled in Cook county, Illinois. There he grew to manhood, remaining until 1871, then came to Henderson, Sibley county. Soon after, however, he settled in Arlington and embarked in general merchandise. Married in 1873, to Miss Susan Bertrang. They are the parents of five children: Sophia, Maggie, Katie, Lizzie, and Bertha.

Peter Hilger was born in the state of New York in 1853. Came to Minnesota with his parents in 1859 and settled on a farm on section 5 of Arlington township. In 1866 he went to St. Paul and remained two years, then to Hudson and New Richmond, Wisconsin, for two years. After visiting other places in this state he settled permanently in Arlington and engaged in a general

blacksmithing trade. Mr. Hilger was married in 1876 to Eva Kill, who was born in Germany in 1855, and came with her parents to America in 1868, locating with them in Sibley county. Edward and Emma are their children.

Fritz Hofmister was born in March, 1850, near Buffalo, New York. Came to Minnesota in 1857. On the 31st of August, 1864, he enlisted and served four months; participated in the battles of Nashville and Mobile, and was honorably discharged with the regiment at Fort Snelling in 1865. Returning home he resumed farming, and is still located in Arlington on section 27.

Christ. Klinket was born in 1827 in Germany. Came to this country in 1847, landing in New York; went to Philadelphia, remained there until 1857, then moved to Arlington, Minnesota. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Minnesota; participated in the battle of Arlington Heights and various other engagements; was discharged in Kansas in 1865. He returned to Arlington, and in 1866 started in general merchandise, in which he is still engaged. In 1850, in Philadelphia, he was united in marriage with Anna C. Klean, who was born in Germany in 1829. They have two children: Thomas, who is in business with his father, and Katie, who is married to Mr. Klinket's partner.

F. Lindekugel is a German by birth, and was born in 1828. His life until 1860 was spent in his native land, when he came to this country and settled first in Belle Plaine, Minnesota. After a residence there of two years he moved to Sibley county, located on section 21, Arlington, in 1870, and has since made this town his home. Was married in 1857 to Dorothea Beist, a native of Germany. Frederick, August, William, Louisa and Annie are their children.

Frederich Maeiss was born in Bavaria in 1826. His youth was spent in the fatherland, and in 1863 he left for America. Soon after arriving he settled on a farm in Arlington township situated on section 21; here he has since lived. In 1852 he was married. Franz, Amelia, Willie, Augusta, Annie and August are his children.

Dan. McSweeny; a native of county Cork, Ireland, was born in 1813. He lived on a farm until coming to America in 1848. After a brief stay in Troy, New York, he located in Brattleboro, Vermont, for five years. Removed to Jessenland, Sibley county, in 1855, and settled on section 3 in Arlington. Married in 1853 Abbie O'Neil, a

native of Ireland. Thomas, Eugene, John, Daniel, Abbie, Kate and Mary are their children. Kate is the wife of M. O'Brien, and has one child.

Johann P. Mollert, farmer on section 27, was born in 1840, and is a native of Germany. He grew to manhood on a farm in his own country, and 1863 came to America. Until 1876 his home was in Illinois, but since then he has been a resident of Arlington township. Married in 1867 Mary L. Breman, who has borne him three children: John, Henry and Herman.

John Meier, a native of Prussia, was born in 1845. After learning brickmaking he came to America in 1869. Reaching Henderson, Sibley county, in 1870, he began contracting, which he continued until 1876, then started a brick yard, which proved a success until the high water of 1881 destroyed all his machinery. Removed to Arlington and again attempted brick-making, which is the first manufacturing enterprise begun in the township; his yard will produce about one-half million of brick each season. Mr. Meier was married in 1870 to Katie Henzelen, and has four children: Joseph, Regind, John and Annie.

J. G. Mueller, a resident of Arlington since 1860, was born in 1837 in Germany. On arriving in the United States in 1856 he settled in Missouri, remaining until 1860. Since that time he has been a resident of Arlington, residing on section 31. Having learned the trade of a stone mason in his native land, he gives that some attention in addition to farming. He was one of the construction corps in the army from 1863 to 1865. Miss M. T. Gruenhagen became the wife of Mr. Mueller in 1865. Nine children have been born to them.

Philip Nagel, farmer on section 27, was born in 1822 in Germany. Came to America at the age of thirty years, and spent two years in Iowa, then moved to Minnesota. He was a resident of Henderson one year, of Jessenland twelve years, and has since lived in Arlington township. Mr. Nagel is the father of eleven children, only four of whom are living: Charles, Martin, William and Henry.

John Narr came from Germany where he was born in 1831, to America in 1854. He came to Minnesota in 1856 and settled in the town of Arlington. In 1864 enlisted in Company G, Fourth Minnesota, and engaged in all the battles in which the company participated; was discharged in 1865. He was united in marriage with Christine Klobenbach in 1860. They are the parents of

ten children: Matilda, Edward, John, Emma, Albert, Herman, Christ, August, Margaret and Charles.

Christain Obenolte, whose native land is Germany, was born in 1826. Came to the United States in 1856, and until 1862 resided in Cook county, Illinois. He then settled on section 34 in Arlington, and has since been a resident of this township. In 1856 his marriage with Miss Deran took place. They have five children living.

Jeremiah O'Connors was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1823, and there received a practical education. Came to America in 1840; remained in Pennsylvania a few years, then came to Wisconsin, and in 1852, to St. Paul. The next year he located in Sibley and continued there until about 1874. In that year he purchased his present farm, which is situated on section 14, Arlington township. Here he has since lived. In 1862 he enlisted in the Minnesota mounted rangers; was in the battles of Birch Cooley and Devil's Lake during the Indian troubles, was on the plains, and was discharged in 1865 at Fort Snelling.

Johan Pomplan, a native of Germany, was born on the 9th of September, 1818. He grew to manhood on a farm, and continued in his native country until 1864, then came to the United States. The same year he settled on section 31, Arlington township. He was married before coming to this country and is the parent of eight children: Almarlia, Amelia, Elvina, Otilia, Louisa, William, Herman and Edward.

August Quast is a native of Germany, born in 1841. He came to America in 1860; enlisted in Company G, Fourth Minnesota, and participated in several engagements; was honorably discharged in August, 1865. His marriage with Miss Bertha Bullard took place in 1867. They are the parents of five children: Fred, Edith, Emil, Henry and Albert.

Conrad Rahling was born in 1813, in Germany. He came to the United States in 1847 and in the same year settled in Illinois, where he remained eight years. In 1856 he came to the Minnesota valley and located on a farm on section 17, Arlington township. Married in 1851 to Mary Segar, who has borne him seven children. One son, Henry, was in the Eighth Illinois cavalry, and died at Washington. Ernest Hoffmeister, son of Mrs. Rahling by a former marriage, was in the

Fifth Minnesota cavalry and was killed by the Indians in Idaho.

William Rahling was born in Illinois in 1852. When only six years of age he came to Minnesota and has since resided here; his home is now on section 27, Arlington township. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Weihs, and four children have been born to them, only two of whom are living.

August Richmuller is a native of Germany, born in 1840. In 1852 he came to America, and for four years lived in Illinois; came to Minnesota in 1856 and has since made this his home. Soon after arriving he selected a home in Arlington township, on section 22. During the war he served in Company D, Eighth Illinois. Married in 1867 Mary Weilmener, who was born in Germany. Seven children have been born to them; five are living.

Christian Richmuller was born in Germany in 1816. He acquired a knowledge of the tailor's trade in his own country and worked at it until coming to America in 1850. After a residence of four years in Illinois he moved to Sibley county, Minnesota, which renders him a very early settler. He is located on section 23, of Arlington township. In 1839 Mr. Richmuller was married and has three sons: August, Henry and John.

Fred Sander was born in 1847 in Germany. Came to America with his parents in 1852 and lived in Illinois two years. Removed to the Minnesota valley in 1854. After residing in Henderson, Sibley county until 1870 he moved to Arlington township and settled on section 34. Enlisted in 1864 in Brackett's battalion and served against the Indians in three engagements. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Mary Straker, who was born in Illinois. Anna B., Herman J., George W., Allen and Rutherford L. are their children.

Paul Schauer, whose native country is Prussia, was born in 1821. His youth was passed on a farm and in 1854 he came to America. After living in Toledo two years he came in 1856 to Minnesota and for four years was employed in the Pioneer office at St. Paul. Located on his present farm in Arlington township in 1860. His first marriage took place in Germany in 1849, and three children were born to them. He was married again in 1878.

Christian Schmidt was born in Germany in 1825. On arriving in America in 1859 he settled in Minnesota, Arlington township, where he has since re-

sided except the time spent in the army. Enlisted in 1862 in the Seventh Minnesota, and after a service of one year was honorably discharged. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Dora Sunker. They are the parents of six children: Dora, Louisa, Augusta, Emma, Charles and Herman.

Thomas W. Slough is an Englishman, born in 1837. He acquired the trade of a mechanic and in 1851 went to Russia as an engineer; remained for several years, then returned to London. Was employed by the London & North-western railroad company two years and in 1856 came to America, soon after locating in Sibley county, in Arlington. Mr. Slough is one of the pioneers of the county.

William Slough was born in Bedfordshire, England in 1824. After learning the trade of a baker, at the age of eighteen years began working in a machine shop for the London & North-western railroad company. He was locomotive engineer for fifteen years on the railroad and in 1856 accompanied his father, William Slough to America. The father is now residing in Oregon. During the war Mr. Slough was employed at Fort Snelling. In 1867 Hannah Langguth became his wife and has borne him eight children: William, Minnie, Addie, Thomas, Henry, George, Charles and Annie.

F. Soeffken was born in 1827 and is a native of Germany. Came to America in 1854; spent two years in Illinois, then came to Arlington; he is settled on a farm on section 28. In 1860 married Louisa Meirbarlat, a native of Germany. Henry, Amelia, Louisa, Rosa, Emma, Ferdinand, Fred and Berta are their children.

Franz Wegner was born in Germany in 1826. He came to America in 1854 and remained in Wisconsin until the next year; came to Minnesota in 1855 and settled in Le Sueur county and in 1873 located in Arlington. Enlisted in 1864 in company G, Fourth Minnesota; participated in the battle of Altoona, and was with General Sherman in his "march to the sea;" was honorably discharged in 1865. Married in 1859 to Bertha Wandrie, who has borne him three children: Matilda, Henry and Christoph.

C. Weihe was born in the state of Minnesota, Sibley county, in 1857. He moved with his parents to Illinois, continuing there five years. He then returned to Sibley county and now resides on section 22 of Arlington township. While Mr. Weihe was quite young his father died.

John Woelper, a native of Germany, was born

in 1851. Accompanied his parents to America in 1858 and for three years lived in Missouri. Arriving in Minnesota in 1861 he settled in Dryden, Sibley county, remaining there until 1879. During youth his time was chiefly spent in farming, but on locating at Arlington in 1879, he started a wagon manufactory which was the first in the town. Married in 1873 to Miss Annie Meyer, who was born in Germany in 1851 and came with her parents to America in 1871.

August Wentzlerff was born in 1853 and is a German by birth. He came to America on attaining majority and proceeded soon after to Minnesota where he decided to make a home. He accordingly located on section 11 of Arlington township. Married in 1878 to Rosa Schauer. They are the parents of two daughters: Annie and Amelia.

Thomas Young was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1825, and in 1847 came to America. The same year while in London he married Jane Young. After arriving in this country Mr. Young settled in Illinois, remained there until 1856 then moved to Hastings, Minnesota. Two years later he located in Washington Lake, but finally settled on section 10, of Arlington township. Four children have been born to them: Thomas and Edward are lawyers at Benson; W. H. is an enterprising farmer of Arlington, and was married in 1880 to Hannah Walker; Clara is the wife of Dennis Bray.

KELSO.

Directly west of Henderson is Kelso, comprising township 112 north, range 27 west. The Rush river and its two branches affords an abundance of water. The soil is deep, rich and slightly sandy, and the surface has just enough variation to make it drain to good advantage. Kelso early attracted the attention of pioneers and was one of the first of Sibley county towns to become settled, although somewhat later in organizing. The name was originally applied by A. P. Walker when on a surveying tour in 1854 or '5, and is of Scotch derivation.

A few venturesome individuals undertook to open the country in 1853, but gave up in favor of a wooded country. In 1855 and '6 the first permanent settlers arrived, among whom were Cyrus Colby, Morgan Lacy, Oliver, Moses and Cyrus Peltier, all of whom located in the former year, and John and Patrick Geib, Conrad Buesing, Alma Meskar and James Amoit in the latter. In

1857, Arnold Delger with his two sons, August and C. H., settled on sections 18 and 19, followed soon after by Freeman Colby, Charles Hennesy and others. Many of the old pioneers still remain in the town.

While the first township organization was probably effected in 1858 there are no records or data to afford positive proof, nor from which to obtain the names of subsequent officers for several years, and the memory of "the oldest settler" is so diversified that no attempt at giving the first officers is made.

A school was organized in the winter of 1857, taught by a Mr. Putnam at the residence of Mr. Clark, in the south-east portion of the town. The following year two districts, numbers 6 and 7, were created and log houses built on sections 16 and 34. Later district number 58 was established and a large frame building erected with patent seats, charts and modern improvements.

The first marriage was that of Robert Wade to Miss Dorothy Bingham, in 1860 the ceremony being performed by Justice Freeman Colby, at the residence of a Mr. Kilmer. The death of the father of Jonathan Mills in the winter of 1857 was the first.

A post-office was established near the center of the western part of the town, and called Kelso. The present incumbent is B. Schnackenberg. A few years later an office was established on the Rush river, in the eastern part, but discontinued soon after.

New Rome, on the northern boundary, adjoining Arlington township, was established July 1, 1876, the present postmaster, John Groetsch, was appointed, and has held the office since.

A town site called Freemont was surveyed and platted in 1857 upon land owned by a Mr. Yale, but has never developed further than farm land.

Statistics for 1880 were: Valuation, \$210,597, real estate; population, 716 inhabitants. There were in the same year 115 votes cast at the fall election.

H. Becker was born in Germany in 1844, and lived in that country until twenty-four years of age. On coming to America at that time he settled in Baltimore, Maryland, but remained only one year, after which until 1876 he spent his time in the cities of New Orleans, Cairo and Louisville. Came to Minnesota in 1876, locating in the town of Kelso, where he was engaged at the trade of wagon making. On the 24th of August, 1872 he married

Miss Amelia Schubert. They are the parents of four children, all living.

Gustaff Bretch was born in 1853, in Germany. When a child of seven years he came to America and for the subsequent years until 1869 made his home in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. Came to Minnesota in 1869 and is now living on section 21. Married in 1874 Eliza Bredemar, who has borne him two children, both of whom are living: Willie and Gustaff.

H. Budke was born in Germany in 1829. He served in the German army, and in 1866 came to Minnesota; soon after he settled in Kelso township on section 22. He now has a farm of 195 acres. In 1858 Miss Christine Hermeyer became the wife of Mr. Budke. They have eight children, all of whom are living.

G. Cormier was born in 1844 in Canada, and there lived until thirteen years of age. In 1857 he came to St. Paul and worked at his trade, that of carpenter, for the government. Subsequently he removed to Kelso township, and now resides on section 21, where he is farming. Married in 1866 Miss Louisa Dougal. They are the parents of eight living children.

Arnold Delger, one of the oldest and earliest settlers of Kelso, was born on the 2d of April, 1805, in Germany. Until 1844 he remained in his native country, then came to America and subsequently settled in Kelso. He has served in nearly all the town offices. Married in 1834 Miss Margaret Cordes. They are the parents of three living children.

C. A. B. Delger was born in Germany in 1838 and remained in his native land until thirty years of age. Came to America and to Minnesota in 1868, and during 1872 and 1873 was in New York and New Jersey. He now lives on section 22, Kelso township. Since living in this town he has been chairman of the board of supervisors for three years. Married in 1862 Miss Helen M. Timmermann, who has borne him nine children, all of whom are living.

Conrad H. Delger was born in 1835, and is a native of Germany. When eleven years of age he came to Ohio, where he remained ten years; after a residence of a few years in Iowa, he came in 1858 to Minnesota and settled in Kelso township on section 18. Mr. Delger has served his town in the offices of supervisor and assessor. On the 9th of October, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Dorothea Knopf. Four children have been

born to them; only two are living.

Fred. Drever-Kracht was born in 1822 in Germany. At the age of thirty years he left his native land for America, and in 1856 came to Minnesota. He now lives on section 4 of Kelso township. Married in 1858 Miss Louisa Becker, who has borne him nine children, all of whom are living.

Charles Frantz, a native of Germany, was born in 1840. For thirty years he remained in his native country, and in 1870 came to the United States, proceeding directly to Iowa; in 1871 he settled on section 28, Kelso township. His wife was Miss Mary Plitioun, whom he married in 1871. They are the parents of six children.

F. Fuerstnow was born in 1849. When twenty-eight years of age he came to the United States and settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin; after a residence there of one and one-half years he removed to Le Sueur, Minnesota; remained, however, only six months, and in 1880 became a resident of the village of New Rome. During youth he learned the trade of shoemaker, and has established a good trade at New Rome.

Jacob Geib was born in 1839, and is a native of Germany. In 1842 he came with his father to America and located in Ohio; he resided there until 1855, then came to Minnesota, and for two years made his home in Yellow Medicine county. Enlisted in October, 1861, in Company G, Fifth Iowa cavalry, being transferred from Minnesota; he was afterward aide-de-camp for General Grant; he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and was afterward transferred to Brackett's battalion, and honorably discharged at the close of the war. His home is now on section 9 of Kelso township. He has served as town supervisor for five years. Married in 1868 Mary Merehoff, who has borne him three children.

John Geib, a native of Prussia, was born in 1834, and when eight years of age immigrated to the state of Ohio, but removed thence in 1855 to Minnesota. He located first at Henderson, and from 1874 to '78 he was engaged in milling. Removing to Kelso township he settled on section 3; owns a farm of 400 acres. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Minnesota, and served against the Indians until 1863, then went south as wagon-master of the 16th army corps; was in many prominent engagements in the South, and while in the North was engaged in the battles of Birch Cooley, Wood Lake, Big Hills and New Ulm; was

honorably discharged with his regiment at Fort Snelling. He has been county commissioner, and in 1878 represented his district in the legislature. Mr. Geib was married in 1857 to Miss Gusta Sander. Of the eight children born to them seven are living.

Valentine Geib was born in 1851 in Ohio. When a lad of nine years he came to Minnesota and has since made this state his home and has acquired a practical education. He is now residing on section 16 of Kelso township. His marriage took place in October, 1880.

John Groetsch was born in 1826 in Wurtemberg, Germany. There he was educated in his native language and in 1847 came to America. After traveling through Upper and Lower Canada he went to Rochester, New York, and worked the first year in a mill, then carried on a shoe shop two years. He removed to Chicago, thence to Racine, Wisconsin, where for five years he had a shoe shop; then a grocery store. Came to Minnesota in the fall of 1854 and built the fifth house in Mankato. In the spring of 1855 he in company with Fred Hecklin went to St. Paul, purchased a stock of merchandise and started with it to Mankato; being unable to get the goods through they landed at Chaska. After living there one winter Mr. Groetsch made a claim. At the organization of Carver county he was elected county commissioner. He taught schools there, both German and English. Removing to Carver he purchased the Pioneer Hotel, of which he was proprietor for some time, then sold and bought a farm on section 4, of Kelso. He has held nearly all the offices in the town, and in 1874 represented his district in the legislature. Mr. Groetsch was instrumental in securing the post-office at New Rome, which village he named; since the establishment of the office he has been postmaster. In 1862 he recruited Company D, Fifth Minnesota, and with it went south as first lieutenant; was afterward promoted to captain; resigned August 3, 1863. Married in 1848, Miss Christine Meinzer, who has borne him ten children; nine are living.

Charles Hoecke was born in 1837, in Germany. When seventeen years old he came to America and settled in Clayton county, Iowa. Came to Minnesota in 1859 but returned to Iowa in 1861, and enlisted in Company D, 27th regiment, and served two years. Participated in many of the prominent battles, among which were Nashville, Mobile, Vicksburg, Spanish Fort and others. He is now

residing on section 19, in Kelso. He has served his town as chairman of the board of supervisors. Married in 1866, Miss Annie Meyer, and is the parent of eight children.

Casper Holzgrove was born in 1813, in Prussia, and came to this country at the age of forty years. He remained in Iowa until 1857, then came to this state and settled on section 31, Kelso township; has served as supervisor, town clerk and county commissioner, and has discharged his duties faithfully. His marriage with Anna Pothoff took place in 1852.

Will Kusche was born in 1837, in Prussia, and in 1856 came to America. After a brief stay in Milwaukee he came to Kelso; settled on section 17, but has since removed to 34. He enlisted in 1864 in Company A, 11th Minnesota, and was discharged at Fort Snelling in 1865. The same year he was united in marriage with Miss Bertie Uecker. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are living.

Carl S. Lund was born in 1834 in Sweden. He lived in his native place until reaching man's estate, then moved to Norway and remained fourteen years. He came to America, and in 1871 located at St. Peter, Minnesota, where he lived one and one-half years, then removed to Kelso and settled on section 27. Married Miss Annie Nelson in 1864. They are the parents of seven children. Mr. Lund served as a soldier in his native land.

A. Obernolte was born in Germany in 1832. When twenty-six years of age he immigrated to Cook county, Illinois, and there lived five years, engaged in the mason's trade three years, and as a farmer two years. He came to Minnesota in 1862, and is a farmer on section 5 of Kelso township. In June, 1854, he married Miss Sophia Guse. Six children have been born to them.

John A. Pfarr was born in 1827, and is a native of Bavaria. In 1854 he came to the United States. After remaining in Ohio and Kentucky a short time, he came in 1855 to Minnesota and settled first in Sharon, Le Sueur county, where he was town clerk and supervisor, also was a member of the legislature from that district in 1870. During the trouble with the Indians he joined the company of volunteers who were stationed at New Ulm. Mr. Pfarr is now residing on section 25, Kelso township. Married in 1857 Miss Mary C. Kramer. Ten children have been born to them; seven are living.

Fred. Pioske was born in Prussia in 1820.

There he grew to manhood, and in 1863 came to the United States and located in Minnesota. He is now farming on section 32, Kelso township. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Kuske, who has borne him eight children, three of whom are living.

Herm Prahl, a native of Germany, was born in 1840. Until the age of twenty-six years he lived in his native land, and in 1866 came to America. He settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained two and one-half years, then removed to Minnesota. Mr. Prahl is now located on section 29, Kelso township. His first marriage was in 1868 with Miss W. Ebert, who died in 1879, leaving three children. His present wife was Miss Dora Franke, married in 1880.

Henry Prior is a German by birth. Previous to leaving that country he served in the army six years. After coming to America he lived in Ohio two years and in Iowa until 1857, then came to Minnesota. Mr. Prior now resides on section 30, Kelso township. Married in 1856 Miss Katie Werges. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are living.

Luke Riley was born in 1818 in Ireland. He lived in his native country and in England until 1852, then came to America. Until 1857 he remained in New York, then came to Minnesota and settled on section 18, Kelso township. In 1876 he married Miss Clara Woodbury. Mrs. Riley died one year after marriage, leaving an infant child, who also died one day after the burial of its mother.

Behrend Schnackenberg was born in 1835 in Germany. In 1851 he came to America, and lived at New Orleans, Louisiana, three years; he then spent seven years in Mississippi; coming to Minnesota in 1861 he located a home in Kelso township, on section 24. On the 13th of August, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, 11th Minnesota. Mr. Schnackenberg has been town supervisor three terms, and is now chairman of the board; is also serving as postmaster at Kelso. In 1857 his marriage with Miss Dorothea Beckma took place. They have had a family of seven children; six are living.

A. R. Steinke was born on the 26th of November, 1849, in Prussia, and remained in that country until the age of fifteen years; he then came to America; in 1865 came to Minnesota and settled in Kelso, Sibley county. Until 1875 he engaged in farming, then served as clerk for H. C. Smith &

Company. In 1878 he started in the mercantile trade in Kelso, and carries a large stock of general merchandise.

Diedrich Thoele was born in 1800 and is a native of Germany. He came to America and Ohio in 1833 where he remained until 1856 then came to Minnesota and located in Arlington township on section 34. He has served as supervisor for several years. Married in 1827 Miss Margaret Schlichter, who died in 1834, leaving two children. He has remarried and has two children.

Hermann Thoele was born in 1828 in Germany and when five years of age removed with his father to Ohio. Came to Minnesota in 1879 and bought land on sections 20 and 21 in Kelso township. He has since lived on this farm. On the 21st of April, 1853, he married Miss Sophia M. Kuhlman who has borne him nine children; eight are living.

F. Wendelschaefer, a native of Germany, was born in 1843. When a lad of nine years he immigrated to Pennsylvania and remained one and one-half years; thence he moved to Illinois and resided six years; in 1860 came to Minnesota. For four years he was located in Le Sueur county, then spent six months in St. Louis. After a residence of two years in St. Paul, he settled on section 31, Kelso township. Married in 1868 to Miss Minnie Kuske. They are the parents of two children.

F. Werges was born in 1823 in Germany and there spent twenty-nine years. Coming to America he worked at the trade of shoemaker in Ohio some time, then moved to St. Louis and spent two years. Until 1857 he remained in Iowa then came to Minnesota and located on his farm in Kelso township on section 31; has served his town as supervisor several terms. Miss Catherine Morten became his wife in 1855. They have six children.

Andrew Wiest was born in Ohio in 1855 and when five years old came to Minnesota and settled in Chaska, Carver county. Came to Kelso township in 1881 and settled on section 27. Married in 1876 to Miss Louisa Denem who has borne him three children; they are all living.

Frederick Wiest was born in Germany in 1843; when three years of age came to America and spent ten years in Pennsylvania. In 1856 he went to Ohio and four years after came to Carver county, Minnesota. Enlisted in February, 1862 in company E, Fifth Minnesota; participated in many prominent battles; was wounded in the left knee and taken to St. Louis hospital, where he re-

mained six months; he was then honorably discharged but re-enlisted in Mississippi marine brigade; was again honorably discharged at Vicksburg in 1865. Returning to Carver county he continued there until 1869 then settled in Kelso. His first home was on section 28, but is now located on section 27. Married in 1871 to Miss Charlotte Benning who died two years after, leaving one child. Mr. Wiest's second wife was Miss Augusta Bedke who has borne him two children.

Charles Woehler was born in 1833 in Germany. When twenty-four years of age he came to America and proceeded to Minnesota, locating first in Henderson. Enlisted in a company known as the Renville rangers during the trouble with the Indians; while taking a furlough of three days the Indians commenced depredations which prevented him returning to the company. He however was transferred to company H, Seventh regiment under General Sibley; went as far as Yellow Medicine, was stationed at Camp Release and assisted in capturing the thirty-eight Indians who were executed at Mankato. After a service of three years Mr. Woehler was discharged at Fort Snelling in 1865. Returning home he soon after removed to Sibley county and located in Kelso township on section 16; has served as county commissioner two years. Married in 1866 to Miss Dorothea Briest who has borne him eight children.

Ernst Yonker was born in 1839 in Germany and when thirteen years of age removed to New York; there he remained one year and in 1867 came to Minnesota. Miss Annie Briest became his wife in 1871. They are the parents of four children only one of whom is living.

SIBLEY.

Sibley, named after the county, is one of the center of the most southern tier of townships, embracing all of township 112 north, range number 28 west. It is strictly a prairie town, crossed by two branches of Rush river, and having several small lakes and numerous marshes.

The soil is deep, rich and very productive, well adapted to agriculture and grazing. A small strip of timber borders the southern boundary, and there is where the first settlement was made, a number of Norwegians having taken possession in 1856, of whose history but little can be ascertained.

In 1857, C. H. Spellman, H. H. Schmidt, and Harmon Mollering took claims on sections 12 and 13; Mollering and Schmidt remaining but one

year. Mr. Spellman still resides upon his original claim. Early in the spring of 1858, W. S. McEwen took a claim in section 24, where he built, and was followed the next year by his family.

The first election, for the organization of the town was held July 9, 1864, and resulted as follows: William S. McEwen, chairman; H. Otting, and Ole Overson, board of supervisors; M. R. Parks, clerk; H. Koch, treasurer; F. Kusske, overseer of poor; Benjamin Snachenberg, constable; C. W. Woodbury, justice. The election was held at the residence of Henry Koch.

The first birth in the town was in October, 1859, a daughter being born to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spellman, on the second of the month.

It was not until 1866 that cupid registered; Charles Wheeler, a non-resident, and Miss Dorothy Briest were married by Arnold Delger, a justice of the peace.

The first death was recorded on May 17, 1864, being that of Mrs. Anna Otting.

In the summer of 1864 a new school-house was erected, and in the fall the first school was taught by Miss Blanche French. There were but few scholars. In 1881 there were four districts, each having frame buildings.

Trinity German Lutheran Church was organized in 1866, with Rev. Ferdinand Copelke, pastor. The building which was then erected is of log, located upon the eastern part of section 25. The pastor in 1881, was A. H. Merz, who had fifty-four families under his charge. Adjoining the church is a parish cemetery laid out soon after the church was built.

A post-office was established in 1865, in section 25, Mr. French, postmaster. Later it was removed to section 26, where in 1881 Henry Osterman acted as postmaster, mails being received once each week.

The valuation for 1880 was as follows: \$177,768 real estate, and \$31,949 personal property. There were eighty-five votes polled the same year. Census returns gave a population of 499 inhabitants.

A. Anderson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1845. Until reaching the age of twenty-five years he lived in his native country, then came in 1870 to Massachusetts. He had previously been a soldier two years. Came to Minnesota in 1877, and is now located on section 21, Sibley township. Married in 1880, Miss Matilda Alm. They have one child.

August Anderson was born in Sweden, in 1841, and when thirty-two years of age moved to Massachusetts. After spending two years in that state he came to Minnesota and settled on section 22, Sibley township. Married in 1877 to Mrs. Ingri Fredenberg, who has borne him two children; she also has two children by her first marriage.

Wilhelm Bierstadt, born in 1846, is a native of Germany. On attaining majority he came to America and to Illinois; then removed to Iowa. Came to Minnesota in 1867 and has since resided principally in Sibley township, on section 16. His marriage with Miss Amelia Orpsa took place in 1872. They are the parents of three children, all of whom are living.

Henry Bremer, a native of Prussia, was born in 1843, and when fifteen years of age moved to Missouri; remaining there only year, then resided in Iowa ten years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, 27th Iowa; during the last year was transferred to the veteran reserve corps; received an honorable discharge on the 9th of July, 1866. After spending one winter in Iowa he came to Minnesota in the spring of 1867. He married in 1866, Mrs. Cook, who has borne him eight children.

Frederick A. Briard was born on the 17th of September, 1847, on the Isle of Jersey, and came with his parents to Minnesota in 1854. He enlisted in February, 1865, and served in the western army at Chattanooga, under Colonel Baxter. After the war he settled in Sibley township, and now owns a farm of 120 acres on section 30. On the 9th of January, 1869, he married Margaret E. Butler, also a native of the Isle of Jersey. Ellen S., Susan A., Frederick W., William F., May R. and James P. are their living children. Rose M. died in infancy. Mr. Briard's parents were born on the Isle of Jersey, and came to this country in April, 1852.

Samuel R. Buckley was born on the 23d of May, 1859, in Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minnesota, and is of German descent. His parents were of German birth, and came to this country and settled in Belle Plaine in 1851. From there they came to Sibley county in 1868 and are at present living in Sibley township on section 26, their son, Samuel, remaining with them.

Friedrich Dietz was born in 1825, and is a native of Germany. He lived in his native country until 1873, then came to America and settled in Minnesota, in Sibley township. Married Miss Fredrica Snyder in 1859, who has borne him eleven

children, of whom six are living. Mr. Dietz and family reside on a farm in section 20.

John Goodham was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in October, 1826. In 1852 he moved to New York, and remained in Troy until coming to Minnesota in 1854. He first settled in Jordan, and there made a claim of 160 acres; from Scott county he came to Sibley in 1866, and the next year bought a farm of 320 acres; has since added forty acres more. Was married on the 24th of June, 1855, to Susan Briard, at Shakopee. William W., John, Charles, Elizabeth and Rebecca are their children.

Theo. Hedrich, a native of Germany, was born in 1844. When six years of age he came to America, and after a few months spent in Chicago, went to Galena. Soon after removed to Henderson, Minnesota, and remained two years. In 1866 he settled in Sibley township, and has since resided on section 15. He enlisted in 1864 and served nearly two years. On the 4th of June, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Rotke.

George Kuehner, a native of Prussia, was born in 1844. On reaching man's estate he came to America and settled in Wisconsin; in 1876 he came to Minnesota, and has since been a resident of Sibley; is now located on section 17. Mr. Kuehner has served his town two years as supervisor. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Warnke, who has borne him three children.

Gustave Kusske, a native of Germany, was born in 1842. At the age of twenty years he emigrated from his native country in a ship called "Robert Pierce;" he arrived at Winona, Minnesota, in 1862, and during the same year moved to Kelso, Sibley county. Enlisted in 1863 in Company A, Fifth Iowa, afterward Brackett's battalion; was under General Sully, and honorably discharged in 1865. On the 14th of April, 1873, Mr. Kusske was married.

Adolph Kusske was born in 1838, in Prussia, and on the 17th of November, 1862, started for America. On arriving in Minnesota he enlisted in Company A, 11th Minnesota, and went into Tennessee; served at guarding the railroad between Nashville and Louisville. On returning from the war he located in Sibley township, and has since held nearly all the town offices. Miss Augusta Hahn, a native of Germany, became the wife of Mr. Kusske in 1872. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are living.

J. E. Kusske was born in 1854 in Germany, and when eight years old came to this country and to Minnesota. After spending a short time in Winona and Rochester he came to Kelso, Sibley county, in February, 1861; two years after he moved into Sibley township. He attended the high schools at St. Peter and Le Sueur, then went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Rosendale, and studied two terms at the Appleton University. After coming to this township he taught school several terms; has been justice of the peace, and is now mail carrier. In 1881 Miss Rachel Antonsen became his wife.

Peter Larson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1845. He remained in his native land until 1871, then came to America and soon after to Minnesota, locating on section 25, Sibley township, where he still resides. His marriage with Miss Annie Peterson took place in 1869. They are the parents of six children, all of whom are living.

Ernst Manthey, a native of Germany, was born in 1851. When sixteen years of age came to America, and since 1871 his home has been in Sibley township, Minnesota. He is a farmer on section 16.

Fred. Manthey was born in 1832 in Germany. There he spent his childhood after which three years were passed as a soldier in the German army. Came to America and in 1870 settled on section 26 of Sibley township. He has since been a resident of the town and has held the office of assessor and supervisor. Married in 1862, Miss Annie S. Denmarchke, who died in 1880. Twelve children were born to them, of whom seven are living.

Michael Manthey was born in Germany in 1844 and remained in his native land until the age of twenty-five years. In the meantime he served in the German war, then came to America, and subsequently settled on his present farm on section 16, Sibley township, Minnesota. His marriage with Miss Eliza Kinke took place in 1873. Of the five children born to them, three are living.

Stephen Manthey, a native of Germany, was born in 1840. When twenty-five years old he came to this country and for five years remained in Wisconsin. Coming to Sibley county, Minnesota in 1870 he settled on a farm in Sibley on section 16, where he still lives. Was married in 1871 to Miss Augusta Hilderbrandt, a native of Germany. They are the parents of seven children, two of whom are living.

H. F. Otting was born in 1849 in Germany and

when six years old came to America, to Clayton county, Iowa. In 1864 he removed to Sibley, Minnesota, and located a farm on section 3. He has since served one term as supervisor. Married in 1873 to Augustina Dettmann, who has borne him six children; five are living.

Julius Propp was born in Prussia, in 1835. After spending thirty years of his life in that country, he came in 1865 to the United States. For six years his home was in Wisconsin; then, in 1871, he went to St. Peter, Minnesota and came to Sibley township in 1873. Mr. Propp is a farmer and resides on section 21. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Blode and is by her the parent of eight children, all living.

Johan Rosenfeld was born in 1836 and is a German by birth. He remained in his native land until 1872, serving in the meantime in the German war. Came to America and resided in Illinois three and one-half years, then removed to his present farm in Sibley. His marriage with Miss Fredrica Hasan took place in 1864. They have seven children.

Andrew Rice, a native of Norway, was born in 1821, and there lived until 1851, spending two years, however, as a sailor. Coming to America in 1851 he proceeded to Minnesota and in 1856 settled in St. Peter, and kept hotel until moving to his farm in Sibley township in 1857. During the war he served one year in Company A, Eleventh Minnesota. In 1847 his marriage with Miss Bertha Rice occurred. Seven children have been born to them: John, Martha, Louis, Mary, Pauline, Nils and Louise.

John Rice, eldest son of Andrew Rice, was born in Iowa, in 1851 and when five years of age moved with his parents to St. Peter, where his father kept hotel one year. The next year they came to Sibley township and settled on the farm which he now owns. He has served as justice of the peace, constable, and is now acting as chairman of the town board of supervisors. By trade he is a carpenter. Miss Sophia Peterson became his wife in 1881.

Fred. H. Schriber was born in Syracuse, New York, in December, 1850. From there he went to Detroit in 1854, and there engaged in the tobacco trade fourteen years. Came to Sibley county, Minnesota, in 1879, and has since followed farming. He has a large farm, 320 acres under cultivation, and has leased 640 acres. Was married in September, 1875, to Anna Wheat, who was born in

Jackson, Michigan. One daughter, Mabel, is their only living child.

August Severin, a native of Prussia, was born in 1849. He learned the trade of making wooden shoes, and worked at that business until twenty-three years of age, when he left his native land for America. Came to Sibley township, Minnesota, in 1873, and has since resided here; has a farm in section 21. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Kropp. Two children have been born to them; one is living.

Ferd. Sonnenburg, a native of Germany, was born in 1837, and when thirty years of age came to America. For two years his home was in Wisconsin, and in 1869 he located in Sibley township, Minnesota. Was married in 1872, to Miss Augusta Henke, who has borne him five children, three of whom are living.

C. H. Spellman was born October 2, 1835, in Hanover, Germany, and in 1847 immigrated to New Orleans. Removed to Cincinnati, Ohio; finally located in Scioto county and served an apprenticeship of two years at the baker's trade. After this he farmed two years in Clayton county, Iowa; in 1854 went to Galena, Illinois, and the same year came to Minnesota. Until 1857 he was steamboating on the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. He then made a claim of 160 acres on section 13, Sibley township; has at present a fine farm of 240 acres. Enlisted in the fall of 1864 in Company A, 11th Minnesota, under Captain Buck. At Henderson he married Miss Wilhelmina Goebel. Caroline, John, Clara, Emma, Minnie, Augusta and Charles are their children.

Gunder Torgeson, farmer on section 23, was born in Sibley county, Minnesota, in 1856, and was among the first white children born here. Mr. Torgeson's marriage occurred in the year 1880; his wife's name was Miss Ella Johnson.

Fred. Tutzloff, a native of Germany, was born in 1856, and when nineteen years of age left his native country for America. After remaining in New York two months he went to Chicago, and in 1876 came to Sibley township and settled on section 16. He, with his family, is now living on section 23. Was married in 1877 to Miss Helena Manthey. They have one child living.

Johan Von Reedon is a native of Germany, born in 1860. There his childhood was passed, and in 1872 he started for America. He is an enterprising young man, and now resides on a farm on section 25 of Sibley township, Minnesota.

CHAPTER LXI.

DRYDEN — NEW AUBURN — TRANSIT — ALFSBORG —
CORNISH — BISMARCK — GRAFTON — MOLTKE — SEV-
ERANCE.

Dryden was originally called Williamstown, but changed at an early day by request of H. Beatty and others. It is one of the border townships dividing the wooded and prairie portions of the county, embracing all of township 113 north, range 28 west. While the surface is covered with the same deep, rich loam which prevails throughout the county, it is more diversified, there being numerous lakes of various sizes, some with high, steep shores, heavily timbered, others with low, marshy shores, and still others with gradually elevated, sandy beaches. The north-eastern portion has a light covering of young timber, while for about one mile back from the shores of Lake Titlow, just south-west of the center of the town, there is a heavy stand of oak, maple and butternut. In 1854 Edward Price and John Dorr took the first claims, locating near the centre. In 1856 Frederick Norton, Thomas Lewis and Henry Altnow located upon section 11; William Stevens on section 14; William Williams on section 4; Frederick Nessay and Thomas Heath on section 10.

First officers, elected on May 11, 1858: Hamilton Beatty, chairman, Joseph Tamble and Isaac Troxel, board of supervisors; J. W. Beatty, town clerk; Robert Beatty, collector; Andrew Beatty, assessor; Thomas Heath, overseer of poor; John Dresser and H. Beatty, justices; and J. Lewis and J. Tamble, constables.

In March, 1856, Elizabeth Callahan was born, the first birth. The first marriage took place on New Year's day, 1859, James Lewis and Miss Mary Hermining being married by Justice H. Beatty, at the residence of Charles Nessey. Robert Beatty, Jr., died September 6, 1858, aged twenty-five years, the first death.

Three school districts have been established. The earlier schools were held at private houses, and few records kept.

An Evangelical church was organized in 1878, and a house for worship erected. There is a membership of five families, under the charge of Rev. August Jedno.

As early as 1866 the residents in the western part of Dryden and eastern portion of Transit united in forming a church society known as Johannes German Evangelical Lutheran Associa-

tion. A church edifice was at once built just inside the limits of Dryden, and placed in charge of Rev. Mr. Karlow. In 1881 there were seventy families connected with it, and in charge of Rev. Charles Kruchmier. A cemetery containing four acres, was laid out adjoining the church. The earliest schools were taught in this church.

A post-office was established in May, 1864, and the present incumbent, Patrick Mohun, appointed postmaster. Mails are received twice each week.

The settlers of this town had quite an experience during the great Indian scare of 1862, a large number of the savages indulging in war dances and hostile demonstrations in that vicinity. A stockade was built and guarded by 300 men, for some time. Many of the inhabitants fled to remote towns; nothing serious resulted.

Augustus Altnow, born in Prussia in 1849, came with his parents to the United States in 1855 and lived with them one year in Watertown, Wisconsin. In the summer of 1856 he came to Dryden, Sibley county. Here he has since lived and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town; has been supervisor, justice of the peace, and is now a school officer. At Dryden, in 1871, he married Miss Adeline Groshong who has borne him two sons and two daughters: Emma, Francis, August and Louisa.

William Altnow, brother to Augustus, was also born in Prussia. He came to the United States in 1854 and to Dryden, Minnesota, in 1856. Was also an early settler and figured prominently in the organization of the town, and has held several important offices. He was a soldier in the late war in the Second Minnesota infantry; participated in the siege of Atlanta and the other engagements. About fourteen years ago he left Minnesota and settled in the Willamette valley, Oregon, where he is successfully engaged in stock raising.

Robert Beatty was born in the north of Ireland in 1803. Came with his parents to America, and landed in Quebec. His father, Andrew Beatty, located in Pennsylvania, and with him Robert remained until 1855, then removed to Illinois. Came to Minnesota in the spring of 1857 and settled in Dryden, Sibley county, together with his four sons, Andrew, Hamilton, Robert and Joseph W.; all made claims of 160 acres each. Mr. Beatty was married in 1824 to Nancy Wilson; five of their twelve children are living. Andrew still lives on his claim; Hamilton is the present treasurer of

Sibley county; Samuel B., a farmer in the township; James R. and George W. reside with their father. James R. was married in 1879 to Emily Maas. They have one daughter, Sarah M.

S. B. Beatty, son of Robert Beatty, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1841. He remained in his native state until moving with his parents to Illinois in 1855. Two years later the family came to Minnesota and settled in Dryden township. Enlisted April 14, 1863, and served under Captain M. J. Severance; passed through many severe battles. In 1868 he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Dryden; now owns 230 acres. He was elected to the legislature in 1878, and served one term. Married in 1867 Kate R. Storey. The children are Gertrude, Lulu, Cora, and Horace D.

Charles L. Dresser was born on the 25th of February, 1839, in Allegany county, New York. During youth he learned the trade of mason, and in 1857 came to Minnesota, locating soon after in Dryden. For the past ten years he has been successfully engaged at his trade. Enlisted in 1862 in Company H, Fourth Minnesota, and received his discharge in 1865. Adelaide F. Harris, of New York, became the wife of Mr. Dresser, and has borne him three children: Milton, Harry and Florence.

Charles Hahn was born in Germany in 1848, and when seven years of age came with his parents to the United States, remaining in Wisconsin until 1862. After receiving a good common school education he learned the trade of an engineer, at which he worked two years. Came to McLeod county, Minnesota, in 1862, and the next year located in Dryden on his farm of 240 acres. Mr. Hahn has held town offices, and is one of the trustees of the St. Johannes Lutheran church. Married, July 1, 1870, Willhelma Letzke, of Scott county. Henry, Teressa, Hannah and Louis are their living children.

William R. Hamilton was born in Penobscot county, Maine, in 1829, where he remained until 1864. After leaving school he spent his time in farming and lumbering. During the fall of 1864 he located in Minneapolis; made his home in that city until 1868, then came to his present place in Dryden, for the purpose of giving his attention to stock raising and farming. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, situated on Lake Titlow, on section 32, Married in 1854 Miss Eunice J. Brookings, who died in Minneapolis in 1868, leaving two children,

Willie and Mabel. His second marriage was with Miss Susie Woodard, cousin to Honorable C. C. Washburn. Eddie, Bessie and Flora are their children.

Norman Hubbard was born in Erie county, New York, in 1832. He lived with his parents on the farm until twenty years of age, when he migrated to northern Illinois, and two years later came to the territory of Minnesota, visiting in the meantime Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. He located on section 8 a claim of 160 acres, which he subsequently sold and settled on section 4. Mr. Hubbard has a finely improved and well stocked farm. He was instrumental in the organization of the town of Dryden, where he has held numerous offices. During the Indian war of 1862 he was one of the few men who remained in the vicinity. Married in 1858 Miss Frances J. Dresser. Two sons and three daughters have been born to them: Archie, Roy, Paulina, Hattie and Lucy.

Martin Mannsfeldt, a native of north Germany, was born in 1830. While living in that country he learned wagon-making. In 1851 immigrated to America, and until the summer of 1862 pursued his trade in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Coming thence to Sibley county, Minnesota, he made a claim, which he abandoned during the Indian troubles, but afterward returned. Moved in 1866 to his present farm, which comprises 240 acres, on section 20. In 1852 he married Miss Sophia Kammer. Theodore, William, Henry, Minnie, Martin, Richard and Sophia are their children. William is a wagon-maker, residing in McLeod county. Theodore is a blacksmith, living in St. Peter.

Patrick Mohan is a native of Ireland, and when about twenty-three years of age came to the United States. He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, and remained in Provincetown, on Cape Cod, until coming to Minnesota, in the meantime working as a teamster; also kept a provision store. On arriving in this state he settled in Dryden township and claimed 160 acres on sections 4 and 9 and has since given his time chiefly to farming and stock raising; has been town clerk a number of years and since May, 1864, has had charge of the post-office. Married in Boston in 1852, Mary Duff. Their children are John B. P., a farmer in Renville county; Thomas D., a merchant in Hector, Renville county; James and Mary A. John B. P. invented an automatic railroad car coupling,

which was patented March 6, 1877 and for which he has received some liberal offers.

Peter Mohan was born in Ireland. He left his native country in 1847, when about fifteen years of age, and came to America, settling in Illinois the same year. Soon after he returned to his old home, but came again, landing in Philadelphia the next year. After making his home in Provincetown, Massachusetts, until 1855 he came west and in 1856 settled in Dryden township claiming 160 acres of land on section 4; here he has since resided. In 1854, in Boston, Miss Bridget Duff became the wife of Mr. Mohan. One daughter, Annie M., has been born to them.

Friedrich Norten was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany in 1820 and immigrated to the United States in 1847, settling first in Cook county, Illinois, near Chicago. He remained in that state until 1856, then came to the territory of Minnesota and settled in his present home in Dryden. Mr. Norten was the first settler in this part of the county. On arriving he claimed 160 acres, Married in Illinois in 1852 and is the parent of eleven children. Fred, Sarah, wife of August Schatz, of McLeod county, Conrad, Henry, August, William, Albert, Walter, Amelia, Emma and Georgia. Conrad is married and is farming in Sibley county.

Thomas O'Neill was born in Ireland in 1831. At the age of seventeen years he moved to Quebec; his brothers and one sister had preceded him. He was employed in the copper mines in the vicinity of Georgian bay and later went to Michigan and continued in the mines on the peninsula until coming to Minnesota in 1857. He had previously visited Duluth in 1855 and made a claim which he abandoned and settled in Green Isle township two years later, but in 1863 he sold and bought his present farm in Dryden. During the rebellion he was drafted and assigned to Company D, Fourth Minnesota and was honorably discharged from service at the close of the war. For many years Mr. O'Neill has served as justice of the peace and is at present chairman of the town board. Married Mary O'Reilly in 1855. Of the eleven children born to them eight are living.

John Paulman was born in Germany in 1820 and came to America in 1853. For twelve years he lived in Illinois then came to Sibley county, Minnesota, and bought 160 acres of land on section 12. In his native land he was united in marriage with Miss Fredrica Hogan, who has borne

him three children: Minnie, the wife of William Collaghan, Bertha, the wife of August Huckepaler, and John who resides at home.

Fredrick Rose, a son of Adam Rose, who was one of the early settlers and pioneers of Scott county, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1843. Immigrated to America with his parents in the fall of 1850 and with them located in Elkhart county, Indiana, on a farm. On the 4th of July, 1855 they settled in Sand Creek township, Scott county. During the Indian outbreak he was pressed into service as a teamster, and received a shot in the left leg at Birch Cooley. In 1869 he moved to Sibley county and located on a farm of 160 acres in Dryden township. Mr. Rose has been chairman of the board and town clerk. Married Hannah Hahn in 1869 who has borne him three children: Emma, Mary and Anna.

Jacob Rose, second son of Adam Rose, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1848. While in infancy he came with his parents to America, landing in New York in 1850 and locating in Goshen, Indiana. In 1855 he accompanied his parents to Sand Creek township, Scott county, but in 1873 his father bought a farm in Dryden township which is now owned and managed by him; he has 240 acres on section 7 and his parents reside near him. For the past thirteen years Mr. Rose has given considerable attention to operating threshing machines. Was elected town treasurer in the spring of 1881. Married in 1874 to Mary Nieland. Fred and Anna are their children.

Henry Weimier, a native of Germany, was born in 1822. His life was passed in that country until 1854, the date of his immigration to America. He spent three years in Illinois, then came to Sibley county, Minnesota. He made a claim, also purchased land, and now has a farm of 300 acres in section 11. The marriage of Mr. Weimier took place in his native land, in 1850; his wife's maiden name was Dorothea Horst. Henry, William, Hannah, Dorothea, and Mary are their children.

NEW AUBURN.

New Auburn is located in the northern part of the county, bounded on the west and north by McLeod county, on the east by Green Isle, and on the south by Dryden. The western part, including about one-fourth of the town, is a beautiful rolling prairie, while the remaining three-fourths is a heavily wooded tract. High Island lake, so named for a beautiful island, several acres in ex-

tent, and remarkable for being so high above the surface of the lake, extends between the prairie and wooded tracts. Its outlet is High Island creek.

Settlement began in 1855; in the fall came Charles Duncan and son Robert, William Williams, and Uriah Wilson. Charles Duncan located on the east side of High Island lake, where he lived a few years, then moved into the village of New Auburn. A number of settlers came in the next year. Of the earlier ones, those now remaining in the town are William Arnold and F. N. Gibbs. Mr. Arnold located on the south end of the lake, in section 33, where he has a fine farm of about 200 acres. Mr. Gibbs located where he now lives, just west of the town site of New Auburn, in section 18.

The town site of New Auburn was entered by Bell & Chapman in 1856. They laid it out in lots and called their town High Island. They had a man pretend to keep a store, but his customers were far apart, and he soon closed up. The proprietors, failing to make the improvements required by law, lost their claims by the jumping process, well known to all pioneers. Another village was inaugurated and called New Auburn, from Auburn, New York, from whence some of the settlers came. The first store was built by J. U. Green and Edward Wright in 1857. A log building had been partly finished by Bell & Chapman. William Williams took possession of this and finished it off for a hotel.

There are two general stores and one boot and shoe shop and store, and two hotels. The post-office was established in 1857. The first stamp used was whittled out by Thomas Scantleburg with a jack-knife, and was a wonder of typographical art. He acted as postmaster by authority from the postmaster at Henderson. The office was an unlocked box fastened to a pole, where any one coming from Henderson with mail for parties in the neighborhood would drop it. The postmaster, from his mill in the distance, used to keep his eye on the office, and mail dropped into it was taken care of by him. The present postmaster is C. P. Gardner, and the office is kept at his store in the village.

The first marriage in the town was that of J. U. Green and Miss Martha A. Arnold, May 13, 1858, at the residence of the bride's parents, William and Ruth Arnold, in section 33. The ceremony was performed by Esquire J. B. Scantle-

burg. The first birth was that of Louisa, a daughter of James and Margaret Jenks. She was born November 15, 1856, and is now married and living in the town of Penn, McLeod county. The first death was that of Fred. Charles, who burned to death late in the fall of 1858, in his brother Ernest's house, whose wife was also badly burned in trying to save herself and children.

The first school was taught by Miss Abby Ramsdell, during the summer of 1858, in a log building erected for the purpose in section 33, near the south town line. The town now has five school-houses.

The first religious services were conducted at private houses by a Mr. Shepard, who came from Wisconsin in 1856. Rev. A. McWright, of Glencoe, a Methodist, began preaching at an early date in a room over the store of J. U. Green, in the village. A church was built about ten years since in connection with the Baptists. The latter have at present no regular pastor. The Advent denomination also have an organization, which has existed for a number of years. The Seventh Day Baptists have a fine church, which was built in the village in 1880.

The first mill was built by Samuel Scantleburg & Sons in the summer of 1856. It was a small steam saw and grist-mill, and located on the bank of the lake and on the village site. In 1863 they sold to C. Pigler; not long after, the mill was burned, and Mr. Pigler erected in its place a fine steam-power flouring mill with three run of stone. The Charles brothers built a steam-power saw and grist-mill nearer the north end of the lake in 1857. They operated it a few years, sold the machinery and abandoned the enterprise.

The meeting for organizing the town was held at William's hotel in the village, May 11, 1858. George Hotchkiss was chosen moderator and Edward Scantleburg, clerk. The following town officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. H. Mayall, chairman; P. M. Weaver and William Arnold, supervisors; Edward Scantleburg, clerk; N. Pedrick, assessor; J. U. Green, collector; Robert Duncan, overseer of the poor; R. Wilkinson and J. B. Scantleburg, justices; F. N. Gibbs and J. N. Arnold, constables. There were forty-eight votes cast. The highest number ever cast was in 1879 when 145 votes were polled. Mr. Scantleburg resigned as clerk in August and E. F. Wright was appointed in his place. The chairmen of the town board since have been Edward Scan-

tleburg, five terms, Thomas Harris two terms, William Arnold nine terms, and a member of the board since organization until 1879, E. L. Smith, two terms, J. T. Richardson two terms, and Fred Streich, three terms.

William Arnold was born in 1810, in Rhode Island and lived there until the age of nineteen years. He then went to Pennsylvania and was engaged in farming until 1856; coming at that time to Minnesota he settled on a farm in New Auburn where he has since resided. On arriving in the township he found but two families in advance of him. Mr. Arnold was one of the first board of supervisors and continued in the office for about twenty consecutive years; was also justice of the town for five years. He was united in marriage in 1835 with Miss Ruth Wilber, who was born in Dutchess county, New York. Of the seven children born to them, four are living: Job N., James W., Martha A. and Alice C.

James W. Arnold, son of William Arnold, was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. When eighteen years of age he came with his parents to Minnesota and settled on a farm in New Auburn, where the father still lives. February 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Minnesota infantry and served until the close of the war in 1865. He participated in many hard fought battles and on the 22nd of May, 1863, was wounded. After the war he remained at home until 1867, then purchased a farm for himself on which he lived until 1879; in that year he removed to the village of New Auburn and opened a hotel of which he is still proprietor. Married Miss Mariah Missensal in 1868. Louis J., Martha and Thomas are their children.

Henry Bailey was born in St. Lawrence county, New York in 1835. There he grew to manhood and remained until 1864, then came to Minnesota and settled on a farm in Transit township, Sibley county. In 1872 he settled in the village of New Auburn and has since resided here. In 1879 he built a sugar-cane mill which he still runs; it is the only one in the locality. Was elected town assessor in March, 1880. Married in 1862, Miss Abigail Powers, a native of New York. Two daughters have been born to them. Minnie R. is a teacher. Edith lives at home.

Ezra Bailey was born in 1826, in St. Lawrence county, New York and there resided until 1855. He then migrated to Wisconsin and four years later came to Minnesota, locating in Henderson.

Soon after he moved to Faxon township thence to Transit, remaining there until 1875. Since locating in New Auburn, in 1875, he has led a retired life. Married in 1851, Miss Emily Aldem, a native of New York. Seven children have been born to them: Clarisa, the wife of Abram Fadden; Polly A., wife of A. B. Tapin; Henry B., Thurman, Cornelia and Eva live at home; Charles resides in Dodge county.

Arthur Boylan, was born in Ireland in 1829 and came to America with his parents when a small child. They settled on Prince Edward Island and there remained fifteen years, then resided in Boston about twenty-five years. After engaging in a sea faring life a short time, Mr. Boylan in 1872 came to Minnesota and settled in New Auburn, where he has since resided. In 1858 he married Ellen Mohan who has borne him eight children: Thomas E., Arthur S., Ellen E., Catherine J., James S. and Mary B. are living. Catherine died in infancy and Francis at the age of eight years.

L. R. Beebe is a native of Vermont, born in Franklin county, 1840. There he lived until 1867 learning and working at the trade of blacksmith. In 1867 came to Minnesota and settled in Fairbault, remaining only a brief time, however. Locating in New Auburn he built a shop and has since pursued his trade. Mr. Beebe also owns two fine farms to which he gives considerable attention. He served as town treasurer one term. Was married in 1866 to Miss N. Beagle, who is also a native of Vermont. Mabel, Herman, Abby, Herbert, Ira and Axie are their children.

W. W. Bigelow was born in Vermont in 1850 and when quite young accompanied his parents to St. Lawrence county, New York. In 1866 he migrated to Minnesota and after a residence of about two years in Fillmore county, removed to St. Croix county, Wisconsin. There he engaged in farming for six years then moved to New Auburn and has followed farming since. Married in 1871 Miss Flora A. Hall, who died in 1879. His second marriage was in 1880 with Mrs. Euphemia Coon, relict of the late Gordon Coon.

John Bischof, a native of Germany, was born in 1846. When twenty-six years of age he came to America and settled in New Jersey; resided there six years, employed in a foundry. In 1879 he settled in New Auburn on a farm in section 1, where he still lives. Miss Maggie Hadley became his wife in 1873. Barbary, Charles and Maggie are their children.

George Blake was born in Cumberland in 1827. Removed with his parents to Nova Scotia when a child, and remained seventeen years, then lived in Illinois until coming to Minnesota in 1857. Mr. Blake settled on a farm in New Auburn, on which he has since lived. In 1864 he went into the army in Company M, First Minnesota heavy artillery, and while in service lost his sight, and has since been totally blind. Miss Margaret Barry became his wife in 1848. Patrick, Ellen, John, Jane, James, George, Annie, William and Louis are their children.

Aaron W. Burdick, deceased, was born in the state of New York in 1836, and on attaining majority he removed to Wisconsin. Enlisted in Company E, Fifth Wisconsin infantry, and served eighteen months; was then discharged on account of declining health. Returning to his native state he remained until 1871, then came to Minnesota, locating first in Grafton township, Sibley county. Here he engaged in farming for seven years, and in 1878 came to New Auburn. He gave his attention to dealing in stock. In 1879 was appointed mail agent on the Hastings & Dakota railway. This position he was compelled to vacate on account of ill health. Was nominated for sheriff of Sibley county as a choice of the people, but withdrew his name from the political field. On the 13th of March, 1881, he died, leaving a widow and five children. He was married in 1859 to Miss Hannah M. Green, also a native of New York. The children are Leslie A., Mary C., S. H., E. T., and D. H.

J. C. Chapin was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1840. When eighteen years of age he came to Minnesota and settled in Shakopee; remained one year, then went to the vicinity of Fort Snelling. Soon after he removed to Sibley county and engaged in farming in Dryden township until the Indian outbreak, when he moved his family to Fort Snelling for safety, and went out against the Indians. After the excitement had subsided he returned to Sibley county, and has since been a resident of New Auburn. For eight years he kept a hotel in the place; has since been a dealer in stock. In 1879 he married Miss L. Balingier, a native of Indiana. One daughter, Daisy.

George G. Coon was born in Madison county, New York, in 1837. After leaving school he taught five years in Wisconsin and Illinois. Came to Minnesota in 1861, and after a brief stay in

Freeborn county removed to St. Peter, where he taught one term, then came to New Auburn. One season was spent on a farm, after which he taught one and one-half years in Glencoe village. Returning to New Auburn he bought his present farm, which he cultivates summers and teaches school during the winter months. For the past three years he has served as justice of the peace. Married in Wisconsin in 1863 Miss M. C. Calegrove. They are the parents of two children: Durwood and Nellie V.

Eli Drew is a native of Bangor, Maine, born in 1848. When about six years old he came with his parents to Minnesota, and settled in Hennepin county, near Minneapolis; there his parents still live. In 1876 Mr. Drew purchased the farm on which he now lives. Miss Hattie McDougall became his wife in 1876. Celia B. is their only child.

Bernard Eickshen was born in Prussia in 1838; lived there until the age of twenty-three years. Came to America in 1861 and settled in Carver county, Minnesota, where he remained a short time, then removed to New Ulm; shortly after he went South and remained one year. Returning to Minnesota he located in Young America; during his seven years' stay there was engaged as engineer. Upon returning from a visit to Europe he settled in New Auburn township, on section 25, where he now resides. Was married in 1871 to Miss Anna Butts. They have four children: Mary, Frederick, Godfrey and Lena.

Abraham Fadden was born in Stockton, Vermont, in 1838. When a small boy his parents removed to Canada and resided there until 1855, when he came to Minnesota and settled at Henderson, Sibley county; six years later he went to California, returning to Henderson after an absence of one year and a half; came to New Auburn where he has remained since with the exception of the time spent in the army. Enlisted in 1862 in Company I, 10th Minnesota under General Baker. After serving about one year returned to New Auburn and in 1871 purchased his present place. His first marriage was in 1856 with Miss Margaret Wheeler, who died at New Auburn in 1873. Two sons were born to them; Herbert is living. Mr. Fadden was married in 1874 to Miss Clarisa Bailey. Walter and Warren are their children.

George Faddon was born in Canada in 1835. Came to Minnesota in 1859 and settled first in

Henderson, where he remained seven years. In 1862 he joined company I, 10th Minnesota; served three years. Returning to Minnesota he settled on a farm in New Auburn. For several years he served as town supervisor, and has also held other offices of trust. Miss Anna Richardson became his wife in 1854. Sybil, Charles, Horatio, Seward and Addie are their children.

James Fadden was born in Grand Isle county, Vermont, in 1818. When a child accompanied his parents to Canada, remaining there until the age of fifteen years. He then until 1858 lived in his native state, also in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. During that year he came to Minnesota and after a residence of five years in Henderson, settled in New Auburn on a farm. Was united in marriage in 1841 with Miss Margaret Thompson, who died in 1872. Oscar, Algina, Eugene, Annie, Ellen, Eliza, Willie, Ida, Melvin and Jasper are their children.

Daniel Francis was born in the state of New York, in 1848. When nine years old he moved with his parents to Wisconsin where he lived until 1863. Enlisted in Company B, Fifth Wisconsin and served until the close of the war. Returning to his former home in Wisconsin, he attended school some time then in 1868 came to Minnesota and settled first in Redwood Falls. After a residence there of nine years he came to his present farm in New Auburn. Married Miss Ellen Saunders in 1869. Edward F., Mabel and Irene are their children.

David Freeman was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1819 and resided in his native state until 1855. Came to Minnesota and remained a short time in St. Paul then located in Washington Lake township where for seven years he did carpenter and farm work, then came to New Auburn. His first marriage was in 1840 with Miss Elizabeth Allen who died on the 6th of March, 1875. Three children: John enlisted in Company G, 10th Minnesota and died while in service in 1865; Lydia is the wife of Peter Smith; Benjamin J. lives in New Auburn. In 1875 Mr. Freeman was married to Mrs. Rose A. O'Connell, widow of Thomas O'Connell who came to his death by freezing on New Auburn lake. John, David M. and Ellen are the children by this marriage.

E. P. Gardner was born in Monson, Hampden county, Massachusetts, in 1817. He was educated in music at the old Boston Musical Academy and taught music for several years. He was also sta-

tion agent at West Brookfield, Massachusetts four years and in 1854 went to Akron, Ohio. There he dealt in agricultural implements four years then went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming until 1873. Coming thence to Minnesota he settled on a farm in New Auburn township but in 1878 moved into the village and embarked in the drug business; received the appointment of postmaster the same year, which office he still holds. He was town clerk for two years and for the past three years has served as justice of the peace. In 1842 he married Miss Lydia Crocker. They have had eight children; seven are living: Charles H., Mary E., Luella, Etta A. Henry E., Allett G. and Bertram F.

F. N. Gibbs was born in the state of New York in 1827. In 1854 he came to Minnesota and settled on a farm in Richfield, Hennepin county, and there resided two years; came in 1856 to New Auburn and settled on his farm adjoining the present village site. Was chosen assessor, in which office he served twelve years; was also treasurer of the town one term, and has been connected with the school board for about twelve years. During the Indian outbreak in 1862, after removing his family to Minneapolis as a place of safety, he went out as a scout, but served only a short time. Miss Mary L. Hathaway became his wife in January, 1857. Seven children have been born to them.

D. D. Graves was born in 1812 in Hatfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. Enlisted in 1861 in Company B, 32d Massachusetts infantry; was promoted to lieutenant, which rank he held until the close of the war. Served in twenty-six engagements, and was slightly wounded once. In 1871 he came to New Auburn, where he is successfully engaged in the cabinet business. Served three years as town treasurer, and has been town clerk for the past three years. In 1874 he married Miss Clara Smith, of Franklin county, Massachusetts. Their only child, Winford E., died at the age of four years and ten months on the 10th of December, 1880.

William Hahn, a native of Prussia, was born in 1849, and came to America with his parents at the age of five years. He lived in Wisconsin until 1862, then came to Minnesota and located in Hutchinson, McLeod county. About one year later he removed to Dryden, Sibley county, and in 1879 came to New Auburn and bought his present fine farm. In 1873 he was wedded to Miss Cath-

arine Rose. Fred, John, August and Emma are their children.

B. F. Hall, whose native state is Vermont, was born in 1843. When nineteen years of age he went to New York; remained in that state until 1871, then came to Minnesota. Soon after he located in New Auburn, and in 1877 purchased the place on which he now lives. On coming to Minnesota he had no means whatever, but by hard work and close economy has acquired a nice property. In February, 1865, Miss Melvina Cleveland became his wife, and has borne him four children: Frederick, Etta, Robert and Flora.

Willard L. Harris was born in New Jersey in 1845, and the next year accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania. When he was five years old they went to Delaware, and in March, 1856, started for Minnesota, arriving at St. Paul in April. After spending one year in Minneapolis they came to New Auburn, where his father, Thomas Harris, pre-empted a farm adjoining the place where Willard now lives, and there remained until his death, which occurred in September, 1873. In 1861 Mr. Harris enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota volunteers, and served until being mustered out as orderly sergeant at the close of the war. In 1871 he married Miss Josephine McDougall, a native of Canada. Clara, Marshall, Wesley and Maud are their children.

James Higgins was born in Scotland in 1832. Came to America when twenty-three years of age and settled in Toronto, Canada, remaining there three years. In 1858 he came to Minnesota, and has since lived on his farm in New Auburn. Miss Mary A. Green became his wife in 1853. John, George, Sarah S., Mary E., James, Elizabeth, Cora B. and Anna M. are their children.

G. W. Holmes was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1843, and at the age of eight years removed to Maine. After a residence of three years in that state he went to Wisconsin. In 1861 joined Company A, First Wisconsin infantry, and served three years. After returning to civil life he came to Minnesota, locating soon after on his present farm in New Auburn. His marriage to Miss Rosalie Benjamin took place in Wisconsin in 1865. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are living: Cora A., George M. and Leroy H. Clara died in 1867.

R. A. Kerr, M. D., was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1857. When two years of age he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin and received

his literary education at Elroy Academy. He commenced his medical studies under Senior Booth and with him remained one year then entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, taking two regular courses of one year each. He practiced his profession in Kendall, Wisconsin, one year, then returned to Rush College to complete his studies. He graduated on the 22d of February, 1881, and came directly to New Auburn.

William Kipp was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1831. He remained in that state until 1877, then came to Minnesota and settled on the farm in New Auburn where he now resides. He is a brother to Orrin and Sylvester Kipp, practicing attorneys at Henderson. He was united in marriage in 1860 with Miss Ellen Squares, also a native of New York. Their children are, Jefferson D., Etta J., Alice W., Hattie E., Orrin E. and Minnie B.

Jacob Koons, formerly a resident of New Auburn, but now a resident of Penn, McLeod county, was born in Wayne county, Ohio in January, 1836. Until attaining man's estate his time was spent attending school in winter and farming in summer. In 1857 he came to Minnesota and pre-empted the farm on which he now lives but until 1866 made a home with his brother Joseph in New Auburn. In 1861 joined Company B, Fourth Minnesota, in which he served three years; was sergeant of his company one year. He soon after settled on his present farm; has held all the town offices and in 1879 was elected to represent his district in the legislature. Miss Harriet A. Harris became his wife in 1861. Anna, W. Dennett, C. L. and a little girl are their children.

Joseph Koons was born 1833 in Ohio and there remained until twenty-one years of age; he was educated at Heidelberg college in Tiffin, Ohio, completing his studies in 1852. After teaching school five years he came to Minnesota and located on the farm where he now resides. Much time and pains have been brought to bear in ornamenting and beautifying his country home. During early life Mr. Koons developed considerable inventive genius. In 1873 he invented the threshing machine which is so widely known and highly recommended, "Minnesota Chief." After bringing it to perfection in detail, he sold his entire interest to the firm of Seymour, Sabin & Company, of Stillwater. He is familiarly called by his many acquaintances, "Threshing Machine Koons." His marriage with Miss Matilda Stomen took place in

1859. They have only one son, Elmer E., who resides at home.

Thompson Laraway was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1831. There his life was spent until 1856. After a residence of one year in Illinois, he in 1857 came to Minnesota, locating soon after on his present farm in New Auburn. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota and served three years. Mr. Laraway was united in matrimony with Isabella McCartney in 1850 and by this marriage has four children: Hattie, Warren, Eugene and Edith M.

Edward T. Lawton, a native of Michigan, was born in 1841, and when a child accompanied his parents to New York. At the age of eighteen he moved to Wisconsin and there remained until attaining majority. Enlisted in 1862 in Company G, 20th Wisconsin in which he served until the close of the war, then returned to Wisconsin and in 1868 came to New Auburn. He has a farm on section 7. In 1866 he married Miss Teressa Calegrove, who was born in the state of New York. Liniel E., Wellington P. and Wyman A. are their children.

H. H. Litchfield was born in 1840, in Virginia. when sixteen years of age he began the trade of miller, which he continued in that state until 1861; he then went into the confederate army, not from choice but from compulsion; remained until the close of the war, then went to Maryland. There he engaged in milling two years and in 1867 came to Minnesota and settled in Henderson. Until 1873 he was engaged in milling in that place then was clerking in a store one year. Went to Cottonwood county and remained one year, then dealt in wheat at Sioux City three years. Since then he has had charge of the New Auburn mills. Married in 1868 Miss Catharine Boland. Mary, Ellen and Emma are their children.

F. J. Lynde was born in Guilford, Vermont, in 1841. In 1862 he joined company E, 11th Vermont volunteers in which he served until the close of the war. He removed to Minnesota, stopping a short time on the way in Wisconsin. His first home was in Blue Earth county, but in 1866 he located in New Auburn, and here learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed chiefly until 1879. He then purchased the general merchandise business of Steicklin and Baker. For three years he served as town clerk and one term as justice of the peace. Mr. Lynde was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth Bonniwell, a native of Wisconsin.

William Mansfield, a native of Maine, was born in 1841. In 1861 enlisted in company H, 15th Maine infantry; served four years and eight months, and was honorably discharged. He returned to his native state after the war, but soon after migrated to Iowa, thence to Wisconsin. Subsequently he came to Minnesota with a view to locate which he did in New Auburn. For the past five years he has been engaged in stock buying.

Daniel Munro, a native of Scotland, was born in 1833, and during early life learned the trade of blacksmith. After working at it three years he went to Australia, and spent five years there in the gold mines. In 1860 came to America and settled in Wabasha county, Minnesota, which was his home thirteen years. Came to New Auburn in 1873 and purchased the beautiful place known as The Grove, which is located on the banks of New Auburn lake, and which commands a most picturesque view of the lake and surroundings. Miss Johanna Riddlock became his wife in 1867. Robert, Noble and Alonzo are their living children. Maggie died at the age of two years in 1872. Mr. Munro has served several years as town treasurer. Enlisted in 1862 in company G, Eighth Minnesota, and served until the close of the war.

John O'Connell, a native of Ireland, was born in 1823. Remained in his native country until 1850, then came to America and settled in Washington county, Maryland, where for three years he was employed in a foundry. Removing thence to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he engaged in farming until 1865, then came to Minnesota, and settled on a farm in New Auburn where he has since lived. In 1878 was elected to the office of town supervisor, which office he still holds. Married in 1850 to Miss Catherine Walsh who has borne him ten children, seven of whom are living: James E., Mary A., Catherine, P. J., Teresa B., Ellen E. and Daniel.

Aaron Oxendale is a native of England, born in 1824. Came to America in 1851 and spent the first year in Wisconsin; then made a trip through the southern states, thence to California where he engaged in mining for three years. Returning to Wisconsin he remained until 1857, at which time he came to Minnesota and settled on a farm in New Auburn. Was united in marriage with Miss Selina Fletcher, in 1850. Six sons and two daughters have been born to them: George H., Charles,

Jane, John, Annie E., Walter, David P. and William W.

H. F. Palmer was born in Oneida county, New York, in November, 1820. He resided in his native state until migrating to Wisconsin in 1863. His residence was in that state until 1872, when he removed to Minnesota and located in New Auburn where he has since been interested in the manufacture of wagons. He has served his town as justice of the peace and as town clerk. In 1862 he joined the 146th New York regiment, and was mustered out after a service of one year. His wife was Miss Anna M. Maxson, married in 1844. Francis M., Effie S., James L., Zuletta E., Idella G. and Eliza E. are their children.

James L. Palmer was born in 1848, in Oneida county, New York, and there remained until sixteen years of age; then went to Wisconsin. While in that state learned the wagon making trade and followed it for six years. In February, 1878, he came to Minnesota and has since followed the trade of a carpenter in New Auburn. Married, in 1869, Miss Sarah J. Palmer, who has had four children: Emily D., Henry F., Effie S. and Mary A.

Charles Pigler, a native of Hungary, was born in 1829. When a young man he learned the cabinet trade, and followed it there until coming to America in 1854. He worked at his trade a few months in Philadelphia, then went to Racine, Wisconsin, and for two years was employed by J. I. Case & Company. In April, 1857, he came to Minnesota; settled in Henderson, Sibley county, where in company with others he ran a shingle and saw-mill for seven years. In this enterprise he experienced considerable loss. Coming to New Auburn he purchased a small saw-mill which stood on the site of his present large mill. After running it one year, in 1865 it was destroyed by fire. He immediately rebuilt, and in 1871 also erected the flouring-mill adjoining. This he started on a small scale, his business being only custom work; but three years ago it was remodeled, furnished with the best improved machinery, and now can produce about sixty barrels of flour per day. He was wedded in 1856 to Miss Christine Jenson.

Joseph Plieseis is a native of Austria, born in 1841. When twenty-four years of age he left his native country for America, and settled in Missouri, where he lived four years, then came to Minnesota. Locating in Arlington township he engaged in farming there until about 1878, then

bought his present farm in New Auburn. In March, 1873, he married Miss Eustina Sealonski, who has borne him five children: Augusta, Charles, Minnie and Amy are the living.

Fred. Podratz is a native of Prussia, born in 1844. When a lad of ten years of age he came with his parents to America, and with them settled in Wisconsin. There he remained until 1871, then came to New Auburn and entered the employ of Mr. Pigler in his mill; subsequently was placed in charge of the engine, which position he still retains. In 1864 enlisted in Company H, 42d Wisconsin, and served until the close of the war. Married in 1866 Miss Mary Lester, who was born in Illinois. Charlie and Ella are their children.

N. A. Ranney was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1854. When twelve years old he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and there remained until 1878. At that time he went to the Black Hills, but soon after returned to Iowa, and the next year came to Minnesota; settled in New Auburn, and has since been doing a thriving business in the general merchandise trade. Mr. Ranney is a nephew to J. W. Ranney, of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, who for several years was the leading attorney of the state of New York, and who in 1853 went to Wisconsin, and has since been interested in hop culture. For many years past has been judge of the district court of La Crosse county, also a member of the state senate of Wisconsin.

John Rose was born in Scott county, Minnesota, in 1856. His father, John A. Rose, was one of the first settlers of the county, having located there as early as 1854. There the son lived until 1879, then came to New Auburn and purchased the place where he now resides. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Piara. They have one son and one daughter: John and Minnie.

Howard Shadinger was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, and when quite young removed with his parents to Ohio, thence to Indiana. There they resided until 1855, then came to Minnesota; his home was in Eureka, Dakota county, excepting three years spent in Northfield, until 1877, when he located on his present farm. From 1863 until the close of the war he served in the Second Minnesota cavalry. Married in 1850 Miss Mary A. Cox. They have six children: Louisa M., wife of William Pryor, of Clay county; Sarah E., wife of Louis Nelson, of New Auburn; John H., Minnie

G., wife of Seymour Richardson; Celia M. and Guy H.

B. F. Stocking was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1831. After passing three years as apprentice to the trade of painter, he went to Norwich, New York, where he was employed in a piano factory until 1850. Went to Wisconsin during that year, and after engaging at his trade a short time, opened a saloon in La Crosse; also ran a brick yard. In 1857 came to Minnesota, and until 1867 made his home in Olmsted county. After disposing of his property he came to where the village of Brownton now stands, and in 1870 moved into New Auburn and bought his present farm, which is adjoining the village; also purchased a fine home in the village. He is now one of the most extensive bee-growers in the state. Mr. Stocking was one of the town board for several years, and at the last election was chosen chairman of the board of county commissioners. Married in 1855 Miss Mary F. Buley. Eva L. and Harriet are their children.

Fred Streich, a native of Prussia, was born in 1837. Came to America in 1854, settled in Wisconsin and worked on a farm until 1856, then went south where he engaged in steamboating on the Red river about three years. Returned to Wisconsin and in 1863 came to Minnesota. On arriving at New Auburn he located on his present farm. He has taught school in New Auburn for three years; in 1871 was elected county commissioner; in 1877 was nominated for county treasurer and in 1878 received the nomination for county auditor. Miss Christina Rickert became the wife of Mr. Streich in 1861. Of the fourteen children born to them only seven survive. Albert A., Henry A., Emil J., Martha, Theodore, Hulda and August.

Ezekiel Willson was born in Windham county, Vermont, in 1812. On attaining majority he came to the state of New York where he resided until 1858 then came to New Auburn and settled on the farm on which he now lives. During the Indian outbreak he moved his family to Minneapolis where they remained two years; he, however, carried on his farm the entire time. In 1866 when the Baptist church of New Auburn was organized Mr. Willson was elected a deacon, which position he still retains; he has about his house one of the finest groves to be found in the state; about four acres of large beautiful trees which he has set out and cared for. His wife was Miss Cornelia Cofrin

to whom he was married in 1831. They are the parents of six children. Dennison L. is a resident of New York; Abeldred in 1858; Ellen is the wife of Edwin Baker, of New York; Harriet and Addison live at home; Harrison resides at Glencoe.

John Wisdorf is a native of Prussia, born in 1850. Came to America with his parents when about two years old and for nine years lived in Wisconsin; he then came to Minnesota and settled in Green Isle, Sibley county, remaining there until 1878, when he removed to New Auburn and settled on his farm on section 26. Mr. Wisdorf married in 1875 Miss Eva Plenkens. Jacob, Lizzie and Anna are their children.

Peter Wilkins was born in 1819 in Germany. After leaving school he was engaged in teaching in Germany, his native country, until the age of eighteen years when he came to America. He learned engineering in the state of Ohio and for six years run an engine after which he entered a mill where for three years he was in charge. In 1859-'60 he served in the state legislature for Sibley county; served for one term. From 1873 until 1877 he dealt in general merchandise in New Auburn; he has held various town offices and for five years was postmaster. Mr. Wilkins married Anna Otten in 1840. Their children are, Mary, the wife of John Oliver; John W., Charles H., William S., Ellen E., now Mrs. C. H. Gardner, and Joseph P.

TRANSIT.

Transit, one of the central of Sibley county, was the first of the prairie towns to attract settlers to its borders. There is one large lake situated near the center of the town, known as Indian lake, followed in the west by a chain of smaller lakes and marshes. About the shores of these bodies of water a few very early pioneers located, but soon abandoned their huts for other parts. The first permanent settler, Frederick Muchow, located in 1858 and still makes the original claim on section 1 his home. For a long time he was the only one in the place, but was joined in 1860 and '62 by a large number, among the most prominent being Ezra Bailey, who located on section 10; Fredrick Thuneman, on section 10; F. Warnka, section 3; and Ralph Wilkins, August Grumvaldt and N. Rhyner in other portions of the town. Several of those mentioned and many others after a short sojourn left for other parts, finding too many difficulties to contend with, the main trouble being the want of wood. As the surrounding

country became more opened by roads and improvements, one by one new and permanent settlements were made, so that in 1866 the town contained a sufficient number of voters to permit an official organization. Accordingly an election was held and officers elected as follows: A. G. Coon, chairman, and John Boumaster board of supervisors; L. S. Crandall, clerk; C. Strasman, assessor; Frederick Muchow, treasurer; and C. Strasman justices.

Settlers in the eastern portion of the town united with the Dryden people and constructed a church just over the township line. Some years later the Catholics built a small edifice at the village of Mountville, which in 1881 was in charge of Rev. A. Stecher of Henderson.

A German school in the Lutheran church was taught for some years. In 1881 there were four school districts, each supplied with a comfortable school building.

Transit now has three post-offices. The first, named after the town, was established in 1867, and L. S. Crandall appointed postmaster; in 1881 W. F. Babcock held the office. Eagle City post-office, located on section 29, was formerly established in Alfsborg, the first postmaster having been Ole Oleson; in 1881 E. A. Campbell was postmaster. The third post-office was established at a point near the township line of Dryden, in the north-eastern part, called Mountville. Louis Uber first held the office. The postmaster in 1881 was Thomas Whalan.

The village of Mountville was surveyed in 1872 by Adam Buck, on land owned by F. Thuneman, L. and W. Uber. A few lots were sold, but no improvements of importance were ever made.

The valuation in 1880 stood: \$162,789 worth of real estate, and \$27,638 in personal property. Population, 527. A total of 112 votes were polled at the fall election the same year.

M. F. Babcock was born on the 10th of July, 1857, in Wisconsin. He is a son of Hiram Babcock, who was born in Madison county, New York, in 1819, and moved to Wisconsin in 1856. When ten years of age Morton came with his father to Transit township, Sibley county, and is now residing on section 17. His mother was Catherine Wells, also of New York. There are six children: Edward, Emmagene, Morton, Eloise, Stella and Della.

George K. Chapin was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1828. He removed to Allegany

county, thence to Dane county, Wisconsin. Enlisted in Company D, Seventh regiment Wisconsin infantry, and was discharged from service in 1864. Came to Minnesota in 1866, and soon after settled on section 28, Transit township. Married Emma D. Truman, who was also born in Herkimer county, New York. Rosalia, Damon D. and Marshie A. are their children. Mr. Chapin has served his town as clerk.

O. B. Coon was born on the 8th of October, 1852, in Rhode Island. He came to Minnesota in August, 1862, and settled in New Auburn, Sibley county, but one year later located a farm on section 17, Transit township, and has since resided here. His farm comprises 160 acres. He is a son of A. G. Coon, who was born in Rhode Island on the 23d of February, 1820. Phoebe A. Crandall became the wife of Mr. Coon; also was a native of Rhode Island.

Erick Erickson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1831. Came to America in 1868; soon after proceeded to Minnesota and located on a farm of 160 acres on section 26, Transit township. His wife was Caroline Olson, of Sweden, who has borne him seven children: Annie, Ellen, Caroline, Amelia, Hilda, Louis and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson are identified with the Lutheran church.

Patrick Gallagher was born in county Galway, Ireland, in 1854. Came to America in 1865 and located in Kentucky. Coming to St. Paul he remained one and one-half years, then located in Transit, Sibley county. He received a good practical education, and has since taught school in this county.

Robert J. Hall was born in Washington county, Vermont, in 1852, and came to Minnesota in 1868, and located on section 20, Transit township. He is a son of Almon Hall, a native of Vermont, who was married to Esther Carroll of that state. Their children are Benjamin F., Ellen J., A. E., and Robert J.

August Hass is a native of Prussia, born in 1841. Came to America in 1868 and settled in Sibley county, Minnesota. He owns 160 acres of fine land, situated on section 22. Married Minnie Schader, a native of Germany, who has borne him four children: Albert, Mary, Charles and Annie.

Peter Keenan was born in New York city on the 24th of August, 1832. When twenty years of age removed to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, thence in 1859 to Dane county. He settled in Olmsted county, near Rochester, Minnesota, in

1864, and remained four years; then located on his present farm in Transit township, situated on section 29. Alice Griffin, a native of Ireland, became his wife, and has borne him six children: John, George, Frank, Katie, William and Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan are members of the Roman Catholic church.

George Kruger was born on the 8th of January, 1846, in New York. He lived in Milwaukee twenty-nine years, and in 1874 came to Transit, Sibley county. Mr. Kruger is by trade a millwright, also a carpenter. He is the present town clerk of Transit, and resides on section 22. His wife was Caroline Laubs, of Germany. Louis, Louisa, John, Paulina and Robert are their children.

Charles Maxson was born in Madison county, New York, in 1840, and in 1863 came to Wisconsin. Two years later he came to Minnesota, and has since resided in Transit township; he owns a farm of 320 acres on section 8. He has been supervisor of the town for three years. Was married to Emmagene Babcock, of New York. Nellie May is their only child.

August Muchow was born in Transit, Sibley county, Minnesota, in 1858. He is a son of Fred. Muchow, who was born in Prussia in 1830; came to America in 1853, and located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Coming thence to Transit, he settled in the town, and has since resided here. He married Wilhelmina Lindamann, who has borne him five children; August is the eldest; the others are Herman, Franz, Minnie and Albert.

Charles Rathke was born in Prussia in 1834, and came to this country in 1857. Proceeding directly to Minnesota he located in Dryden township, Sibley county, and in 1866 settled in Transit. For seven years he has served as chairman of the town board. His marriage was with Amelia Koehler, also a native of Prussia, born in 1842. Bertha, Ida, Ellen, Herman, Ferdinand, Martha, Annie and Charles are their children.

German Soper was born in Chenango county, New York, on the 4th of August, 1818. From there he removed to Jones county, Iowa, and in 1865 came to Transit, Sibley county. He owns a large farm of 480 acres on section 16. For two terms has served as one of the supervisors. His wife was Phoebe Rogers, a native of the same place; she has borne him four children: Horace, Caroline, Ida and John G.

John C. Whelan, a native of Ireland, was born

on the 25th of June, 1849. Came to America in 1862 and settled in Olmsted county, Minnesota. In 1868 located his home on section 22 of Transit township. He has held the office of chairman of the town board four years; has also served as clerk and justice of the peace. Mr. Whelan is a son of Daniel and Annie (Champion) Whelan, both natives of Ireland. They have six children: Keeran F., Thomas, John C., Elizabeth, Annie and Mary.

K. F. Whelan was born in Queen's county Ireland, in 1847. He was raised as a farmer, and in 1862 emigrated to Quebec, Canada, thence to Olmsted county, Minnesota. In 1867 he located in Transit township, Sibley county. Since residing here he has been town clerk and assessor. Was married in 1876 to Honora Leonard, daughter of Pat. Leonard, who was an early settler of Sibley county, having located here in 1855. Daniel, Mary and Honora are their children.

ALFSBORG.

Alfsborg, a rolling prairie town, lies in the southern and central part of the county, and embraces the whole of congressional township 112 north, range 29 west. As originally set off it embraced the two towns, Cornish and Severance. In the western part are two lakes, Cummings and Sandy, which are the source of the two branches of Rush river, both of which run east across the town. The soil is a trifle more sandy than in other sections of the county, and in very dry seasons not so reliable for raising wheat.

A majority of the first who made this town their home were Scandinavians, unaccustomed to keeping any kind of records, unable to read, write or speak the English language, and as a consequence but few of the early incidents can be procured. One of the first signs of civilization was a hotel built by A. Cummings in the northern part, on the old Fort Ridgely road, and supported by travelers crossing the country from Henderson to the West. That, however, has long since become a thing of the past, and even the names of the few who located in the vicinity can only be guessed at.

The first names to be had are those of the first officers elected at a town meeting held January 26, 1869, at the house of Andrew Gustofson, as follows: Andrew Swanson, chairman; Peter Oleson and Andrew Gustofson, supervisors; Herman Anderson, clerk; John Haed, treasurer; Ole Ingdal, assessor; S. and H. Anderson, justices; John Ostberg and Gustop Larson, constables.

Not until quite a late date was there much attention given to school matters. In 1881 there were two school districts, numbers 46 and 54, the former having two school-houses and the latter one.

In 1880 the valuation as returned by the assessor was \$132,179 real estate, and \$26,038 personal property. There were 477 inhabitants the same year. At the fall election eighty-six ballots were cast.

Charley Anderson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1838. Came to America in 1868 and settled in St. Peter, Minnesota. He worked in different places until 1869, then located on section 7, Alfsborg township. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Engie Johnson, a native of Sweden. They are the parents of three children: Harry, Ennis and Emil.

Carl W. Anderson was born in Sweden in 1830 and grew to manhood on his father's farm. On arriving in America in 1865 he settled in Illinois and remained two years, then moved to Minnesota. After spending one year in Mankato and St. Peter, he settled on his farm on section 4 of Alfsborg township. Mr. Anderson has held the office of town supervisor several years. Was married in New York in 1867 to Anna Hanson; his first wife died in Illinois. Lotta, Alfred, Edith, and Annie are their children.

Johan Anderson was born in Sweden in 1841. Came to America in 1869 and proceeded directly to Minnesota, remaining in Mankato until 1872. He then moved to section 11, Alfsborg township where he still resides. Miss Lotta Johnson became his wife in 1870. They are the parents of five children.

Peter Anderson, a native of Sweden was born in 1855 and came to America in 1862. He lived in Carver County, Minnesota three years and in 1869 moved to his present farm on section 34, Alfsborg township. His father died in Sweden in 1860.

Swan W. Anderson was born in Sweden in 1848. When nineteen years of age he came to America and to Minnesota. His home was in Red Wing three years, then spent six years in Illinois. Came to Alfsborg, Sibley county, in 1877 and now resides on section 10. In 1881 his marriage with Miss Emma Gustofson took place.

Sven Anderson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1815. His life was spent in his native land until 1862 when he came to the United States and until 1866 remained in Chicago. Since that time

he has been a resident of Alfsborg. Has served as justice six years. Married in 1834 to Christine Bengt who has borne him twelve children, of whom five are living.

Andrew Bengstrom, a native of Sweden was born in 1824 and came to America in 1856. For twenty years he resided in Faxon township, Sibley county, then moved to Alfsborg where he still lives. During his residence in Faxon, he enlisted in 1862 in Company H, ninth Minnesota and was honorably discharged in 1865; was wounded in the battle of Guntown. Married Mary Johnson in 1847; have had twelve sons and three daughters, of whom nine are living.

Andrew Boren, whose native country is Sweden, was born in 1857. Until ten years of age he remained on the farm then in 1867 came to America and soon after located on section 22, Alfsborg township, where he still remains. Married in 1880 Louisa Peterson, a native of Norway.

Nels Boren was born in Sweden in 1848 and came to America with his parents when he was but two years of age. They settled first in Glencoe, and there remained until coming to Alfsborg township in 1860. He is located on section 23.

Peter S. Brown was born in Sweden in 1829 and was raised on a farm in his native land. On arriving in America in 1864 he settled in Carver county, Minnesota, and subsequently moved to section 10, Alfsborg township. Was married in 1853 to Betsey Anderson, a native of Sweden, who has borne him five children: Frank S., Mary, Tilley, August and John.

Martin Curren was born in Galway county, Ireland, in 1831. Came to America in 1849 and for several years resided in the New England states. In 1856 came to Minnesota and after a brief stay in Hastings, settled in Green Isle, Sibley county, where he remained until 1878. He then located a home on section 12, of Alfsborg township. In 1856 he married Bridget Mangan, who has borne him seven children.

John Englebert, a native of Sweden, was born in 1833, and while living in that country learned the millers' trade. Immigrated to New York in 1863 and proceeded thence to St. Paul. His first two years were spent at work for Mr. Erickson on a government contract. He then went to Scott county where for one year he engaged in farming, then came to Alfsborg township and located permanently on section 26. Mr. Englebert has served as town treasurer for ten years and since 1869 has

been school treasurer. Married in 1858 to Mary Larson who was born in Sweden in 1837. One son, Magnus, who was born in Sweden, is their only child.

M. Gartner, a native of Germany, was born in 1831. In 1854 he came to America and for ten years lived in Indiana, then moved to Rice county, Minnesota. His home was there for sixteen years, when, in 1880, he located on section 12, Alfsborg township. Mr. Gartner is chairman of the town board of supervisors. Married in 1859 to Phoebe Reinstein, who was born in Ohio. They have had seven children: Delia, wife of C. Bugbee; Louisa, the wife of Henry Benson; George, John, Mary, Frank and Charles.

Andrew Gustofson was born in Sweden in 1818 and came to America in 1861. He settled in Dakota county, Minnesota and remained three years, then came to Alfsborg; he was the first settler in the town. In 1841 he married Miss Emma K. Hanson who has borne him nine children.

Gustof Gustofson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1846 and when nine years of age came to America. After a residence of one year in Wisconsin, he removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, remaining thirteen years. Came to Sibley township, Sibley county, in 1870 and located soon after in Alfsborg, where he has since lived. Has been constable four years and in 1875 was assessor. Charles Gustofson, his brother, was a soldier in Company D, Third Minnesota and died at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

August Johnson, farmer on section 34, is a native of Sweden, born in 1849. His childhood was passed in his native land, which he left in 1867 for America. Soon after arriving in the United States he came to Minnesota and settled in Alfsborg township, Sibley county. He is an unmarried man and makes his home with a brother.

Gustof Larson was born in 1842, in Sweden. After reaching man's estate he spent two years in Norway, and in 1867 came to America and settled in Wisconsin. In 1868 he located a farm in Alfsborg, where his home has since been. Mr. Larson has served as supervisor and constable. Was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Anderson who has borne him five children; all are living.

John Lundborg, a native of Sweden, was born in 1846. Came to America in 1861, locating first in Carver county, Minnesota. In 1867 he came to Alfsborg and now resides on section 34. Miss Mary Swanson became the wife of Mr. Lundborg

in 1867. Amanda, George and Charles are their children.

Andrew Mahn was born in Sweden in 1848. He grew to manhood on a farm. In 1865 came to America and to Illinois, thence to Minnesota and settled on section 2, Alfsborg township. Was married in 1871 to Johannah Johnson. John A., Edith A., Charles and Anna are their children.

Phillip Mee was born in Ireland in 1846. His youth was spent on the farm and at school. Immigrated to America in 1866 and engaged in various pursuits until 1870, then came to Sibley county and located on section 2, Alfsborg township. Married in 1873 Kate Hamil, also a native of Ireland. Patrick and Mary J. are their children. Mr. Mee has two brothers located on farms adjoining his. Michael was born in county Monahan, Ireland, in 1861 and was principally engaged as a dealer in stock in his native land. Came to America in 1877 and remained in St. Paul, Minnesota until 1880 then located on section 1, Alfsborg township.

August Morshan was born in Sweden in 1850. He came to this country and settled in Belle Plaine, Minnesota, in 1867. After residing there one year he came to his present home in Alfsborg. His father, John Morshan, who was born in Sweden in 1817, came to America in 1865.

Erick Oleson was born in Sweden in 1836. In 1866 he came to America, and soon after arriving located on his present farm in Alfsborg, on section 6. In 1862 he was united in marriage with Betsey Anderson. Two sons have been born to them, August and Charles; both were born in Sweden.

Swan Rydeen, a farmer on section 9, Alfsborg township, was born in 1845 in Sweden. He left his native land for America in 1869, and located in Alfsborg in 1870. Was married in 1869 to Anna Peterson, a native of Sweden. Frank, John, Herman, Edward, Lemot and Whichart are their children. Mr. Rydeen has held the office of school director three years.

J. Shoberg, a native of Sweden, was born in 1821, and came to this country in 1868. Settling first in St. Peter he remained there two years, then came to Alfsborg, and has since made this town his home. In 1842 he married Catherine Jonas, who has borne him thirteen children, of whom ten are living.

John M. Sisler was born in Preston county, Virginia, in 1837. He left his native state when a young man, and after a residence of nine years in

Winona, Minnesota, settled in Sibley county, Kelso township. In 1878 he moved to section 12 of Alfsborg township, which has since been his home. While living at Winona he enlisted in the Second Minnesota light artillery; participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Kennesaw Mountain. He was married in 1863 to Anna Peterson, who was born in Ohio in 1845. Ella, their only child, was born in February, 1868.

Charles A. Swanson was born in Sweden in 1835. He came to America in 1866, and located at Red Wing, Minnesota. Removing to Sibley county in 1868 he settled on a farm on section 6, Alfsborg township. For seven years he officiated as postmaster at Eagle City. Married in 1871, and has two sons and two daughters: Frank, John, Annette and Annie.

Andrew Wass, born in 1824 in Sweden, remained there until thirty-two years of age. Came to Carver county, Minnesota, in 1866, and lived there seven years. Removed to Nicollet county in 1873, and in 1876 came to Alfsborg township, where he has since resided. Mr. Wass has been assessor seven years, justice of the peace three years in Nicollet county and one year since coming to Sibley county. His first marriage took place in 1849, by which he had one child. In 1850 he remarried, and by his second wife had ten children, of whom seven are living. His last marriage occurred in 1878.

CORNISH.

Cornish lies between Alfsborg and Severance townships, bounded on the north by Bismark and on the south by Nicollet county. With the exception of a strip of light timber surrounding Cottonwood lake, in the western part, the township is prairie, small lakes and marshes abounding in some localities. The soil is remarkably productive and has been extensively cultivated for the past ten years, there having been but few settlers previous to 1871, when the town was organized. A few claims were located in 1868, one of the first by William James, followed by Alonzo and Joshua Wakefield, and E. F. Kimball. G. H. Gaylord also located the same year. The Wakefield brothers settled upon section 22, and were joined by their father, J. B., early the next spring. G. H. Gaylord also located upon section 22, where he still resides.

In 1871 there were a sufficient number of voters to form a township organization; accordingly an election was held on the 25th of January, with the

following result: G. H. Gaylord, chairman, K. B. Bennett and Josiah Wakefield, supervisors; William Wakefield, clerk; A. C. Wakefield, treasurer; W. and J. B. Wakefield, justices; A. Anderson, constable.

In 1869 the first white child was born, Dora, daughter of E. F. and Mary Kimball. During July of the same year the first marriage occurred, Miss Mahala Wright becoming Mrs. Josiah Wakefield, the newly married couple remaining and making Cornish their home. To this couple a child was born in 1870, which lived but a short time, and was buried on the farm of G. H. Gaylord.

A school-house was built early in 1871, and school opened in the fall by Miss Lydia Truman, having a fair attendance. On section 22 is where the building was located, supplanted later by a commodious frame structure, with patent seats. There is a second school-house located in the northern part of the township.

Occasional religious services were held during the first ten years after settlement. In 1877 a Swede Evangelical Lutheran society was organized and a church building erected and placed in charge of Rev. Mr. Rydin. The officiating pastor in 1881 was Rev. Mr. Soderman.

A Methodist Episcopal society was formed in 1879, and a church edifice erected on section 34; services have been irregularly held since by mission clergymen.

Alonzo C. Wakefield was appointed first postmaster in 1869, succeeded soon after by J. B. Wakefield, who still holds the office.

The town received its name through J. B. Wakefield, in memory of his native town in New Hampshire.

The valuation for 1880 stood \$102,770 real estate, and \$13,417 personal property. Population for same year, 274 persons, casting forty-one votes.

Gabriel Anderson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1828. Until 1867 he lived in his fatherland, then came to America and proceeded soon after to Minnesota. On arriving in this state he settled on section 26, Cornish township, Sibley county, where he still resides. His marriage with Mary Suamines took place in 1859. One son and one daughter have been born to them: Andrew and Betsey.

Ezra Bennitt was born in Vermont in 1812. When a small child he accompanied his parents to New York, and there grew to manhood on a farm.

Came to Minnesota in 1854; located first in Goodhue county, and in 1870 settled on his present farm of eighty acres on section 14, Cornish township. Mr. Bennitt's eldest son joined Company F, Sixth Minnesota volunteers, and was subsequently discharged on account of disability. Was married in 1842 to Louisa M. Phelps, who has borne him four children.

H. W. Dunwell, a native of Germany, was born in 1843. Came to America in 1858, and after spending one year in St. Paul, Minnesota, moved to Jordan, Scott county. Enlisted in Company I, Eighth Minnesota; was mustered out at Charleston, South Carolina, and discharged at Fort Snelling in July, 1865. On returning he located in Cornish township, Sibley county, and has a farm of eighty acres on section 8. Was married in 1869 to Mrs. Briard, who has borne him four children, of whom three are living.

S. C. Gregory was born in Ohio in 1837. When a lad of about twelve years he removed to Iowa and remained in the state twelve years. Came to Minnesota in 1861, and in 1873 settled on his present farm of 160 acres on section 22, town of Cornish. Married Miss Anna Taylor in 1869. Edith and Winnie are their children.

Peter Hagbarg, a native of Sweden, was born in 1817. Came to America in 1854 and settled in Rockford, Illinois, where he remained fifteen years, then came to Minnesota and bought a claim of 160 acres on section 8 of Cornish township, where he now resides. In Sweden, in 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Ingermary Nelson. Ten children have been born to them, of whom seven are living.

Nils Johnson was born in Sweden in 1848. He lived in his native land until the age of eighteen and in 1866 came to America; proceeding in 1871 to Minnesota, he located soon after in Cornish township. Mr. Johnson is one of the successful farmers of the township, and has a well cultivated farm on section 20. He has been town clerk and justice of the peace several years. Was married in 1879 to Augusta Gunderson, who has borne him one son, Nimrod.

Elias F. Kimball was born in New Hampshire in 1842 and came with his parents to Minnesota in 1854 and with them settled in Goodhue county, but removed to Nicollet county in 1862. Enlisted in 1864 in Company F, Sixth Minnesota and went south; was discharged in 1865. Returning to Minnesota he settled in Sibley county

in 1867 and in the spring of that year married Mary L. Hennings. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball reside on section 28, Cornish township, and have a farm of 160 acres. They have had three children, two of whom are living.

Charles Swanson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1848. Came to America in 1869 and settled first in Goodhue county, Minnesota, remaining two years. He then moved to Sibley county and claimed 120 acres of fine farming land on section 8 of Cornish. Married Miss Elizabeth Williams in 1876. Their only child died at the age of two years.

William Taylor, a native of Scotland, was born in 1822 and came to America in 1845. He settled first in Canada, remaining there nine years; in 1855 came to Minnesota and located in Winona. His home was there for thirteen years; since then till about two years ago he was a resident of Mankato, but now owns a farm of 160 acres on section 26, Cornish. On the 25th day of December, 1845, Miss Sarah Rolph became the wife of Mr. Taylor. They are the parents of eight children; the living are Ann, Mary, Jennie and John S. The youngest daughter, Jennie, is a teacher.

BISMARK.

Bismark is a rolling prairie and was one of the latest to organize. The oldest settler now living here is J. A. Kruger, who located upon section 24 in 1869 and has since made it his home. In 1867 a Mr. Mason and Sanders had located, Mr. Mason soon after removing to St. Peter and Mr. Sanders was removed by death, probably the first in the town.

The organization of the township took place in 1874, an election being held July 24, with the following result: Michael King, chairman; L. Holz and J. L. Maxon, supervisors; S. S. Clevenger, clerk; J. H. Houston, treasurer; Louis Kiefer and E. H. Babcock justices and M. Burdick and William Schauer, constables.

Two school districts have been formed, one in the eastern and one in the western portion of the town, both having good buildings.

Assessments for 1880 gave the town a valuation as follows: \$107,687 in real estate, and \$9,532 personal property. There were twenty-nine votes cast at the election of 1880, and a population, as given by the census returns, of 261 inhabitants.

John A. Kruger was born in Prussia, in 1834. Came to America in 1864 and settled near Mankato, Minnesota. In 1869 he came to Bismark,

Sibley county, and has since been a resident of this place; has a farm on section 24. He has served as a member of the town board of supervisors. Married Augusta Rosanan, of Prussia, who has borne him nine children: Otto, Herman, John A., William J., Alvena, Fred G., Amelia, Charles H., and Annie.

Frank Thole was born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1855. When nine years of age he went to Missouri and there remained until coming to Minnesota, in 1874. He located on section 2 of Bismark township where he still resides with his family. On the 3d of June, 1878, Miss Catherine Garmon became his wife. One son and one daughter have been born to them.

GRAFTON.

Away out in the northwestern corner of the county, Grafton is nearly isolated from her motherland, by the jog made in giving township 114, ranges 29 and 30 west, to McLeod county. Like the rest of the western towns, this is prairie, with its full quota of lakes and marshes. Buck's lake, in the northern portion, is the largest, covering about 350 acres.

The first settlers arrived in 1870. Among them were James Furlong, who located in section 26; John Southard, on section 24; A. M. Burdick, on section 14, and Alfred Foss, on section 2. No additions were made to this settlement until the spring of 1873, when D. A. Davis arrived, followed soon after by a sufficient number to permit the organization of the town, which took place the following September. Officers then elected: A. M. Burdick, chairman; George Asal and Joseph Mingo, supervisors; George R. Gardner, clerk; George Asal, assessor; William Knowles, treasurer; A. M. Burdick and L. M. Harrington, justices.

A school was opened in 1874 by Miss Louisa Jenks, in a log house on section 14. The town is now divided into three districts, each having a substantial school building, and an attendance of twenty scholars.

The first death reported was a son of Charles Thime, in 1875, shortly after his arrival.

The valuation in 1880 was given as follows: \$48,290 real estate and \$14,887 personal property. The census gave 259 inhabitants. There were in the same year fifty-four votes polled.

Henry Ahlbrecht, a native of Germany, was born in 1834. Came to America in 1866 and settled in Shakopee, Minnesota, remaining there seven years. He then removed to Glencoe, and in

1879 located in Grafton township on section 33. He married Miss Caroline Icht, a native of Germany. Lena, Henry, Bertha, Eda, Odelia, Theodore, Albert and Emil are their children. Mr. and Mrs. Ahlbrecht are identified with the Lutheran church.

William Baumgarten, farmer on section 20, was born in Germany in 1822. Came to America in 1853 and first settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained four years. Coming thence to Henderson, Sibley county, he engaged in the medical practice, also in the drug business, until 1874, then located on section 20, Grafton township. He was united in marriage with Martha Mathwig, who has borne him five children: Earnest, Ertman, William, Mary and Helen.

August Burgstahler was born on the 20th of May, 1828, in Baden, Germany. Came to America in 1852 and settled first in Buffalo, New York, and from there removed to Chicago. He afterward went to La Porte, Indiana, and made that his home for seventeen years. He enlisted in 1861 in Company B, 73d Indiana, and was in service eight months. In 1869 came to Minnesota, and soon after settled on section 30 of Grafton. His wife was Mary Huser, who has borne him seven children: Mary, Rosa, John, Gusta, Phillip, Katie and Ella.

D. A. Davis was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and came to Dakota county, Minnesota, in 1866. There he resided until 1872, when he located in Grafton township on section 28. Enlisted in Company F, 169th Pennsylvania, in 1862, and served nine months; was honorably discharged, and re-enlisted in the 211th regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. Married to Emma Drake, a native of Pennsylvania. Cassius and Dolphus are their children.

R. S. Donaldson was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1828, and came to Minnesota in May, 1855, locating in Dakota county. In 1877 he removed to section 1 of Grafton township, where he is established as a dealer in agricultural implements. Enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota as captain, and was subsequently promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Louisiana, which was afterward the 50th United States colored volunteers. Mr. Donaldson married Eliza Curry, of Ohio. Clarence, Mary J., Horace, Cora, Robert and Laura are their children.

Louis Forcier was born in Canada in 1851. Came to the United States in 1860 and settled in

Sibley county, and in 1871 moved to his present home on section 14, Grafton township. His wife was Salina Degree, a native of Canada, who has borne him three children: Joseph, Mary, and an infant.

Alfred Foss was born in Stratford, New Hampshire, on the 30th of September, 1812. From his native state he went to Maine, thence to Kenosha county, Wisconsin. After engaging in the lumber trade in Green Bay county, he in 1864 came to Minnesota and settled in Scott county, and in 1872 came to his present farm on section 1, Grafton. He has been a member of the town board since its organization until last year. His wife was Harriet Dearborn, a native of Maine. George T., Jane, Harriet and Nancy are their children.

George R. Gardner, carpenter, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1841, and coming to Minnesota in 1873, located in Grafton where he owns a farm of 240 acres. He enlisted in the Second New York volunteers and served two years then re-enlisted in New York heavy artillery and served two years longer; was discharged at the close of the war. Since his location at Grafton he has served as town clerk for five years. Married Mary F. Brundige, a native of New York. Elliott B., George F., Mary I., Martha L. and Jessie B. are their children.

James Greig, farmer on section 12, was born in Wayne county, Michigan, in 1852. Came to Minnesota when only three years of age and lived in Dakota county until 1874. He then came to Grafton, Sibley county, and has since resided here. His marriage was with Miss Emma E. Forgason, of Illinois. They are the parents of two sons, George A. and William D.

John Greig, a native of Scotland, was born in 1847 and when only three years old came to America. His home was in Wayne county, Michigan, until 1855, then removed to Dakota county, Minnesota, and there resided until 1873, when he came to section 24 of Grafton. He enlisted in Battery H, First Minnesota heavy artillery in 1864 and was discharged in 1865. Married Ada Lockwood, of Michigan, and has by her two daughters: Nettie A. and Effie G. Mr. Greig was a member of the town board six years and its chairman two years.

Robert Greig was born in Scotland in 1844, and came to America in 1850. He removed to Dakota county, Minnesota, from Michigan in 1855, and in 1873 settled in

New Auburn, Sibley county. Two years subsequently he came to Grafton and has since resided on section 32. Enlisted in Company F, Seventh Minnesota, in 1862, and served until 1865. Married Helen G. Lockwood, of Michigan, and is the parent of three children: Major L., Jean E. and Theodore W.

Joseph Mautner is a native of Bavaria, born in 1836. Came to America in 1852 and settled first in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, where he remained until 1877, then removed to Sibley county and located a home on section 20, Grafton. His wife was Katrina M. Reinhardt. Katrina, Henry, Carolina, Annie, Lydia, Arthur, Ida, Ella, and John are their children. Mr. Mautner enlisted in Company K, Fourth Minnesota, in 1864 and was discharged at the close of the war.

Simon Moore, a native of Ireland, was born in 1838 and when five years old immigrated to Philadelphia. Coming to Sibley county in 1853 he settled in Green Isle township and in 1878 located in Grafton. He has served as town treasurer four years and the same length of time as supervisor. Enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Minnesota mounted rangers and was out with General Sibley against the Indians; after serving one year was honorably discharged in 1863. His marriage with Miss Johanna Minahan took place in 1870. Seven children have been born to them.

J. H. Mullen was born on the 16th of March, 1843, in Ireland. Came to America when a small boy and lived in Massachusetts until the commencement of the war then enlisted in company B, 12th Connecticut and was afterwards promoted to captain. He came to Minnesota in 1865; settled in Wabasha county, but subsequently became a resident of Grafton township, Sibley county. Married Marion Downer, who was born in New York. They are the parents of two children.

Ole Reeter was born in Norway, in 1853. He came to the United States in 1861 and settled in Nicollet county. Remained until 1873, then located in Grafton township on section 20, where he has a fine farm. His wife was Jane Dunn, who was born in Pennsylvania and who has borne him three children. Martha M., Louis W. and an infant.

John E. Senescall, farmer on section 34, was born in 1856 in Dakota county, Minnesota; his parents were among the early settlers of that county. In 1879 he came to Grafton, Sibley county and located his home on section 34. His

marriage was with Mary E. Hubbard, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York. Their children are Gertrude B., Margaret A., and Spencer W.

MOLTKE.

The last of Sibley county townships to officially organize was Moltke, which received its name in honor to the Prussian general Count Moltke. Its position is the most westernly of the middle tier of townships in the county.

The surface is an undulating prairie, containing marshes and several small lakes, the largest of which is called Alkali. This town contains six fractional sections over the regular number assigned to townships.

Settlers arrived and took claims or purchased in the following order: W. M. Hoefer, on section 24, in 1875; J. P. Blake, on section 6, in 1876; followed soon after by John Atrops, on section 10. These three families still reside where they located. In 1877, August Papke located upon section 29, there being no more farms opened until 1878, during which year a colony of fifteen families located at one time.

On the 21st of August, 1878, an election was held and the township organized, with the following officers: J. P. Blake, chairman; John Atrops and William Hoefer, board of supervisors; F. W. Biermann, clerk; William Hoefer, Jr., assessor; Christ Bueckle, treasurer; Louis Neunkirch and F. W. Biermann, justices.

On the 23d of December, 1879, the first marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents. Henry Sebrandt and Miss Margaret Atrops were united by the Rev. Henry Albrecht.

The first birth occurred in 1875, a child being born to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hoefer.

No death was recorded until March 9, 1880, when the daughter of F. W. and Emma Biermann died, and was buried in a Lutheran cemetery which had previously been laid out.

On the 20th of May, 1878, Rev. Henry Albrecht preached the first sermon, at the residence of Christ Bueckle, there being an attendance of twenty persons. Services were continued quite regularly at Mr. Bueckle's residence until 1880, when the St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran society was organized with thirteen families connected. A church edifice was erected at a cost of \$600, and placed under the charge of Rev. Henry Albrecht. The membership in 1881 was twenty-four persons, and under the charge of Rev. John

Grabarkewitz. At the building of the church an adjoining lot was laid out as a cemetery.

The first school was held at the residence of Andrew Seabrandt, on section 9, in the fall of 1879, and taught by Barbara Schaffer. In the fall of 1881, there was but one district school; taught in the church building, and having an attendance of sixty-five scholars; F. A. Schrceder teacher.

John Atrops was born in Prussia in 1832. He came to America in 1853 and settled in Carver county, Minnesota; removed in 1874 to his present farm on section 10 of Moltke township, Sibley county. His wife was Elizabeth Hausmann, a native of Prussia, who has borne him nine children: Caroline, Maggie, Annie, Lena, Charlie, Belle, Lizzie, John and Henry. Mr. Atrops has served as town supervisor.

Fred. W. Biermann, a native of Prussia, was born in 1851, and came to this country in 1869. He settled first in New York, and in 1876 removed to Minnesota, locating in McLeod county; in 1878 he came to his present home on section 20 of Moltke township. His marriage was with Emma Hoppenstedt, of Germany. Fred. and Sophia are their children. Mr. Biermann is now serving as town clerk.

J. P. Blake was born in Illinois in 1849, and in 1857 came with his parents to Minnesota, locating with them in Hastings. In the spring of 1876 he settled in Moltke township on section 26, where he still resides with his family. He has been a member of the town board, also justice of the peace. Miss Catherine Reel, who was born in Minnesota, became the wife of Mr. Blake, and has borne him three children: Eva, James and in infant.

C. W. Hoefer, farmer on section 24, was born in Germany in 1830. Left his native land for America in 1861, and located in Philadelphia. Came to Minnesota in 1868; made a home in New Auburn, Sibley county, until 1875, then settled on his present farm. Married Christina Wolf, of Germany; their children are William, John, Herman, Charles, August, Annie and Fred.

John Hoefer, who owns a fine farm of 160 acres on section 14, was born in Germany in 1858. Coming to America in 1862 he located in Philadelphia and remained until 1875; he then came to Moltke township and settled on his present farm. He is a son of C. W. Hoefer.

Fred. Hoppenstedt was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1847. When twenty years old he came

to America and proceeded to Chicago, where he engaged in the dairy business until the spring of 1881; at that date he located in Moltke on section 29. Married Emma Hoeltge, of Chicago, who has borne him five children: Fred, Adolph, William, Albert and Henry.

Louis Neukirch was born in Prussia in 1835. In 1862 he came to Carver county, Minnesota; remained eight years, then moved to McLeod county. Came to his present home in Moltke township, section 12, in 1878. His wife was Dorothea Meyer, of Germany. Adolph is their only child. Mr. Neukirch has served as justice of the peace three years, and is at present a member of the town board.

August Papke, a native of Prussia, was born in 1847. In 1861 he immigrated to Green Lake county, Wisconsin; came to Olmsted county, Minnesota, in 1870, and remained about eight years, then proceeded to his present home in Moltke in 1878. Mr. Papke is chairman of the town board of supervisors. Augusta Abraham, a native of Prussia, became his wife; they have one son and one daughter: Fred. and Emma.

Fred. Ruschmeier, farmer on section 18, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1839. There he lived until 1865, then came to America, settling soon after in Chicago. After a short stay removed to McLeod county, Minnesota, and in 1878 located permanently in Moltke township, Sibley county. While a resident of McLeod county he served as county commissioner one term; has also served as chairman of town board of Moltke. Married Elizabeth Jones, of Manchester, England. Henry F., John, Ellen, Sarah and Christina are their children.

SEVERANCE.

Severance derives its name from one of the early pioneers of the county of that name. As originally organized the town was called Clear Lake, the change being necessary, owing to the fact of there being another town in the state of that name. It occupies the south-east corner of the county, and embraces within its limits six half sections more than the usual number, in consequence of the land overrunning the government survey.

No organization existed until 1870, although quite a number of settlers had located several years before, among the earliest being Swan Lindstrom, John D. Jacobson, and Peter Swedlund who came previous to 1868 and took claims in the

southern portion of the town. There are two school districts, both having buildings and convenient furniture.

WAR RECORD OF SIBLEY COUNTY.

First Infantry, Company A. *Privates*—C. A. Kratka, must. May 17, '61, trans. to U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. N. E. Nelson, must. May 17, '61, pro. sergt., dis. for disab'y Nov. 2, '62. W. T. Van Woert, must. May 21, '61, dis. for disab'y Mar. 3, '63. Company I. *Sergeant*—E. B. Price, must. May 22, '61, dis. with regt.

Second Infantry, Company B. *Private*—Andrew Dretchko, must. June 25, '61, died of wd's rec'd at Mill Spring, Jan. 20, '62. Company C. *Recruits*—C. L. Alden, must. Oct. 26, '61, w'd at Chickamauga, dis. for w'ds Oct. 27, '63. *Drafted*—John Abraham, must. Nov. 22, '64, dis. with regt. Frederick Goebel, must. Nov. 22, '64, dis. with regt. Company D. *Drafted*—Manuel Cameron, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Cyrus Lovett, must. June 4, '64, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. John Ladauke, must. June 2, '64, died Aug. 2, '64, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Company E. *Wagoner*—A. C. Reuter, must. July 5, '61, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis. from hosp. July 28, '65. *Privates*—T. D. Fowble, must. July 5, '61, pro. corp. and sergt., re-en., pro. 1st lieut., dis. with reg't. Frank Wendlandt, must. July 5, '61, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Company G. *Privates*—Charles Reichenbach, must. July 8, '61, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 22, '64. *Drafted*—Rudolf Wachtter, must. Nov. 26, '64, dis. with regt. John Wesdorf, must. Nov. 22, '64, dis. with regt. Company H. *Privates*—Albert Grassegar, must. July 15, '61, re-en. Jan. 24, '64, dis. with regt. *Recruits*—John Carroll, must. June 4, '64. Joseph Doyle, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Lewis Keifer, must. Feb. 17, '64, dis. with regt. *Substitutes*—James Hollinghead, must. Jan. 18, '65, dis. from hosp. Aug. 10, '65. August Ucker, must. Mar. 27, '65, dis. with reg't. *Drafted*—William Altnow, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Andrew Beseke, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Michael Collins, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. William Dandle, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Joseph Scully, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Company I. *Drafted*—John Prizle, must. Nov. 28, '64, dis. with regt. Mathew Waldron, must. Nov. 19, '64, dis. with regt. Company K. *Recruit*—Wellesly Ogilvie, must. Mar. 8, '65, dis. with regt.

Third Infantry, Company D. *Recruit*—Charles

Gustafson, must. June 22, '64, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Dec. 9, '65. Company I, mustered November 6, 1861. *Corporal*—Joseph P. Kirby, pro. sergt., re-en. Feb. 26, '64, pro. 2d Lt. co. K May 1, '65, and 1st Lt. July 19, '65, dis. with regt. *Privates*—David Crosby, deserted Aug. 9, '62, from Benton Barracks, Mo. James Crosby re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. Edward Carpenter, dis. for disab'y in '63. *Recruits*—William Koehler, must. Feb. 11, '64, dis. for disab'y, Nov. 20, '64. William Callahan, must. Feb. 25, '64, dis. with regt. *Drafted*—William Oehlerking, must. June 27, '64, died October 25, '64. J. T. Ortenay, must. June 25, '64, died Oct. 26, '64 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Carlton Pauly, must. June 27, '64, died Jan. 4, '65 at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. John Teuchtenbagen, must. June 27, '64, dis. per order June 8, '65.

Fourth Infantry, Company A. *Drafted*—Anson Heilger, must. June 14, '64, dis. with regt. H. P. Giltner, must. Nov. 26, '64, dis. with regt. Frederick Tunabon, must. Dec. 2, '64, deserted July 1, '65 from Louisville, Ky. Peter Wherle, must. Dec. 10, '64, dis. per order May 29, '65. Company B, mustered October 2, 1861. *Privates*—Willard L. Harris, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro corp. and sergt., dis. July 19, '65. Jacob Koons, dis. at ex. of term, Oct. 11, '64. Thomas Laraway, dis. at ex. of term, Oct. 11, '64. James McCartney, must. Sept. 26, '61, dis. Dec. 3, '63. *Recruits*—C. H. Goodrich, must. Mar. 1, '64, dis. on ex. of term, July 19, '65. Champion Shilling, must. Feb. 20, '64, dis. on ex. of term. Horatio Vaughn, must. Sept. 3, '64, dis. on ex. of term. *Substitute*—Richmond Fadden, must. Mar. 20, '65, dis. on ex. of term. Company D. *Drafted*—John Donovan, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Christian Klinket, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Thomas O'Neill, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Company E. *Recruits*—Albert Sance, must. Mar. 11, '62, re-en. Mar. 22, '64, dis. with regt. *Drafted*—Henry Frazer, must. June 2, '65, dis. with regt. Company F. *Recruit*—Job Arnold, must. Feb. 4, '62, re-en. Feb. 24, '64, pro. sergt., dis. with regt. Company G. *Private*—A. W. Clark, must. Nov. 20, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. *Drafted*—Charles Bullard, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Charles Brooks, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Frederick Blessing, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Michael Engel, must. June 4, '64, pro. corp. dis. with regt. Frederick Milke, must. June 4, '64, dis. July 26, '65, absent in hosp. John Narr, must. June 4, '64,

dis. with regt. August Quast, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. August Roocks, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Frank Wagner, must. June 4, '64, dis. July 19, '65. Company H. *Privates*—J. W. Arnold, must. Dec. 20, '61, dis. from hosp. at Madison, Wis., in '64 a good soldier. Charles L. Drosser, must. Dec. 20, '61, re-en. Jan. 22, '64, dis. for disab'y June 28, '65. W. D. Winslow, must. Dec. 20, '61, dis. for disab'y June 12, '65. *Drafted*—John Bagh, Dec. 29, '64, dis. with regt. Henry Hensler, must. Dec. 20, '64, dis. with regt. Peter Kamp, must. Dec. 30, '64, dis. with regt. *Substitute*—F. A. Arnold, must. Jan. 9, '65, dis. with regt. Company I. *Drafted*—Charles Wendtlandt, must. May 30, '64, dis. with regt.

Fifth Infantry, Company E. *Privates*—Anton Mueller, must. Mar. 10, '62, re-en. Mar. 72, '64, dis. per order May 27, '65. *Recruits*—Abram Freck, must. Sept. 3, '64, w'd Dec. 16, '64, dis. June 30, '65. Martin Lorch, must. Sept. 3, '64, dis. with regt.

Sixth Infantry, Company B. *Recruits*—Michael Kemp, must. Mar. 18, '65, dis. with regt. Lawrence Kemp, must. Mar. 6, '65, dis. with regt. Company C. *Private*—A. T. Kohler, must. June 18, '62, dis. on ex. of term. Company I. *Recruit*—William Sweeney, must. Feb. 26, '64, dis. with regt. Company K. *Private*—David McKisson, must. Oct. 10, '62, died Aug. 30, '63.

Seventh Infantry, Company H. Mustered October 8, 1862, and originally commanded by Captain James Giffillan, of St. Paul, and now a justice in the supreme court. With the exception of twenty-five men the members of the company were from Sibley county. Following appears their record: *First Lieut.*—Adam Buck, resigned Feb. 12, '63. *Sergeants*—Charles Bornarth, dis. Feb. 16, '64, for pro. in 3d Mo. inf. A. D. C. Andrew P. Walker, deserted Oct. 6, '63, at Ft. Snelling. Chauncy B. Wilkinson, pro. 2d lieut. March 13, '64, and capt. Dec. 14, '64, dis. with regt. *Corporals*—Thomas Scantleberry, pro. sergt. Feb. 3, '63, dis. Jan. 25, '64, for pro. in 2d Mo. col'd inf'y. Edward F. Wright, pro. sergt. Nov. 1, '64, w'd in battle of Nashville, dis. with regt. August Stiehm, dis. June 9, '65, at St. Paul. Anton Witt, Hans Hanson, pro. sergt. Dec. 8, '64, dis. with regt. William Maurer, dis. with regt. *Musician*—Lester B. Winslow, dis. with regt. *Wagoner*—John Geib, dis. with regt. *Privates*—George Asal, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. Samuel Borth, dis. for disab'y Apr. 19, '65. Frederick Borchart,

dis. for disab'y Feb. 2, '63. Thomas Bruss, deserted Mar. 8, '63, in Sibley county. Conrad Buessing, dis. with regt. Edward Camiraud, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 1, '65. Fred. H. Fessenden, killed Dec. 16, '64, in battle of Nashville, Tenn. Leffrin Gondreau, dis. with regt. Franz Grassinger, dis. with regt. John Griggs, dis. with regt. William B. Hodge, deserted June 16, '63, at Camp Pope, Minn. Stephen Gervais, dis. with regt. Frederick Gervais, died Jan. 7, '64, at St. Louis, Mo. Edward Klappenbach, dis. per order May 22, '65. Beers Johnson, dis. for disab'y Mar. 14, '63. Albert Koblinger, dis. with regt. Bernhardt Kruger, dis. with regt. Louis Lefervir, dis. with regt. Gordon Legg, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Henry Luss, dis. with regt. Joseph Nigg, dis. with regt. Anton Peltz, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Henry Pohl, dis. with regt. John Polzin, dis. with regt. Herman Reimer, dis. with regt. Henry Schaeffer, trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 1, '65. Christian Schmidt, dis. for disab'y May 11, '63. John Schumaker, dis. for disab'y Apr. 17, '65. Christopher Surber, dis. for disab'y Jan. 20, '65. Edward Schultz, dis. with reg't. Christopher Troxel, dis. with regt. George Troxel, pro. corp., dis. with regt. William H. Troxel, dis. with regt. Bernard H. Theders, pro. corp., dis. with regt. John G. Vech, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 1, '65. Alonzo D. Wade, dis. for disab'y Dec. 10, '62. Robert B. Wade, dis. with regt. Conrad Warnicke, pro. corp., killed July 14, '65, in battle of Tupelo. Luduiz Weekwarth, died Nov. 6, '64, in hosp. at Cairo, Ills. Charles Woehler, dis. with regt. John Winter, dis. with regt. John Wollendorf, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 1, '65. Frederick Wegge, dis. regt. Frederick Jounge, dis. with regt. John Gerken, dis. with regt. Joseph Krusha, dis. in '65 from hosp. at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Ninth Infantry, Company H. *Private*—Andrew Bankstrom, must. Oct. 27, '62, dis. per order July 10, '65.

Tenth Infantry, Company G, mustered October 28, 1862. *Privates*—John Freeman, died Feb. 15, '65, at Louisville, Ky. Peter Smith, dis. with regt. William Smith, pro. corp., w'd at battle of Nashville, Tenn., dis. June 30, '65 from hosp. at Prairie du Chien, Wis. James Smith, dis. with regt. *Recruit*—J. S. Ryker, must. Feb. 9, '64, dis. with regt. Company I, mustered November 12, 1862, and originally commanded by James Gorman. In April 1864 M. J. Severance was promoted

captain and assumed command. When the company was first organized, it contained but forty-eight members, all save eleven being from Sibley county. Subsequently fifty-one recruits were added. *2d Lieut.*—M. R. Merrill, pro. 1st Lt. of co. C. May 12, '64, dis. with regt. *Sergeants*—John W. Peck, dis. for pro. in the 4th Mo. col. Inf'y. George W. Reed, dis. with regt. William Beatty, dis. with regt. *Corporals*—S. M. Mandigo, pro. sergt. dis. with regt. Amus Frankenfield, dis. July 10, '65, absent. Dominick Ott, dis. May 29, '65 at New Orleans, La. G. H. Walsh, pro. sergt. Q. M. Sergt., trans to N. C. S. July 1, '65, dis. with regt. *Wagoner*—G. J. Reynolds, died July 9, '64 at Memphis, Tenn. *Privates*—Alexander Phillips, dis. with reg't. B. B. Beatty pro. corp., dis. with regt. N. R. Brown, deserted Sept. 28, '63 at Henderson, Minn. Orsey Beardsley, pro. corp., dis. with regt. D. P. Blair, dis. with regt. L. H. Blasing, dis. with regt. David Doomhover, died July 18, '64 at Memphis, Tenn. David Bullis, deserted, Apr. 28, '62 at Le Sueur, Minn. A. V. Burgen, dis. for disab'y Dec. 10, '62. James Clark died in '65 at home in Sibley county. John Doolin, died in Minnesota in '65. Thomas Doolin, dis. for disab'y Feb. 23, '64. Abram Fadden, deserted Aug. 6, '63 at Henderson, Minn. George W. Fadden, dis. with regt. James Fadden, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. Charles Fadden, pro. corp. dis. with regt. John Gorman, dis. for disab'y, May 13, '63. Frederick Manuel, dis. with regt. W. H. McCuen, dis. Aug. 19, '65, absent. J. A. McCuen, dis. with regt. James Richardson pro. corp. dis. July 18, '65 absent. M. J. Severence, pro. capt. April 4, '64, dis. with regt. Russell Salisbury, dis. with regt. J. D. Tennant, died Apr. 22, '63 at Le Sueur, Minn. Thomas Walsh, pro. sergt., dis. with regt. William Whitford, dis. with regt. H. J. Wheatly, dis. with regt. *Recruits*—Samuel B. Beatty, must. April 14, '64, dis. with regt. W. I. Van Woert, must. Mar. 29, '64, dis. with regt. Company K. *Corporal*—Owen McGrann, must. Oct. 13, '62, dis. with regt. *Privates*—Peter Kernan, must. Oct. 13, '62, deserted Sept. 7, '63 at Fort Snelling, killed by provost general while being arrested. J. R. McGrann, must. Oct. 13, '62, died Sept. 27, '63 at Ft. Ridgley, Minn.

Eleventh Infantry, Company A. Mustered August 24, 1864. *Captain*—Adam Buck, must. Sept. 4, '64, dis. with regt. *First Lieut.*—August Schnell, must. Sept. 4, '64, dis. with regt. *Ser-*

geant—James M. Potter, pro. 2d lieut. of Co. B, May 12, '65, dis. with regt. *Corporal*—Gerhard Bremer, pro. sergt. June 3, '65, dis. with regt. *Privates*—Andreas Bauer, died Apr. 21, '65, at Gallatin, Tenn. Gottfried Briest, dis. with regt. Lowell Butterfield, dis. with regt. Jacob Hafner, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Michael Harey, dis. with regt. William Kusche, dis. with regt. Adolph Kusske, dis. with regt. August Lieske, dis. per order June 12, '65. Henrich Otting, dis. with regt. William Otto, dis. with regt. William Polzin, dis. with regt. Andrew Ruse, dis. with regt. Benjamin Schnackenberg, dis. with regt. Philip Silcher, dis. with regt. C. H. Spellman, dis. with regt. Gotlob Stubbe, dis. with regt. Henrich Thieling, dis. with regt. Henry Weihe, pro. corp., dis. with regt. John Wilson, dis. with regt.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Company A. *Privates*—Benjamin Epperson, must. Oct. 1, '64, dis. with comp. Milo Townsend, must. Oct. 1, '64, dis. with comp. Company B. *Privates*—Walter Doheny, must. Sept. 22, '64, dis. with comp. Patrick Doheny, must. Oct. 1, '64, dis. with comp. Xavier Denoyeau, must. Oct. 1, '64, dis. with comp. Company H. *Private*—Hermon Shellenberger, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Company M. *Sen. First Lieut.*—Christian Didra, must. Feb. 24, '65, dis. with comp. *Jun. Second Lieut.*—Robert V. Heselgrave, must. Feb. 24, '65, dis. with comp. *Sergeant*—Henry Altoper, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. *Musician*—Robert Glaive, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. *Privates*—Phillip Bardon, must. Feb. 18, '65, pro. corp., dis. with comp. Frederick Briard, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis. with comp. Albert Brukmeir, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. George Blake, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. Nov. 10, '65. Clement Dapper, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Casper Dapper, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. in hosp. in '65. Samuel Gabbert, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Charles Hilleman, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp. Henry Luhring, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. in '65—absent sick. Frederick Repert, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. per order Aug. 2, '65. Henry Weigand, must. Feb. '16, '65, pro. corp., dis. with comp. Theodore Weigand, must. Feb. 16, '65, dis. with comp.

First Regiment Mounted Rangers. Company B.—*Sergeant*—W. H. Hazzard, must. Oct. 20, '62, dis. with comp. Nov. 9, '63. Company F. *Corporal*—Simon Moore, must. Nov. 24, '62, dis. with

comp. *Private*—Ole Halverson, must. Nov. 24, '62, dis. with comp. Company K, mustered December 10, 1862. *Corporal*—James Grady, pro. sergt. dis. with comp. *Privates*—Jerry Connors, dis. with comp. Edward Dugan, pro. corp. dis. with comp. Edward Grady, dis. with comp. L. K. Lund, died, Sep. 29, '63 at Fort Abercrombie. D. T. Dennis Haurahan, dis. with comp.

Brackett's Battalion, Cavalry, Company A.—*Corporal*—August Schnell, must. Sept. 18, '61, dis. for disab'y July 16, '63. *Privates*—Frederick Blasing, must. Oct. 12, '61, dis. per order June 28, '62. H. W. Busse, must. Oct. 16, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Oct. 28, '64. Jacob Geib, must. Oct. 10, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with comp. Peter Hansen, must. Oct. 12, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Oct. 28, '64. Daniel McEwen, must. Oct. 12, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with comp. *Recruits*—Julius Blasing, must. Mar. 31, '64, dis. with comp. Henry Feldman, must. Mar. 31, '64, dis. with comp. Ernest Hoffmister, must. Mar. 31, '64, killed Sept. 6, '64 by Indians while on detached service. Theodore Hedrick, must. Mar. 31, '64, dis. with company. Gustave Kuske, must. Mar. 31, '64, dis. with comp. Ludwig Kuske, must. Mar. 7, '64, dis. with comp. John Kuske, must. Mar. 7, '64, dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 29, '65. H. L. Kemper, must. Feb. 26, '64, dis. for disab'y Mar. 15, '65. Fred Sanders, must. Mar. 31, '64, dis. with company. Mathias Young, must. Mar. 29, '64, dis. with comp. Company B. *Recruits*—Christopher Miller, Apr. 1, '64, dis. with comp. John Carter, must. Apr. 29, '64, dis. for disab'y Apr. 12, '65. Charles Carter, must. Apr. 15, '64, dis. with comp. Company C. *Recruit*—C. C. Cheney, must. Mar. 4, '64, dis. per order June 15, 1865.

Second Cavalry, Company H. *Recruits*—Adam Flecker, must. Feb. 22, '64, dis. with comp. George Rude, must. Dec. 5, '63, dis. with comp. Company L. *Private*—John Dugan, must. Jan. 4, '64, dis. with comp. Company M. *Privates*—Ferdinand Meyert, must. Jan. 5, '64, dis. with comp. Wesley Thompson, must. Jan. 5, '64, deserted Oct. 24, '64 at Ft. Ripley, Minn.

Independent Battalion, Cavalry, Company A. *Recruit*—William Popland, must. Sept. 23, '63, dis. per order Mar. 29, '66. Company D. *Recruits*—C. A. Duncan, must. Mar. 2, '64, dis. with comp. William Meisenall, must. Mar. 25, '64, dis. with comp. Company E. *Privates*—Daniel Connolly, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis. with comp. Timothy Mc-

Namara, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis. with comp. James McCaffrey, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis. with comp. James Riley, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis. with comp.

Second Battery, Light Artillery. *Private*—John M. Sisler, must. Feb. 20, '62, re-en. Mar. 22, '64, dis. with battery

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXII.

ORGANIZATION — SETTLERS — CHANGE OF COUNTY SEAT — STATISTICS.

Le Sueur county, one of the first in the Minnesota valley to be claimed by the whites, is situated on the eastern bank of the Minnesota river, bounded on the north by Scott county, east by Rice, and south by Waseca and Blue Earth counties. Its first organization as a county was on March 5, 1853, when, by special act of the Fourth territorial legislature this and several other counties were created.

To provide officers for the county until the first regular election, which was to take place the following fall, Governor Ramsey made the following appointments: Wallace Swan, register of deeds; K. K. Peck, John E. Christy, and Thomas McDonald, commissioners; Tim Beone, sheriff, the embryo village of Le Sueur being made the county seat.

From this date forward the county has enjoyed a steady, healthy growth and now stands among the most prosperous of the state.

In 1852, when the hand of civilization was reached forth to reclaim it from the red savage and wild beasts, a heavy cloak of dense timber covered nearly its entire surface, oak, maple, elm and basswood abounding. Bordering the Minnesota river from one extremity of the county to the other is a range of high bluffs, partially covered with scrub oak, while back and below is a range of prairie varying in width from one half a mile to four miles. In the valley, that portion subject to annual overflow is very productive, in many places having a rich surface soil from one to ten feet in depth. One farmer, Mr. Winegar, of Ottawa, during the spring flood of 1881, had three feet washed from the surface of his bottom lands, and it did not lessen its productiveness. From the bottom lands and banks of the river to the

high bluffs, there extends a strip of less productive land; the surface soil is sandy, and but slightly sprinkled over a peculiarly tinted red sand stone, commonly known as "Kasota" stone, and more fully treated of in another portion of the work. This peculiar deposit extends from Ottawa, which is near the center of the county, from north to south, to the southern boundary.

The wooded portion of the county has a deep, rich loam, which years of cultivation fails to exhaust. The land is undulating, interspersed with numerous creeks, and a large number of clear crystal lakes; there are no extensive marshes.

Originally this vast expanse of territory was thickly covered with heavy timber, but the hand of the early pioneer has left its imprint, and we now find large and well cultivated farms, many of which do not contain a solitary stump, as an index to the earlier history.

Of the numerous lakes so well distributed throughout the county, and all well stocked with fish, Jefferson is the largest. It extends along the boundary line between Cleveland and Washington, in the north-western portion of Elysian township. It is more irregular in shape than any of the larger lakes. Next in size come Tetonka, extending two-thirds across the center of Waterville township. Washington in Washington, German in the northern portion of Elysian, Dora in northern part of Kilkenny, Gorman in eastern Cordova, Scotch in central Cleveland, Clear, in northern Lexington. These lakes cover from 500 to 1,500 acres each, and afford an abundant supply of fresh water.

There are three streams of water affording power for a number of saw and grist-mills. Le Sueur, Cherry and Chankaska, all of which empty into the Minnesota river.

It is needless to enter into a minute account of the early trials of the pioneers since they are similar to those mentioned in other portions of the work. One point is, however, worthy of special mention. In those early day when few stages, no railroads, and very seldom steamboats afforded the settlers opportunity for procuring goods, or leaving their homes to earn money in the distant cities, a new industry was started by the establishment of a market for ginseng, and many of the farmers with their entire families made a business of gathering this root. One man in speaking of it said, "It was a Godsend to some of us, as it brought ready money and enabled me to buy my first stock. I had three children who went into

the woods with me, two looking up the plants and showing them to me, when I chopped them out with my grub hoe and the third child picked them up and shook off the dirt." The price then paid ranged from six to twenty-five cents per pound.

It was not until the 3d of June, 1853, that the county commissioners appointed by the governor held their first meeting, the minutes say "for the purpose of taking into consideration the county's affairs, and appointing a chairman." The meeting was held at the hotel or boarding-house of Peck & Bean, in Le Sueur city. J. E. Christy was appointed chairman, D. C. Smith county surveyor, and John McKee district attorney. The first property of the county was ordered at this meeting, it being a desk for the register of deeds.

At the second meeting, held in July, the first county orders were drawn, being in favor of the commissioners themselves for per diem, to the amount of \$4 each.

At the same meeting a license was granted B. Marion to operate a ferry across the Minnesota river, to pay therefor \$5 per annum. This was the first license granted in the county.

The first assessor of the county was appointed at a meeting held August 10, 1853, J. M. McKee receiving the appointment.

The first election, in the fall of 1853, was held in the open air near K. K. Peck's house, in Le Sueur city; it was the only voting precinct which existed at that time. At this election county commissioners were elected as follows: Thomas McDonough, chairman, Julius A. Turrill and Maurice Wright; George Reisdolph, assessor; Patrick Cantwell, treasurer.

At the first meeting of the newly elected commissioners, January, 1854, the county was subdivided into three election districts; was again subdivided in 1856, and so remained until April, 5, 1858, when the commissioners organized the county into townships.

The first financial report of the county, made January 2, 1854, showed a balance on the wrong side of the sheet: Receipts, \$22; expenses, \$80.25.

The first grand and petit jury was selected April 3, 1854. The first returns of the assessor in the spring of 1854 showed a valuation of \$20,679, and the rate of taxation was fixed at 2½ per cent. It cost the county \$17.50 for the first election returns.

During the spring and summer of 1854 the county commissioners were flooded with petitions

for county roads, and two roads along the Minnesota valley were partially opened.

The first school districts were established in 1854, there being two—Nos. 1 and 2.

Probably the first saw and grist-mill in the county was built by J. W. Babcock in 1852 and 1853. He also established a ferry crossing the Minnesota just above the present site of St. Peter, which, it is claimed, was the first. The oldest inhabitant built the first house near the present site of Kasota village. Reuben Butters, who is now one of the influential citizens of the county, and resides at Kasota, claims that honor.

K. K. Peck was the first postmaster, and the first office was established at Le Sueur city in 1853.

The death of the stranger, Jake —, at Le Sueur in the fall of 1852 was probably the first in the county. Mary Le Sueur Peck was born in Le Sueur city, 1853. Hers was the first birth on record. She was named in honor of the village in which she was born.

On September 26, 1853, the first court convened at Le Sueur, Judge A. G. Chatfield officiating. After swearing in the grand jury, the first indictment found by that body was against one of its own members, Charles Gadwa, charged with selling liquor to the Indians. He gave bonds in the sum of \$500 to appear at the next term of court.

The register of deeds performed his first duties by recording a quit-claim deed from N. Myrick to J. E. Christy, conveying thirteen lots in Le Sueur city for a consideration of \$20. The date of this document is April 14, 1853. Other legal papers had been previously drawn, but this is the first filed.

Nothing of special interest aside from facts already given transpired until the meeting of the county commissioners on April 5, 1858, when the county was organized into townships, as follows: Kasota was the first in order, comprising the territory east of the Minnesota river in township 110, range 26 west. Next in order were Le Sueur, Hillsdale, Young Town, Cleveland, Washington, Elysian, Cordova, Lexington, Ruggles, Lanesburgh, Kilkenny, Waterville, and township 109, range 26 west, Troy. At a meeting of the board of supervisors held the following September the south one-half of Lanesburgh township was set off by itself and called Jackson. At the same meeting the name of Ruggles township was changed to Derrynane. At the January meeting, 1859, Hills-

dale was changed to Tyrone, and Jackson to Montgomery. In 1860 the north one-half of Troy township was added to Kasota. The first meeting of the board of supervisors under the township organization was held at Le Sueur, September 14, 1858.

In the spring of 1858 an attempt was made by the town of Cleveland to have the county seat removed from Le Sueur to that place. A majority of the voters of the county had voted for the removal, but owing to some informality in the call, Judge Chatfield before whom the case was taken, decided adversely to the Cleveland people. Again in September, 1859, a second attempt was made to remove the county seat. This time there were two petitions, one for removal to Cleveland; the other to Lexington. This attempt was also unsuccessful and the Clevelanders felt so indignant that they formed an armed company of about one hundred men, marched to Le Sueur, and secured a few maps, an old desk and a very few of the county papers. The Le Sueur folks had been notified of the approach of their indignant neighbors, and removed and hid the documents and effects of the county in a store which was filled with armed men. The Cleveland party, after finding themselves foiled, took it in good part and retreated to their own town, escorted a portion of the way by a large party of Le Sueur enthusiasts, who gave them the "Rogue's March" in emphatic form, with a tin pan accompaniment. This invasion resulted in Clevelanders having the honor to entertain county officials during one session, which was held in January, 1860, Le Sueur holding the precedence afterward until July, 1875, when Judge Chatfield filed an order for the removal of the seat of government to Cleveland, according to a decision of the supreme court, to which the case had been carried by Redden H. Everetts on behalf of the Cleveland people. At the election held in the fall of 1874, 2,490 votes were cast, a majority being in favor of the removal.

During December of 1876 the county seat was again removed from Cleveland to Le Sueur Centre, where a substantial two story brick court house had previously been erected. This last removal was a compromise between the dissatisfied elements of the county, and located the seat at the geographical center, where it will undoubtedly remain, several thousand dollars having been spent in the erection of a fine brick jail and the court house, mentioned in the Lexington township chap-

ter, which have been purchased by the county.

Some time ago the county disposed of its poor farm to Michael Sheehy, who still takes care of the indigent at the county's expense. The farm is located in Kilkenny.

There are ninety-six school districts in the county, several of which are but joint with other counties. Ninety-four, however, have buildings of their own within the county, and a majority of these are supplied with patent seats and paraphernalia of the latest improvements. As a rule teachers of experience and good qualifications are employed and the Le Sueur county youth are in consequence a progressive, intelligent class. The tax levy for school purposes in 1880 amounted to \$18,333.70. For the number of inhabitants this is a heavy tax, but no complaints are made, and the tax is paid cheerfully. There are two independent districts; No. 1, at Le Sueur, and No. 9, at Waterville, both of which have graded schools. Nearly all of the school buildings are frame structures.

There is a county agricultural society which was organized in 1857 or '58, and fairs were annually held at Cleveland, doing much toward the introduction of improved machinery and fine blooded stock. These fairs were continued at Cleveland until the fall of 1876; since that date they have been held at Le Sueur. The organization is in a prosperous condition and has the reputation of always paying premiums in full. Present officers: F. M. Ireland, president; J. J. Green, secretary; H. C. Smith, treasurer.

The Old Settlers association of Le Sueur county was organized September 20, 1876 with a membership of twenty-seven and the following officers: Rev. E. Sanders, president; J. J. Green, secretary. At present the membership numbers sixty-seven. Annual meetings and a banquet are held the second Tuesday in January at Le Sueur.

There are at the present time five incorporated villages, viz: La Sueur, Waterville, Montgomery, New Prague, and Cordova. Nine surveyed and platted, viz: Kasota, Ottawa, Elysian, Cleveland, Marysburg, East St. Peter, Lexington, Le Sueur Centre and Kilkenny.

Early church and religious matters will be found complete in township chapters. There are thirty-six churches in the county. The Minnesota valley towns were the first visited by missionaries.

Three railroads penetrate the county; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, formerly

the St. Paul & Sioux City, which was built as far as Le Sueur in the fall of 1867, and was the first in the county; the Winona & St. Peter, built in 1873, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis, built through the county in 1877.

There are three weekly newspapers, two at Le Sueur, the Sentinel, established in 1873 by J. J. Green, democratic; the News, republican, established in 1879 by E. P. Huntington and the Standard, published at Montgomery by Joseph Chadderdon, started in 1878. The Standard is independent in politics.

At the general election in 1880, 3,236 votes were polled, and a democratic majority of 550 was the result. The valuation of the county in 1880 was as follows: \$3,323,963; less property exempt, \$339,376. A comparison back eighteen years shows the valuation as follows: 1862, \$529,347; 1870, \$1,139,398; 1875, \$2,851,140. The total tax levied in 1880 was a fraction over twenty-one mills and amounted to \$66.480.61. This rate of tax, however, is above the average, there being an extra large special school tax during that year. The average value per acre of taxable property is placed at \$8.92. Population, 1880, 16,104.

We here acknowledge our indebtedness to Felix A. Borer, the obliging county auditor for much valuable information. We feel bound, however, to congratulate Le Sueur county that it possesses a county auditor whose model set of books and general qualification for the office are of the high order of Mr. Borer's.

CHAPTER LXIII.

LE SUEUR FIRST CLAIMS SCHOOLS CHURCHES BUSINESS BIOGRAPHIES.

The town of Le Sueur, named in honor of the early explorer of that name, is the oldest town in Le Sueur county, and dates its birth in 1852, one year previous to the creation of the county. It is beautifully situated upon a shelving slope on the east bank of the Minnesota river, in the north-western portion of the county; contains three entire sections and the fractional part of ten others. In its early history there were three villages, Le Sueur, Middle Le Sueur and Le Sueur City, also the township of Le Sueur. Owing to a long dispute over the title of the property upon which Le Sueur City now stands, and the destruction of a portion of the town records by fire in 1866,

many facts relating to the early organizations are not to be obtained.

The first claim was made by George W. Thompson in the spring of 1852. Soon after, Henry McLean, armed with a license from the governor to operate among the Indians, and upon Indian territory, and in company with John Christy and John Cathcart, forced Mr. Thompson to vacate. A log house was at once erected, the first in the town. Making the best of the situation, Mr. Thompson took another claim one mile further up the river, where the business portion of the town now lies. The log house which he built that summer still stands, one of the oldest landmarks of the county.

In June of the same year J. M. Farmer, James Kern and Alexander Ray purchased two-thirds of Mr. Thompson's claim, and immediately had it surveyed and laid out into a village (Le Sueur) by George Nichols, of St. Paul. Several log houses were erected during the fall by the above company. During this time Messrs. McLean, Christy and Cathcart had surveyed their claim, also naming the village Le Sueur. Much to their surprise they found that the Farmer party had out-generaled them by having their plat recorded, and thereby stolen their name. They were obliged therefore to adopt a new name, and chose Le Sueur City. An attempt to establish a third village between the others, called Middle Le Sueur, added much to the rivalry for supremacy, and a dispute arose over the title to the property of Le Sueur City, growing out of the forcible seizure by McLean, Christy and Cathcart. The incorporation of Le Sueur and Le Sueur City was delayed until June 10 for the former, and June 17 for the latter, 1858. For nine years thereafter the two villages vied with each other, neither observing any regularity in civil matters. On March 9, 1867, by a special act of the legislature, the two rival villages were incorporated in one borough town, Le Sueur, and officers appointed as follows: J. H. Swan, mayor; K. K. Peck, J. C. Maag and H. C. Smith, councilmen; F. Cadwell, clerk; J. Oliver, treasurer; F. Cadwell, attorney; A. J. Rutan and G. W. Stewart, justices of the peace; L. L. Kulp and J. W. Wilkins, constables. Again in February, 1871, to avoid the necessity of two sets of officials, the township organization was done away with, and the entire territory included in the borough town of Le Sueur.

Of the early settlers thus far introduced, J. M.

Farmer is the only remaining resident. Mr. Thompson returned to St. Anthony two years later, and was accidentally shot in the pineries the following winter. Mr. Christy sold out in 1858, and was killed by the Indians in Nebraska. Mr. McLean also left at an early date. Mr. Cathcart remained until the fall of 1856, having been engaged in mercantile business in company with H. C. Smith during 1855-'6; joined the army and was killed during the war.

The oldest resident pioneers now living are Patrick Cantwell and his brother Henry, who took a claim of 160 acres, building the third house in the town in June, 1852. Early in the spring of 1853 George Risedorph took a claim and built a small house, which he soon enlarged and used as a hotel, doing a paying business for some time. He sold out and moved to Brown's Valley. In the fall of the same year Mr. K. K. Peck arrived and built a hotel in the lower part of the village. He was soon followed by Ira Myrick, who built a third hotel not far from Mr. Peck's. For several years these hotels did a flourishing business, Mr. Peck removed to Faribalt in 1874.

In 1870 Mr. Myrick sold out and moved to Elysian. Among the early settlers who are now prominent business men of the town are W. H. Patton, who came in 1854; Hon. E. R. Smith and Dr. Otis Ayer, in 1856; H. C. Smith and John Maag, in 1855; John Smith in 1857, more extended mention of whom will be found in the biographical sketches.

The first postmaster of Le Sueur City was K. K. Peck, appointed in 1853; of Le Sueur was Wallace Swan, appointed in 1854.

The first school of which there is any record was taught by Silas Myrick in the winter of 1857, a small frame school-house having been built in the fall. In 1858 Miss Mattie Pearson took the school and taught for one year, having an attendance of from eighteen to twenty-two scholars. This building answered for educational purposes for some years. Soon after the consolidation in 1871 a move was made to erect a new building, and in 1872 the large, handsome two-story brick school-house, of which Le Sueur is justly proud, was built. The school is divided into four grades, the primary, intermediate, grammar and high. Average attendance, 269. Prof. C. M. Green assumed charge September, 1881. Six assistants are under his charge.

The organization of religious societies was reg

lected for many years, even after Le Sueur had become quite a town. From 1855 to 1858 sermons were preached by Rev. C. C. Kidder, in charge of the Red Wing district of the Methodist church; also by Benedictine fathers of the Catholic missions. The Methodists organized the first society in 1856, with C. C. Kidder as mission pastor. There are now thirty-six members. In conjunction with the German Methodists a handsome frame church was erected and is jointly occupied by both societies.

In 1858 the First Baptist church of Le Sueur was organized by Rev. E. C. Sanders. A small frame structure was immediately built, but was soon after destroyed by wind, and in 1859 a new and more substantial church was erected. Mr. Sanders acted as pastor most of the time from the organization up to 1879, since which there has been no local pastor.

St. Anne Catholic church was organized by Father Venn in 1862, with twenty-six families. A small brick structure was built during the same year, and services have been held regularly ever since. Father Venn officiated until 1870; he was followed by Fathers Kennedy and Stecher. In April, 1880, Father Wurst was appointed local pastor and through his exertions the church has been enlarged and a parsonage purchased. There are now thirty-five families connected with the church. There is a flourishing Sunday school. The church property is valued at \$10,000.

The German Methodist society was organized in 1861 under the supervision of Rev. J. Speckman with four families. A parsonage was purchased and an addition built to the house, which answered the purpose of a church until 1863, when with the American Methodists a commodious edifice was erected. Rev. Adolph Dulitz is now pastor, and has under his charge 125 families.

The First Presbyterian church of Le Sueur was organized in February, 1866, with twenty-one families. Rev. Rockwood McQuesten took the pastorate and acted until 1872. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Campbell, who is still pastor. In 1870 a substantial brick house was erected for worship. There are at present ninety-one communicants.

The German Evangelical congregation was organized in 1867 by Rev. George Fachtmann, with twelve families. He remained pastor for three years, the last year building a good frame church. In 1870 he was succeeded by Rev. G. M. Eyrich,

who is still pastor, having thirty-four families under his charge.

In 1666 the Episcopalians organized a church society and put up a frame building. Rev. S. K. Miller is rector. Thirty families attend.

One of the earliest religious incidents of the town and county is often spoken of by the old settlers. In the fall of 1852 a laborer who had come from the South was taken sick and after careful nursing by companions, passed quietly away. After taking his body to the grave even those rough frontiersmen laid it carefully down, and with sad faces called upon Patrick Cantwell to say a few words in honor of the dead, there being no clergyman in the country. The sermon that he preached is a model: "Friends, Jake came among us a stranger. He reached to us an ever helping hand, and with a kind, generous heart ever had a pleasant word for all. May we, when the trumpet sounds, be as well prepared to go as he. And now Jake, we bury you with all your faults, and will only remember your noble deeds." Thus was the first funeral of Le Sueur conducted.

His remains with several others were interred in lower town, but were subsequently removed to the Hill cemetery, which was established in 1854. This burial place served all purposes until 1869 when the Catholic society organized one of their own.

Le Sueur was the county seat from March 5, 1853 to July 30, 1875, except for a short time in 1860, when it was forcibly removed to Cleveland, and owing to its situation in one corner of the county, other towns became dissatisfied and in January, 1860, bloodshed was threatened, one town going so far as to send upwards of 100 armed men to forcibly remove the records and offices.

The first birth was that of Mary Le Sueur Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Peck, born in 1853.

The organization of the Le Sueur Christian Temperance Union which occurred in the fall of 1879, was the direct result of a series of temperance lectures, led by Dr. Tracy. An executive board of nine members, selected from the leading ladies and gentlemen of the town, rented two rooms, one a reading room and the other a restaurant. Various musical and dramatic entertainments were given, netting over \$600 to the society which amount was invested in furniture and literature. In June of 1881 the rooms were given up.

since which date the regular Monday meetings, when held, have been in one of the town halls. At its organization there were over 200 members. For the past three years the society has made temperance a political issue, succeeding in 1881 in electing one councilman.

There are seven secret organizations. Masonic, Union Lodge No. 45, A. P. and A. M., was granted a dispensation in April, 1863, and in October, 1864 a charter was granted. Officers: Robert Travis, W. M.; George W. Taylor, secretary; E. R. Smith, treasurer.

A dispensation was granted to the Royal Arch Masons, in May, 1881, there being twelve charter members. The officers were: F. Caldwell, H. P.; J. Kinsey, secretary, and E. R. Smith, treasurer.

The Equitable Aid Union was organized August 23, 1881, with twenty-four charter members. Officers elected: Robert Brown, president; D. W. Edwards, secretary, and J. M. Farmer, treasurer.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen organized October 11, 1877, with fifteen charter members. Officers in 1881 were; C. L. Richardson, M. W.; John Taylor, recorder; D. Baker, financier.

The I. O. O. F. was organized March 23, 1880, with five charter members. The officers in 1881 were: Robert Brown, N. G.; C. H. Kinsley, secretary, and E. Hunsaker, treasurer.

A charter was issued the Good Templers order, January 7, 1875, there being thirty-one members. Officers for 1881 were: W. H. Bangs, W. C. T.; S. Brown, recording secretary, and E. Goodwin, treasurer.

A charter was issued to the Knights of Pythias February 27, 1875, with twelve charter members. Officers in 1881 were: L. L. Kulp, C. C.; C. C. Burdick, K. of R. and S.; S. J. Hewson, M. of F.

The various societies have united in furnishing a large and convenient hall, which is used jointly.

There are two good weekly newspapers. The LeSueur Sentinel, started April 10, 1873, by Hon. J. J. Green, is an eight column quarto, issued every Thursday; democratic, and the official paper of the county. While it is the democratic organ, it is, strictly speaking, a local paper, and has done much towards the development of the county.

The LeSueur News started in May, 1879, is the republican organ of the county. It is a seven column quarto, and is owned and edited by Mr. E. P. Huntington. It has a large and growing circulation.

As a commercial town, Le Sueur is not far in the rear of the leading villages of the Minnesota valley. Four general stores, all doing a good business. H. C. Smith, the pioneer, started over twenty-five years ago; increasing his stock and room as the growth of trade demanded; he now occupies a large brick store at the corner of Main and Ferry streets, carries a large stock of groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, crockery and dry goods; also handles sewing machines.

The double store of W. H. Patten & Co., was established in 1862 by Patten and Taylor. Soon after Mr. Taylor retired and Mr. Patten continued business alone until 1877 when he gave a one-third interest to his son, W. A., and sold a second one-third to G. W. Taylor. The firm name has since been W. H. Patten & Co. The firm handles all kinds of general merchandise, also large quantities of wood and pork. They have nine employees.

Mrs. L. A. Dane opened a general store in 1873. She carries a complete stock of merchandise and gives employment to three people. The fourth general store was opened in 1877 by Funk Brothers. J. P. Funk is manager and has built up a large business.

Le Sueur has two banks. The first was established in 1869 by George D. Snow. The following year M. Doran purchased an interest. Several changes were subsequently made. In 1878 E. R. Smith purchased an interest. A general banking, collection and loan business is done. They are agents for three steamship lines. The Le Sueur county bank was established in 1875 by L. Quackebush, who is still proprietor.

Two hardware stores carry everything in their line of business. The first was started in 1855 by Charles Sheffler in a small frame store. In 1877 C. H. Ginthner bought him out and has since continued the business; now occupies a large store and warehouse. He employs four assistants. In 1868 W. H. Tomlinson started a hardware store which has grown from a small business with such rapidity that it now takes five men and a store room 150 feet in depth to conduct it.

There are three millinery shops. Mrs. E. S. Brown started in 1874. Miss M. A. Salisbury in 1881 and Daniel Bennett established in 1868. Mr. Bennett also does a large dry goods business.

A drug store was opened by H. Meckstroth & Son in 1865. In the spring of 1881 Geltech and

Rethvill succeeded the old firm, adding ready mixed paints to their stock.

Pierce Brothers succeeded Dr. Swaine in the drug business. They also handle musical goods. They occupy a large brick corner store.

The furniture business was established in 1871 by Elshoff & Company. They manufacture a portion of their goods, giving employment to five men. In 1881 a second furniture store was opened by W. Weaver. He carries a large stock and does some manufacturing.

There are three livery stables: S. Hewson started in 1880, E. Rutan in 1879 and the Higgins House stable in 1881.

Two jewelry stores are run by W. C. Ralls, started in 1872, and Adolph Bernard, opened in 1875.

L. E. Olmstead started an exclusive grocery store in the spring of 1881. J. P. Woods, grocer, started in 1876, and A. St. John, groceries, teas and coffees in 1880.

The harness and trunk business is represented by two firms; Upheber & Baker, successors to Paul Huber, established in 1865. Ten years later a harness shop was opened by J. A. Cosgrove.

Two firms deal in agricultural machinery. C. N. Cosgrove, started in 1875, does a large business, also handles a large amount of stock. In 1879 T. H. Doescher opened an agricultural implement agency. He also handles sewing machines. There is one exclusive clothing house, opened in 1881 by J. E. Ofstie, of Minneapolis.

Six saloons are run by the following: H. Schiffer, started in 1877; H. Siemering in 1877; Paul Huber, 1878; John Ahlf, 1879; Frank Erlhoff, 1878; H. Krenke in 1878. There are four wagon shops and six blacksmiths. Two meat markets, John Maag and Boettcher & Wright. One paint shop, by Johnson & Chadwick. A. G. Blaser is a merchant tailor; also F. Baumann. Two good hotels do a large business, the Higgins House, kept by Cochrane Brothers, a three-story brick, and the McColaugh House, a two-story brick with mansard roof, is conducted by William McColaugh.

An exclusive boot and shoe house was established by Henry Stiebeling in 1879. Books and stationery, L. B. Davis, established in 1868. M. B. Morton & Company opened a hard and pine wood lumber yard in 1876.

A 45,000 bushel elevator was built by W. H.

Patten & Co. in 1879. In 1875 Doran & Smith built a 28,000 bushel elevator.

The Le Sueur roller mill, owned by Doran & Smith, was remodeled and enlarged in 1881. It now has a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day, giving work to eight men. It is run by an eighty horse-power engine. W. H. Stewart operates a one run of stone custom mill and carding-mill combined, built in 1875. A cooper shop, operated by Doran & Smith, employs eight men, who turn out 125 barrels per day. Two brick yards each make about one-half million brick annually, operated by Henry Kruse and H. Dehling. A commission house was opened in 1876 by J. Taylor & Co.

The professions are represented by four physicians and five attorneys. E. J. Ayer, M. D., began practice in 1854; C. J. Spratt in 1870; Geo. D. Swain, 1875, and Dr. Vosterling in 1861 or '2, and D. W. Edwards, dentist, has practiced four years. The attorneys are A. W. Bangs, C. F. Caldwell, W. Bright, Thomas Hessian and O. S. Parker.

There are three public halls, six church edifices, one school-house, a depot and freight-house, built by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, which passes through the place, receiving a large passenger and freight business. A substantial iron bridge, which cost \$22,000, crosses the Minnesota river. It was built entirely by Le Sueur.

John Ahlf, a native of Germany, was born in 1848. On coming to America he landed first in New York, then went to Le Sueur, where for five years he worked on a railroad. He is now engaged in the liquor trade in Le Sueur. Miss Emma Welter became his wife in 1879. They are the parents of one son, John.

Peter Arbes is a German, born in 1850. When seventeen years of age he came to America; for two years he engaged in farming at New Ulm, Minnesota, then was employed in various pursuits for several years; was in a brewery three years, manufactured soda-water three seasons, and in 1877 came to Le Sueur. He now gives his attention to brewing beer. His marriage with Miss Seifert took place in 1875. Joe and Charlie are their children.

Otis Ayer, M. D., was born in Hampton, Stafford, now Belknap county, New Hampshire, June 19, 1817. He resided on a farm with his parents until 1835, receiving in the meantime a liberal

academic education. After having read medicine with Dr. J. A. Danna at New Hampton for some time, he attended Dartmouth College, graduating in 1841. In March, 1842, he graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia; removed to New London in 1853, after having enjoyed eleven years of successful practice in his native town. Three years later he came to Le Sueur, where he has since practiced his profession with marked success. During the terrible scenes of the Sioux massacre in 1862 Dr. Ayer, with gun in one hand and surgical instruments in the other, went from place to place attending the sick and wounded. He was the first vice-president of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and in 1877 became its president; is now president of the Minnesota Valley Medical Society. He is surgeon for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company. In 1863 was surgeon of the Second Minnesota infantry, and ten years was examining surgeon for pensions. He is now president of the Le Sueur board of health and Old Settlers' Association. June 27, 1845, Miss N. V. Smith became the wife of Dr. Ayer, but died June 1, 1873, at Le Sueur.

David Baker was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 22, 1852. He moved with his family to New Ulm, Minnesota in 1860, and lived on a farm about two and one-half miles from the town. At the Indian outbreak in 1862 they went to St. Paul. After the excitement had somewhat subsided the family returned to their farm. David assisted his father until 1870, then learned the trade of harness making in New Ulm. In 1872 he was sworn into a militia company, known as the Governor's Guards. Mr. Baker settled in Le Sueur in 1876 and entered into a partnership with E. Upheber, where he still pursues his trade. Was elected as representative from Le Sueur county in 1880.

Daniel Bannatyne, a native of Scotland, was born in 1836. He served four and one-half years in the dry goods trade. He then went to Glasgow and clerked one and one-half years, thence to North England, remaining as a clerk three or four years. Came to America in 1858 and clerked in New York city until 1863. Enlisted in Company M, 16th N. Y. cavalry, as quartermaster sergeant; was discharged in 1865. He continued in the capacity of clerk in some of the wholesale firms of that city until 1869, then came to Le Sueur, started a small business and now has one of the finest stocks of fancy dry goods west of St. Paul. In 1881 he was

elected one of the city council. His wife was Miss Elizabeth K. Williams, of New York, married in 1869.

F. Baumann, tailor, was born in 1843 and is a native of Germany. In 1868 came to America and proceeded westward to Le Sueur. For about one year he engaged in different pursuits, then established a tailor shop; he learned that business in his native land, and still pursues his chosen trade successfully. His wife was Miss Augusta Demm. They are the parents of four living children.

Frank Barnard, contractor and builder, and dealer in lumber, was born May 11, 1848, on Prince Edward's Island, and graduated from the Normal school of his native place. He removed to Boston where he worked two years as contractor and builder. Coming to Mankato, Minnesota, in 1871, he made that town his home six years, then settled in Le Sueur in 1877. Mr. Barnard is here interested in a lumber yard, also continues his business as contractor and builder.

Elisha A. Bigelow, proprietor of the Higgins House, was born in Clinton county, New York, in 1824. He engaged in the manufacture of lumber two years, then sold out and was employed as book-keeper in a glass manufactory two years, and afterward one year in Boston; subsequently he worked fifteen years as traveling agent. During the late war he located in Chicago and clerked for a boot and shoe house; afterward manufactured until 1871 when he suffered from the great Chicago conflagration. In 1872 came to Farmington, Minnesota, and was manager of a hotel there for three years, and in Minneapolis until 1879. Came to Le Sueur at that time and became proprietor of the Higgins House. In 1856 he married Caroline A. Henderson.

E. Blaser, a native of Germany, was born February 28, 1853. Learned the tailor's trade in his native country, and when twenty years old came to America. He remained six months at Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota, following his trade. Since becoming a resident of Le Sueur he has continued in the pursuit of his vocation. Miss Emma Demm became his wife in 1878. They have one child living: Lydia.

Rev. Henry Boettcher was born January 1, 1834, in Brunswick, Germany. At the age of eleven years he came to America with his parents. Spent ten years in Missouri, and settled in Le Sueur in 1855, where for five years he gave atten-

tion to general merchandizing. In 1861 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Boettcher has been located in Rochester, Red Wing, Salem, Washington circuit, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and is now presiding elder of the Mankato district at Le Sueur. His mother, aged seventy-seven years, and his father, aged eighty, are living with him, and have long since celebrated their golden wedding.

Mrs. Julia M. Brown was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1836. She was educated at Kalamazoo Theological College, and taught school in Kalamazoo county six years, also one year in Wisconsin. In 1859 she was united in marriage with J. W. Brown and settled in Wright county, Minnesota, where they farmed ten years. In 1868 came to Le Sueur and purchased 500 acres of land in the county. Mr. Brown has been largely identified with the milling interests of the county. Mrs. Brown is actively interested in temperance work. Of their seven children six are living.

August Budke is a native of Ohio, born in 1852. He came to Le Sueur when fourteen years old and after completing his education learned the tin-smiths' trade. He worked at the trade eight years then was employed as a clerk two years. Subsequently embarked in general merchandising and has since continued, doing a good business. Married in 1874 to Miss Klauke who has borne him two children; only one is living.

P. Cantwell, a native of Ireland, was born in 1825. After learning the trades of carpenter and wheelwright, he worked in that business eight years. Came to America in 1848 locating first in Pennsylvania. He worked as a mechanic two years and in 1852 came to Le Sueur, there being at that time only one small shanty. Taking a claim of 160 acres he farmed the first year. He and his brother then worked a whip-saw, and by means of this slow process obtained suitable material to erect a few buildings which they did. In 1864 he resumed his trade, at which he is still engaged. Married in 1864 to Miss Doherty who has borne him seven children.

John M. Cochrane, attorney-at-law, was born March 28, 1859 in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. When ten years of age he came to Minneapolis and began attending school; three months later he entered the University of Minnesota and studied law during his five years' course. He also attended the Curtiss Business College from which he graduated; then entered the Ann Arbor

law school; graduated from a two years' course in 1881 and was admitted to the bar. Came to Le Sueur and was admitted to the practice of his profession in Minnesota on the 26th of May, 1881.

Hugh Cochrane was born in Chautauqua county, New York in 1835. He lived on the farm until seventeen years of age; in 1852 moved to Wisconsin, resided in that state one year, then located in Wabasha county, Minnesota, and in 1869 settled in Le Sueur. He is now dealing in agricultural implements, etc., with C. M. Cosgrove.

C. M. Cosgrove was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York. In 1870 he came to Minnesota and settled in Wabasha county; two years later he came to Le Sueur where he engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He is now in company with H. Cochrane, dealing in agricultural machinery. In 1872 he married Miss Elizabeth Bradley. They have two children.

Henry J. Dane was born February 25, 1834 at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, and when two years old removed to Amherst. There he lived until twelve years of age, then went Groton Massachusetts. He afterwards resided in Boston; came to Minnesota in 1855. Located first in Nicollet county, but remained only a short time and came to Le Sueur the same year. In 1866 he embarked in general merchandising and is now at the head of the house.

J. E. Derby is a native of Jackson county, Missouri, born in 1848. After receiving a common school education he was newsboy on a railroad one year; then went westward and for three years followed the life of a herdsman. After farming in Ohio he engaged in the barbers' trade in Illinois, which he has since continued in different places, locating in Le Sueur in 1872. Here he has since followed his trade except one year spent in New Ulm. Miss Emily C. Diener became his wife in 1876.

Erastus H. Derby was born in 1810 in Massachusetts. Moved to Onedia county, New York, when two years old and was there educated in the Waterville academy. He learned the tailor's trade which he followed a number of years in different states. In 1836 went to Illinois and engaged six years in traffic with the Indians, and served six years as deputy sheriff, moved to Missouri and served as sheriff two years, then built a saw-mill which he ran until 1853; then worked at carpentering in Chicago two years. December 13, 1861 he enlisted in Company B, 68th Ohio infantry, serving

until May, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. Subsequently he re-enlisted in the veteran reserve corps and was discharged in 1865. Came to Le Sueur in 1872 and has since resided here. Married Miss R. B. Knowlton. She has borne him fourteen children: seven are living.

August R. Doescher was born December 6, 1841, in Hanover, Germany. He received the rudiments of his education in the schools of that country, and at the age of eighteen immigrated with his parents to Le Sueur. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the 10th Minnesota; participated in the battles of Nashville and Tupelo; was finally discharged on account of protracted illness. Immediately following the Indian outbreak of 1862 he with others went to New Ulm to the relief of those in danger. While at a well to water his team the Indians fired volley after volley into the well-house, but he escaped unhurt.

J. L. Drake, a native of New York, was born in 1823. When fourteen years of age he moved to Ashland county, Ohio, with his parents. There he completed his education and learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked until 1854. Came to Le Sueur at that time and made a claim of 160 acres of land and built a log house, which still stands in good condition. Mr. Drake now owns 380 acres in this county. Married in Ohio, in 1850, Miss Helen Swan. Three children have been born to them; Mary and Erba are the living.

Reverend Adolph Dulitz, a native of Germany, was born in 1838. He enlisted in 1857 as a private in King William's body guard, serving three years. His time was then spent in farming until 1864, when he came to America. After a brief time in St. Louis he went to Illinois, remained until 1865, then moved to Iowa. Purchased 100 acres of land, which he sold four years later and bought another farm of the same size. In 1873 he began preaching in Iowa. Two years later located in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, as pastor of the German Methodist church. In 1876 he moved to Nicollet county, remained two years, also two years in Mankato. Located in Le Sueur in 1880, and has since been pastor of the German Methodist church of this place. Miss Catherine Bachhaus became his wife in 1867. Four of their five children are living.

David W. Edwards was born near Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wisconsin, February 1, 1849. In 1858 he removed with his parents to Waterloo, Iowa. In 1866 they returned to Columbia county,

Wisconsin; he remained with his parents until nearly twenty-two years old, then started out for himself. He succeeded in learning telegraphy, and while taking a course in a commercial college used the knowledge as a means of earning the necessary funds to pursue the study of dentistry. In May, 1878, he located in Le Sueur and opened an office for the practice of his profession. October 21, 1875, he married Miss Mattie James, a teacher in the schools of Columbia county, Wisconsin. They are the parents of two little girls.

William E. Elshoff was born in Germany in 1834. When only five years of age he came to America and settled in Ohio, where he learned cabinet-making and pursued the trade twelve years. He came to Le Sueur in 1865; for three years engaged as a carpenter, then commenced the manufacture of furniture, forming a partnership with Charles Steinigeweg, which still exists. This firm is one of the most enterprising in the town, and carries a large stock of goods. Mr. Elshoff married in 1872 Miss Stieding, who died in 1877.

Frank Erlhoff, a native of Germany, was born in 1840. Came to America in 1866 and worked in a bakery in Chicago until 1873. Came to Le Sueur and started a bakery. In 1878 he engaged in the saloon and restaurant business, and is also running the only bakery in town. Married in 1869 Miss Shobach. Three children have been born to them; all are living.

W. D. Evans was born in New York in 1853. Removed when young with his parents to Pennsylvania and engaged in farming, also worked in a saw-mill. There he learned the engineer's trade, and for three years worked in the oil regions. He was afterward engineer in a saw-mill in Illinois a few months, and in 1876 came to Le Sueur county. For three years he ran engines in different parts of the county, and in 1879 accepted the position of engineer in the Le Sueur City mills. Miss Clara E. Parker became his wife in 1880.

Reverend G. M. Eyrich, a native of Germany, was born in 1850. Attended common school four years; afterward graduated from Pasel College, and one year later from Steeden College. In 1871 he immigrated to St. Louis and entered the Concordia College, where he graduated; went to St. Paul and was ordained in 1873 by Rev. L. Van Rague. He had charge of the German Lutheran church at St. Peter for nine months; was then stationed in Olmsted county nearly six years, and in 1879 came to Le Sueur, is now pastor of the

German Lutheran church at this place. His wife was Miss Ernestine Vogel, married in 1873. They have three living children.

John M. Farmer is a native of Virginia, born in 1819. When nine years old he moved to Ohio and there received his education; learned the carpenter's trade in Cleveland. In 1837 he went to Iowa; worked at his trade some time, afterward spent three years South. He resided in Burlington, Iowa, two years, in Galena, Illinois, three years, and in 1849 went to California; worked at mining nearly two years, then returned to Iowa, and in 1851 first visited St. Paul. In June of the next year he with two or three others came to what is now Le Sueur, purchased the town site, laid it out, and had it surveyed. Returning to St. Paul he remained until 1855; was engaged in grocery business; he served there as deputy sheriff. Came to Le Sueur again in 1855; he followed steamboating a number of years. Was appointed on the gunboat service as ensign in 1863; served until the close of the war. In January, 1874, he was appointed postmaster of Le Sueur, and has since held the position; has also been justice of the peace eight years.

A. S. Ford, a native of Norway, was born in 1855. Came to America in 1875, to Dodge county, Minnesota. The first summer he engaged in farming, and the next season went to Austin; worked in a railroad shop five months. He learned the engineer's trade in a cotton mill in his native country, and has since worked at that business in different places. He worked in an elevator and lumber yard in Brownsdale two years, and in 1878 settled in Le Sueur, and has since had charge of the engine for Patten & Company.

John P. Funk, of the firm of Funk Brothers, was born in Illinois in 1856. While young he came with his parents to Minnesota, and for a short time attended school in St. Paul, then entered the German Wallace College of Ohio, remained three years and graduated with honor. He then came to Le Sueur and engaged in the boot and shoe business with his brother, who is now in business in St. Paul. Gradually Mr. Funk has added other goods, until now he has a fine stock of general merchandise. His wife was Miss Kate Heinlein, married in 1879. They have one child living.

Charles H. Ginthner, born in 1849, is a native of Germany. He came to America with his parents when quite young, and with them settled in Wa-

basha county, Minnesota, in 1855. Until sixteen years of age he lived on the farm and attended school, then learned the tinsmith's trade, which he followed three years. Removed to Chicago and pursued his trade three years, also four years at Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1876 he came to Le Sueur; after working as tinsmith two years he established his present hardware business. He married in 1873 Miss Dunn. Mr. Ginthner is a member of the council.

James J. Green was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1830 and with his father's family moved to Ohio in 1836; finally located near Springfield where he served an apprenticeship in the printing business, and where for a time he was part owner and editor of a newspaper. He married Miss Minerva Whitridge in September, 1853. Removed to Kankakee, Illinois, in April, 1856 and became joint editor and owner of the Kankakee Democrat. August of that year he moved to Minnesota; the fall and winter were spent in St. Anthony and in the spring of 1857, after the bill for the removal of the territorial capital from St. Paul to St. Peter had passed, he removed to the supposed new seat of government. In August of that year he issued the first number of the Traverse des Sioux Reporter which after a brief existence of six weeks, was swept into oblivion by the sudden financial crash. In June, 1858, Mr. Green, nothing daunted, by the absence of circulating medium, launched upon the sea of journalism again with the Minnesota Statesman, which he continued to publish weekly at St. Peter until the close of 1862. Enlisted in Col. McPhail's regiment of Minnesota mounted rangers in the capacity of quartermaster sergeant. His paper was revived on his return, and its publication continued at St. Peter until April, 1865, when it was removed to Le Sueur and there destroyed by fire. Mr. Green removed to Winona where he bought one-half interest in the Winona Weekly Democrat. In May, 1869, he became editor of the St. Cloud Times, which relation was continued until the latter part of September, 1870. He then moved to Minneapolis and took editorial charge of the St. Anthony Falls Democrat, continuing in that position until January 1, 1873. In April, 1873, Mr. Green started the Le Sueur Sentinel and has continued its publication regularly since, having meanwhile made it one of the most successful and influential weeklies in the state. Mr. Green has been identified with the history of Minne-

sota since his entry into it, in 1856, not alone as the editor of newspapers but has held several responsible public positions. He was elected clerk of the district court of Nicollet county in October 1857, for a term of four years; was appointed postmaster at St. Peter in 1859, and held the office until the new administration of President Lincoln came into power; was chosen one of the democratic delegates to the national convention in New York city in 1868; was twice elected a member of the board of education of St. Anthony and East Minneapolis; was a member of the joint committee, which united the cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony; is now mayor of the town of Le Sueur.

Thomas Hessian, county attorney, was born in Rockland, Maine, in 1852. Came with his father's family in 1866, to Le Sueur, where for two and one-half years he clerked in a store, after which he embarked in the grocery and confectionery trade. During his spare time he studied law; subsequently he read with Mr. Cadswell for some time and in September, 1877, was admitted to the bar of Minnesota. For one year he was associated with a partner but since 1878 has practiced alone. He was elected county attorney in 1880. October 25, 1877 he married Miss Agnes Barrett. They have three children.

Samuel J. Hewson was born September 28, 1857 in Detroit, Michigan. He attended school until thirteen years of age, then was employed as time keeper of two hundred and twenty-five men, for two years. He afterwards learned the trade of working in tin and sheet iron and followed it until 1879. After working as assistant foreman in a tobacco factory two years he came to Le Sueur in the fall of 1880 and engaged in the livery business.

Ed. P. Huntington was born March 14, 1855, at Hudson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin. In his native place and New Richmond he was educated, then served an apprenticeship of two years in New Richmond as a practical printer. Subsequently he worked in various offices and with a classmate started the "North Wisconsin News," at Clear Lake, Wisconsin. This paper was conducted creditably for two years when Mr. Huntington sold his interest to his partner. In May, 1879 he located in Le Sueur, and established the "Le Sueur County News," of which he is still editor and proprietor.

John Kreger, born in 1837, is a native of Pennsylvania. Until twenty-five years of age he as-

sisted his parents on their farm. Previous to coming to Le Sueur in 1864 he for five years worked in the pineries. Making Le Sueur his home he engaged in teaming for the government from St. Paul to Fort Ridgely; subsequently he gave his attention to farming, and has since been engaged in various pursuits, among which hotel keeping has been the principal one. He was manager of the Key Stone House four years; also four years in the Higgins House; he now keeps a private boarding-house. Married in 1863, Miss Sarah A. Kulp. Of the three children born to them only one is living.

Henry Kruse is a native of Ohio, born in 1836. Until twenty years of age he lived on the farm with his parents; afterward spent two years in brick making. Came to Le Sueur in 1861 and after engaging two years in farming he began the manufacture of brick, which he still continues. Married in 1856, Miss Elizabeth Redwill. They are the parents of eight children.

John C. Maag is a native of Switzerland, born April 25, 1811. He learned the butcher's trade, which he followed in his native country, also in different parts of Europe, until 1838. Returned home and remained until 1847, then came to America and bought a farm in Ohio, which he ran four years, then moved into the city of Toledo where he engaged in the meat trade until 1855; during that year he came to Le Sueur. Making a claim of eighty acres he farmed until his enlistment, which was in Company H, Fourth Minnesota. For ten months he served as bugler of the regiment, under Colonel Baxter; had a sunstroke, was also wounded, and was honorably discharged from a hospital in Missouri. Returned to Le Sueur and again embarked in the meat trade; continued with a thriving business until 1880 when he retired. Mr. Maag has spent considerable time in travel through Europe, Asia and America. Christina A. Maag, of Switzerland, became his wife in 1839. Eight children have been born to them: John E., Augusta M., Eliza J. and Odelia P. are the living.

George Noyes was born July 30, 1813, in England. After learning the shoemaker's trade he worked at it until 1852, then went to Canada where he continued his trade three years. Located in Le Sueur county in 1855 and made a claim of eighty acres which was jumped during the Indian scare. He came to Le Sueur city in 1862, where he has since pursued his trade with the exception of five years spent in Canada. Married in

1843, Miss Cushen. They have one son living, John E.

Herman Olde, a native of Germany, was born July 4, 1855. While a mere child he came to America with his parents, they settling in Wisconsin. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and when seventeen years of age went to Milwaukee to attend college. During the war he joined the militia as drum major of the First Wisconsin; after returning he worked at his trade one year in Boston. From there he migrated to St. Paul, thence to Le Sueur, and has since had charge of Mr. Scheffer's saloon. December 25, 1880, he married Miss Fine.

Hon. William H. Patten was born June 20, 1826, in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and at the age of eight years moved to Middlesex county, Upper Canada. When sixteen years old he commenced a seafaring life; subsequently became an Indian trader and was so successful as to become the owner, with his brother, of a three-mast barque; on its second voyage it was wrecked and Mr. Patten was thereby made penniless. For some time he was captain of a steamer in the Montreal trade, and in 1854 settled in Le Sueur, where he took a claim. During the Indian outbreak of 1862 Mr. Patten went to New Ulm and there joined a relief party and participated in the defense of the town. In 1863 he began trade in Le Sueur; he is of the well-known firm of Patten, Taylor & Co. In 1861 he was appointed internal revenue assessor, and held the office nine years; was elected to the legislature in 1864 and served one term. He has since devoted his entire time to his large and growing business.

W. S. Pierce, of the firm of Pierce Brothers, druggists, was born in Maine in 1849. Came West in 1863 and located at Hudson, Wisconsin, and one year later moved to New Richmond. At the latter place he with his father and brother engaged in farming and milling until 1873. In 1874 he established a drug store at New Richmond and after one year his brother, S. H. Pierce, became a partner. After two years the firm removed to Le Sueur where they have since been located and have built up a fine business.

George Plowman was born in Ontario in 1839; he learned the blacksmith trade and for three years followed it. In 1858 he came to Le Sueur, and until his enlistment in 1861 pursued his trade. He joined Company K, Second Minnesota, serving one year; then on account of sickness was dis-

charged. In 1862 he joined the 10th Minnesota; he also took a very active part in the defense of New Ulm and was commissioned second lieutenant of the Fourth Minnesota, afterward promoted to first lieutenant. Was honorably discharged in 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky. Returning to Le Sueur he resumed his chosen trade. He married Miss Taylor in 1867 and is the parent of one son, George T.

Livingstone Quackenbush was born October 11, 1840, in Rensselaer county, New York, where he received a common school education. In 1869 he came west and settled in Le Sueur where he embarked in the hardware trade and in 1875 started the Le Sueur County bank, of which he is now president. In 1878 he became a candidate for senator. Since then he has declined placing his name on any ticket, preferring to give his undivided attention to his personal business interests. During the war Mr. Quackenbush was drafted but rejected on account of physical disability.

W. C. Ralls was born in Illinois, in 1835. At the age of fifteen years he began learning the jeweler's trade in St. Louis, and in 1858 moved to Rushville, Illinois; followed his trade until 1861. In August of that year he joined Company C, 33d Illinois infantry, and participated in many important conflicts: was wounded at the battle of Jackson, Tennessee, in which he lost the use of one eye and was shortly after wounded in a railroad collision; served until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at New Orleans. In 1872 he became a resident of Le Sueur and is now having a good trade in the jewelry business. His wife was Miss Elizabeth King, married in 1877.

Mrs. Alice Robertson, widow of the late John Robertson, was born in 1835, and is a native of Lower Canada. Until the age of eighteen years she attended school, and in 1858 was united in marriage with Mr. Robertson. For twenty-two years they engaged in farming, then sold their farm and came to Minnesota. In 1877 they purchased another but soon after Mrs. Robertson was left a widow with five children. She is now keeping a restaurant with a general assortment of confectionery, cigars, etc.

E. P. Rutan was born May 31, 1850, in Williams county, Ohio, but when four years old his parents moved to Indiana and remained one year. Coming to Minnesota they lived in Tyrone township six months, then spent one year on a farm in Lexington township. He was subsequently em-

played on the Sioux City railroad for three years, after which he gave his attention to photography for the space of five years. In 1880 he began the livery business in which he is very successful. In 1872 Miss Putnam became the wife of Mr. Rutan. She has borne him four children: Lula, William B., and Rena are the living.

Herman Schiffer, a native of Germany, was born December 13, 1848. He learned the tailors' trade in his native land and worked at it eight years previous to coming to America in 1870. He settled first in Henderson, Minnesota, but remained only six months; afterwards remained a few months in Belle Plaine, also in Blakely; returning to Belle Plaine he opened a saloon which he kept two and one-half years, and came to Le Sueur in 1876; here he again opened a saloon and has since continued the business. He was united in marriage with Miss Passmann in 1877; Joseph and William are their children.

Hermann Siemering is a German born in 1843. In 1871 he came to America, locating in Le Sueur; he was employed on a railroad five years, then returned to his native land to visit his relatives and friends. Returning again to America and to his former home in Le Sueur, he soon after began the liquor trade in which he still continues. Married in 1878, Miss A. Steinke; one son, Theodore.

Hon. Edson R. Smith was born April 8, 1836, in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont. He worked on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, then in a store in Shoreham two or three years, finishing his education in Newton academy in his native town. In 1856 he came to Le Sueur and formed a partnership with his brother in the mercantile trade, remaining in trade with him until 1859, when he went into the county auditor's office, serving one year as deputy and two years as auditor. In 1863 he resumed mercantile life in company with his brother, continuing until 1878, when he became partner with Hon. M. Doran, in the banking business in Le Sueur. Messrs. Doran & Smith own the Le Sueur steam flouring mill and elevator. Mr. Smith was a state senator in 1868 and '70, and was chairman of committee on the state prison one year, also committee on enrollment the next year; was town councilman five years, a member of the school board seven years, serving as its treasurer principally. He is also a Knight Templar and for three years was master. November 3, 1859, he married Mattie A. Pierson,

of New Hampshire. Lewis O., Rollin E. and Fred P. are their children.

Henry C. Smith was born March 15, 1834, in Vermont, where he received his academical education. In March, 1855, he came to Minnesota; after a residence of a few months in St. Paul he settled in Le Sueur. On arriving he opened a store of general merchandise, which has grown into a large and flourishing business. Mr. Smith, although thoroughly interested in the business and political welfare of the town, has never entered into public life except a term of four years as county treasurer and twelve years as postmaster.

John Smith was born November 20, 1821, in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, where he was educated and learned the trade of wagon-maker. On the 20th of March, 1857, he left there for America; arrived at Le Sueur May 9, and has since lived here, employed in wagon-making. Following the Sioux outbreak in 1862 he went to New Ulm, where he joined a relief party and went out to care for the suffering and bury the dead. During the attack of the Indians on the memorable 26th of August, 1862, he participated in the defense of New Ulm; was wounded in the arm, sent to the hospital for treatment, and for three months following was disabled.

Mrs. Harriet C. Snow, whose maiden name was Kniffin, was born August 28, 1833, in Cornwall, Orange county, New York. At the age of seventeen she accompanied her parents to Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county, where she was married to George D. Snow in 1856. She had previously attended school two years at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1857 she with her husband migrated to Minnesota, and after spending a few months at St. Anthony, settled in Le Sueur county. Her husband died in 1873, and she still resides at the old home.

Charles Steinigeweg is a native of Germany, born in 1846. He came to America in 1862 and settled first in Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked four years. Came to Le Sueur in 1866, and two years later became a partner with Mr. Elshoff in the manufacturing of furniture. Mr. Steinigeweg was united in marriage with Miss Annie Bode in 1873. They are the parents of three living children.

Henry Stiebeling, a native of Germany, was born in 1846. After learning the shoemaker's trade he in 1862 came to America. Locating in Chicago he engaged in the pursuit of his trade

ten years; in the great conflagration he lost the accumulations of many years of toil. Came to St. Paul and spent two years; then two months in Minneapolis and Red Wing. In 1877 became a resident of Le Sueur, where he has since lived. Married Miss Mary Ludwig in 1863, and by her is the parent of twelve children, five of whom are living.

George D. Swaine, M. D., was born February 18, 1850, in Wisconsin. Was on the farm until thirteen years of age, when in 1865 he came to Le Sueur county with his father's family. Began the study of medicine during spare time, and at the age of eighteen years gave his time wholly to study for two years. He then entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and remained three years, at the end of which he graduated. Returned to his former home and practiced as a physician and surgeon six months, then removed to Negaunee, Michigan, and there pursued his profession until locating in Le Sueur in 1874. In 1876 he married Miss Ida Stewart.

George W. Taylor was born in Canada, March 9, 1841. There he resided until 1863; removed at that time to Buffalo, New York, thence in 1865 to Minnesota. The same year he went to Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, and served in the quartermaster's department three years; he then returned to Le Sueur, and is now one of the firm of Taylor, Patten & Company. He had only a common school education, but while at Fort Wadsworth procured books and spent his leisure in studying French and German, which he writes and speaks quite fluently.

W. H. Tomlinson was born in Franklin county, New York, in 1843. He attended school until twenty years of age at a seminary in Iowa, where he had moved when thirteen years old. He then clerked one year, after which he spent two years on a farm; removed to Nebraska and with his brother Charles, was employed by the government in getting out wood and ties. Two years later he removed to Iowa and devoted the subsequent two years to hotel keeping. In the spring of 1871 he became a resident of Le Sueur; embarked in the hardware business and now has one of the largest assortments of shelf and heavy hardware in town. His wife was Miss Mary A. Thayer, married in 1862. They have two children.

Orr Tousley, a native of Vermont, was born in 1803. When thirteen years of age he accompanied his parents to New York and completed his

education in the schools of Jefferson county. Until 1831 he engaged in farming there, then until 1857 lived on a farm which he bought in Portage, Ohio. One year during the time he was a merchant. He arrived at Le Sueur in 1857 and for three years lived on a farm, then was the ferryman at Le Sueur five years; now lives at his farm. Mr. Tousley was elected justice of the peace in 1858 and served two years. In 1828 he married Miss Tirzah Randall, who died January 1, 1866; she bore him eight children; two are deceased. His second wife is still living.

Rev. H. J. Van Fossen was born in Ohio, in 1847. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the Ohio university in which he remained three years, then left on account of failing health. One year later he entered the Garrett Biblical institute at Evanston, Illinois; remained three years, then removed to Michigan and preached two years; during the time he continued his studies. In 1877 he came to Minnesota, was admitted to the conference and appointed pastor at Heron Lake where he remained one year. In 1878 he was appointed to the Le Sueur pastorate. Miss S. Randolph became his wife in 1878. One daughter, Mary L.

Frederick Vasterling was born in Germany January 11, 1813. He came to America in 1856; was for fourteen years previous a shoemaker. Located in Jackson county, Missouri, where he farmed and practiced medicine for ten years. Coming to Le Sueur county, he took a claim of 160 acres on which he lived fifteen years, and gave a portion of his time to the practice of medicine. He is now a resident of Le Sueur and is practicing in the Homeopathic school. In 1836 he was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Leikfet and has had eleven children, only two survive: John H. and Henrietta.

John H. Vasterling, son of Frederick and Sophia Vasterling was born September 3, 1860 in Sharon, Le Sueur county. He attended school and worked on his father's farm until the age of sixteen years, then began as brakeman on the Sioux City railroad, in which capacity he still serves.

Rev. Maximilian Wurst was born October 12, 1855, in Germany, and was educated in the schools of that country, but ultimately graduated from the Grand seminary of Montreal. He was ordained to the sacred ministry on the 20th of April, 1878, by Bishop Grace, of St. Paul. His first charge was in Rochester, Minnesota, and on April 1, 1880, he was appointed to Le Sueur church.

CHAPTER LXIV.

TYRONE—OTTAWA KASOTA—WASHINGTON—CLEVELAND—SHARON—DERRYNANE—LEXINGTON.

The township of Tyrone, originally called Hillsdale, occupies the north-western corner of the county, and its settlers are largely foreigners. Of the early settlers William Smith was identified as one of the most enterprising, operating a ferry across the Minnesota, near the present site of Henderson, from the year of his arrival, 1856, to 1861. The first and about the only business ever conducted in the township was by Taylor Bros. of Henderson, who ran a branch store at East Henderson for six months in the summer of 1858.

The first schools were held at private residences. There are now six districts in the town, having comfortable brick or frame structures.

In 1870 the German Lutherans formed a society and erected a church.

There is a station called East Henderson located on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad.

A man named Epperson, who died in 1855, was probably the first death in the township.

By the census of 1880 the town had a population of 1,042.

Atwood Crosby was born in Nova Scotia in 1837. He came in 1856 to Minnesota, and settled subsequently on section 4, Tyrone township, where he is now engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, 10th Minnesota, and served three years, when he was mustered out. He participated in the many battles and skirmishes of the regiment. Was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Almich, a native of Germany. Emily J. and James H. are their children.

John Downs was born in Germany in 1835. Came to America when eight years of age and located in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, remaining there until 1873. Coming thence to Minnesota he settled in Tyrone. Mr. Downs is a member of the town board of supervisors. His marriage was with Miss Catherine Pitzen, who is a native of Prussia. Five children have been born to them: Christ., August, John, Mary and Henry.

Francis J. Logan was born on the 31st of May, 1825, in Ireland. After reaching man's estate he came to America, and located first in New Hampshire, but removed to Schuyler county, Illinois,

where he remained four years. In 1851 he made a trip to California, returning to Illinois in 1855. He then came to Minnesota and located in Tyrone, on section 21. He married Miss Amanda Morton, who has borne him eight children.

Walker Weisel was born in Bridgeton, Pennsylvania, in 1853. When one year old he moved with his parents to Belvidere, New Jersey, and at the age of sixteen was made assistant station agent, which position he held five years. He then entered the superintendent's office at Lambertville, New Jersey, in the capacity of assistant train master and train dispatcher; remained as such three years. During the time he also edited an amateur paper. Coming to Minnesota he settled at Henderson, and for about one year served as bookkeeper for H. Poehler & Co., then went to Le Sueur as night operator in the telegraph office. Returning to Henderson he clerked for J. O'Mara until December, 1880, when he was made station agent at East Henderson. Married in 1875, Estella Andrews. Two children: Mabel L. and Isabel F.

Hon. William Weyl born July 24, 1830, is a native of Prussia. In 1851 he came to America, located in Sandusky City, Ohio, but in 1855 migrated to Minnesota; after visiting St. Paul a short time came to Henderson, and in 1856 settled on his present farm in Tyrone township. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, 11th Minnesota; was honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. Weyl was the choice of his party in 1879 as representative to the state legislature; has also been town treasurer five years and supervisor. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Bubenheim, who is a native of Germany. William, Henry, and Mary, are their children.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, situated in the western portion of Le Sueur county, upon the east bank of the Minnesota river, dates its history back to the arrival of Antoine Young, a Frenchman, who took a claim in the southwestern portion of the present township, in 1853. Mr. Young built a saw and grist-mill on Cherry creek, which the Ottawa old settlers claim to be the first mill erected in the county. He operated this mill until the time of his removal to Yellow Medicine in 1860, where he was the first man shot at the Indian outbreak. Tim Fuller took the second claim in Ottawa, soon after the arrival of Mr. Young, he being immediately followed by Robert and William Winegar and Samuel

Sanborn, the original proprietors of the town site. In 1853 Crawford & Jones surveyed and platted 140 acres, calling the town Minnewashta, the Indian for "good water."

In 1856 the town was re-surveyed and the name changed to Ottawa. A. Roberts, another of the earliest settlers who arrived and took a claim in 1853 built a ferry across the Minnesota in the upper portion of the town.

In 1854 Colonel Pratt, of St. Paul, purchased twelve lots for other parties, who desired to go into business. When it came to the making out of the deeds, a stipulation was inserted, providing that no one should be allowed to sell liquor of any kind. To this the purchasers objected and the sale fell through. Soon after this a man named Miles purchased one of the best corner lots for which he was to pay \$500. Upon discovering the liquor stipulation in the deed he also backed out, and from that date the price of town lots has constantly decreased, until the lot for which Miles was to pay \$500 can now be purchased for \$10. The great rush to Ottawa during the first few years greatly elated the land owners, and one or two additions were surveyed, several large hotels built, and the town gave promise of becoming a leading place; but the far-sighted pioneers who were to form the bone and sinew, discovered the insurmountable obstructions ahead, and left for other fields. Ottawa was never incorporated as a village, the township officers having supervision.

The first postmaster was appointed in 1858. Allen Lewis, who acted for several years. In 1873 Charles Needham was appointed postmaster and still holds the office.

The first officer of the town who qualified was A. J. Brown, justice of the peace, in 1855.

In 1856 a private school was organized and taught by Miss Prude Bacon in a small log house built on section 34, just back of the town site. There were seventeen scholars. There are now three good schools—districts 2, 3 and 12. In the village district is built a fine two-story stone building furnished with comfortable patent desks. The attendance averages seventy scholars.

The first religious organization was that of the Welsh, who built a substantial edifice in the south-eastern corner of the township in 1859. In 1861 Rev. Livermore, of St. Peter, organized an Episcopal church in the village, with one communicant, the settlers generally taking hold and helping to build a neat stone house for worship.

In 1859 the Methodists built a stone church near the centre of the village. In none of these churches has there been any local pastor.

The first marriage which occurred was that of J. R. Gardner to Miss Emily Sanborn in 1856. In 1855 a son was born to T. M. Raney, it being the first white child born in the town. A man by the name of Phillips died in 1853 and his remains were interred in Mr. McKey's private burial ground. The Ottawa cemetery was laid out in 1857 and the first person buried was Mrs. Abigail Winegar, mother of the pioneer settlers, William and Robert.

Business never developed to any great extent, although much money was spent. In the fall of 1856 McIntyre, Donnelly & Hufstott opened a general store in a board shanty which, however, was short lived, being succeeded by J. R. Gardner, who also give up in a short time. J. L. Hazzard, carried on a lucrative business for a few years. He was followed by Charles Needham who opened a store in 1860, and has, with the exception of one or two years, represented the business of the town since. In 1856 McIntyre, Donnelly & Hufstott built a steam saw-mill which did a paying business for several years.

The township of Ottawa contains more open prairie than any other in the county.

The business of the village now consists of one general store, kept by Charles Needham, who is also postmaster; one hardware and tin shop, one wagon shop, two smith shops, one paint shop, a flour mill and elevator. There is a good depot and freight house. The village is situated upon the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad.

David Bean, farmer on section 34, Ottawa township, was born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1836. There he lived until he came to Minnesota in 1870 and settled in Le Sueur county. He purchased his present farm in 1877. By trade he is a bridge builder, and is engaged on the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad. Miss E. McGill, also of Athens county, Ohio, became his wife, and has borne him two daughters: Della and Grace.

George Drew, whose native state is Vermont, was born in 1828. He came to Minnesota in 1876 and settled in Ottawa township on section 34. He has served his town as justice of the peace two years and clerk the same length of time. His wife, who was Miss Eliza Jones, a native of New

Hampshire, has borne him two sons, Albert and Arthur.

S. Gibbs, farmer on section 22, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, in 1851. On attaining majority he came to Minnesota, locating in Ottawa, where he has since lived. He was united in marriage with Parthina Snodgrass, of Indiana. They are the parents of three children: John L., Jennetta J. and Harriet G.

Homer E. Gibbon, teacher, was born in Marion county, West Virginia, in 1847. Removed to Ohio when but ten years of age. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 85th Ohio infantry, and served three months; re-enlisted in the 129th Ohio infantry and served until discharged in 1864. His advent into this state was in 1873; he settled soon after in Ottawa, where he is employed in teaching school. His wife, who was Rose L. Mead, is a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

L. N. Gray, blacksmith and wagon manufacturer, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, in 1856; he learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker, which he has since followed with success. He is now manufacturing the well known and reliable Gray wagon. Married Miss Harriet Smith, a native of Minnesota. They are the parents of one child, an infant.

James Hayes, section foreman for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, was born in Troy, New York, in 1855. Came with his parents to Tyrone township, Minnesota, in 1857. He settled in Ottawa in 1877. His wife was Miss Grace Luscombe, of Michigan. They have one son, James Nicholas.

William R. Jones was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, in 1851. Came to Minnesota in 1859 and settled in this county, and is now a resident of Ottawa township, on section 25. He married Miss Mary Hughes, who has borne him two children: Uriah and William R.

Andrew Miller, who lives on section 14 of this town, was born in Germany in 1824. Came to America in 1840 and settled in Ohio; in 1869 removed to Minnesota, locating soon after on his farm. His wife was Miss Matilda Klauke, of Prussia. Fred., Annie, Lizzie, Mary, Minnie, Christian, Sophia, William and Ersena are their children.

Charles Needham, postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1833. Came to Minnesota in 1854, and

settling in Le Sueur county engaged in general merchandising. In 1865 enlisted in Company G, First Minnesota heavy artillery. Held the rank of junior second lieutenant, and was later promoted to regimental adjutant; was mustered out after a service of six months. Augusta Eldridge, native of Nova Scotia, became his wife and has borne him three children: Maland J., Artrude O., and Ambertie.

T. M. Raney was born in East Tennessee in 1825. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and settled on his present farm on section 26, Ottawa township. In 1862 enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota mounted rangers, and served one year. He married Miss Susanna Watson, a native of Indiana. Sylva O., Troy O., Minnie, Mate, Man, Edgar, Nellie, Josie, Charles E., Bessie, Leon and Blanche are their children.

Louis A. Roberts, son of Anthony Roberts, of St. Louis, was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1843. When a child of two years he came to Minnesota and lived in Anoka until coming to Le Sueur county in 1853. Since then he has been a resident of this place, and is one of the earliest settlers of the county. Married Millie Jarvis, who was born in Sibley county, Minnesota. They reside on section 33.

KASOTA.

Kasota claims the oldest inhabitant in the Minnesota valley above Carver county, in the person of Reuben Butters, who erected the first board house in the county in the fall of 1851, locating at the present town site on section 28. Mr. Butters, in company with Geo. W. Thompson and James Lindsey, arrived on one of the small steamers then navigating the Minnesota river, bringing with them a sufficient amount of lumber to erect a one-story house. Of these old pioneers Mr. Butters is the only one remaining, Mr. Thompson having gone to Le Sueur the following spring, and Mr. Lindsey having left in 1855.

The township of Kasota lies in the south-western portion of Le Sueur county, and is one-fifth larger than the other townships. There are three railroad stations in the township: East St. Peter, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, on the east bank of the Minnesota river, opposite St. Peter; Kasota, two miles above on the same road, and at the junction of the Winona & St. Peter road, and Caroline, at the crossing of the two railroads two miles above Kasota.

East St. Peter exists merely in name, there being

but three houses, an elevator and depot. A strong iron wagon bridge crosses the Minnesota river at this point, connecting with St. Peter.

The village of Kasota, consisting of about one hundred houses in section 34, is about one-half mile from the union depot which serves for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and Winona & St. Peter railroads. The life and thrift of Kasota lies in the peculiar and handsome red sandstone which has become so popular for building purposes throughout the North-west. There are now two large quarries in operation, the first having been opened in 1865 by Reuben Butters, who still owns but leases the quarry. The second is operated by a son of J. W. Babcock. Both are constantly crowded with orders, and are the source of a handsome income. Caroline is merely a railroad station two miles above Kasota, originally called Lime.

It was not until 1863 that any organization was formed, the Baptists forming a society in that year with twenty members, Ezra Miller being the first and only local clergyman ever located in the town. In 1870 the Episcopalians organized with twenty members, holding services every two weeks in the second story of the school-house. The only church edifice in the township is located at Caroline, and was built by the Methodists.

J. W. Babcock, one of the earliest comers, had the town site of Kasota surveyed in 1854 by Folsom, and subsequently by T. Carter. C. Schaefer opened a general store in 1854, and was followed by Reuben Butters, who still continues.

There are now two stone quarries, two grist mills, one hotel, one general store, one blacksmith and one wagon shop and one saw-mill.

From 1854 to the building of the St. Peter bridge J. W. Babcock operated a ferry across the Minnesota river. A post office was established in 1854 with J. W. Babcock postmaster.

The first election was held on the 11th of May, 1858, there being sixty-one votes cast. Town board—J. P. Buel; chairmen, A. Pettis, and S. W. Davis; C. A. Shaeffer clerk; T. G. Carter, assessor; H. Morrill, collector; D. Birdsell, justice.

Elizabeth Hunt taught the first school in a private residence having an attendance of from fifteen to twenty scholars. This was in 1858. A substantial two story stone school-house was built in 1860. The attendance now averages fifty-five scholars. There are nine district schools in the township.

A stranger whose name was not known was killed by a falling embankment while excavating for the Babcock mill in the fall of 1852, being the first death on record. A short time after Mrs. Pettis, wife of A. Pettis, died and was buried at Lake Emily. Isaac Davis and Catherine Pettis were married in 1854, being the first marriage. The first white person born was Clara Babcock, daughter of J. W. and M. E. Babcock, in 1854. She died in 1861.

The cemetery in section 33 on the bluff just above and back of the town was laid out in 1854, and is the principal one. There is a small cemetery at East St. Peter, and one at Caroline both of which were laid out more recently.

One of the most remarkable crops ever raised in Kasota was in the summer of 1853 when R. Butters harvested 900 bushels of potatoes from five acres of land, realizing for the entire lot \$2 per bushel. Everybody raised potatoes the next year, and they were a drug on the market at ten cents per bushel. In 1877 a post-office was established at Caroline, and Conrad Smith appointed postmaster, which position he still occupies, also carrying on a general mercantile business. There is a lime kiln at this place. Lake Washington post-office is in the south-western part of the town.

Julius Baker was born in 1849 in Cortland county, New York. In 1855 he accompanied his parents to Minnesota and until 1861 lived in Traverse township, then removed to St. Peter. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the milling business; has worked in the mills at Minneapolis seven years, and the remaining time in St. Peter and vicinity. In company with Mr. Edson he leased the Kasota mill, which they are now operating under the firm name of Edson & Baker. In 1877 Mr. Baker married Miss Annie Johnson. They are the parents of two children. Roy is living, Minnie died at the age of two years.

E. E. Boutwell was born in Montague, Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1837. His father, Charles F. Boutwell, was a cousin to ex-Secretary Boutwell, also to the late Hon. J. P. Hale, of New Hampshire. Mr. Boutwell came to Minnesota when twenty-one, and settled on a farm in Kasota township, where he still lives. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Minnesota, and after a service of about one and one-half years returned to his farm. His marriage with Miss F. K. Moore

took place in 1869. Eddie E. and Grace M. are their children. Two have died.

R. Butters, one of the three first settlers of Le Sueur, was born in 1816, and is a native of Maine. At the age of twelve years he began as a clerk in a store, and continued in the mercantile business from that time until coming to Minnesota in 1851. During that year he, in company with James Lindsey and George Thompson came up the Minnesota river to where Kasota is now located. Here they settled nearly fifty miles distant from any white person, and built a small shanty in which they spent the winter of '51 and '52. In February, 1852 they erected the first house in Le Sueur, and in 1854 laid out the town site of Kasota. Mr. Butters has been engaged in farming most of his time since coming to this state. He was a member of the first state legislature and has since served his district seven terms; has been county commissioner a number of years and held several other offices of less importance.

S. B. Carpenter, whose birth place was Brattleboro, Vermont, was born in 1829, and when four years old accompanied his parents to Ohio. He assisted his father, David Carpenter, who was a farmer, until reaching the age of twenty-one, then went to Worcester, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1854 he returned to Ohio, and in the spring of 1855 went to Wisconsin. There he rented a farm one season, and the following spring came to Kasota and settled on his present farm, which is on the banks of Lake Emily. At Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1854, he married Sarah Wheelock, a native of that place. They are the parents of two children: Charles W. and M. A.

George E. Case was born in Manchester, Michigan, in April, 1841. He removed with his parents to Ohio when three years old, and to St. Anthony, Minnesota, in 1851. This was his home until he enlisted in 1862 in Company D, Sixth Minnesota. He was mustered in as sergeant, promoted to lieutenant, and was mustered out in 1865 as captain. He then engaged in railroad building; having a contract in Texas he went there in 1870, and in 1875 went to the mountains and to California, where he engaged in mining; returned to Minnesota in the spring of 1876, and has since devoted his time to farming and railroad building. In 1872 he bought his farm, which is situated on the banks of Lake Emily. He was elected to the state senate in the fall of 1880. Miss Katie Hunt a native of New York, became the wife of Mr.

Case in 1869. The children are Mary M., Martin W. and Mabel A.

Asa Cheadle, one of the pioneers of Le Sueur county was born in Ohio in 1824. He grew to manhood on a farm, receiving in the meantime a good common school education. In 1855 he came to Minnesota, locating in Cleveland township, Le Sueur county; came in 1863 to his present farm in Kasota. He has been called upon to fill all the town offices, and was county commissioner three years; in 1860 was elected to the legislature. He was married in 1846 to Miss Jemima Witham; they have six children: Sarah K., wife of Richard Peel, of St. Paul; Angeline, wife of N. M. Reed, of Kasota; Charles B., a resident of Cottonwood county; Adelaide, wife of William Moses, of Kasota; Abbie and Lucy live at home.

O. E. Edson is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1842; in 1855 the family removed to Illinois where they lived until 1860. At the age of fifteen he began learning the trade of miller and has since continued it with the exception of the time spent in the army. He enlisted in 1861 in Company B, First California cavalry in which he served until 1863; was then commissioned second lieutenant of the Third California; served as such until the close of the war. He settled in Wisconsin and engaged in the pursuit of his trade until 1874; then came to Minneapolis; in 1880 he went to New Ulm and in June, 1881 he, in company with J. Baker, leased the Kasota mill, in which they are doing a thriving business. In 1868 he married Martha A. Smith. Their children are: Julia M., Edna V., and Imogene V.

M. L. French, deceased, was born in New York in 1807. There he lived until 1839 then removed to Michigan and remained until 1855; came to Minnesota and located on a farm on the banks of Lake Emily. With the exception of two years spent in the mining districts of Montana he resided with his family on the farm in Kasota. Married in 1835 Louisa M. Stores, a native of New York. In 1877 Mr. French died; his widow and six children survive him. Ernest died at twenty-three years of age; Fannie is the wife of S. W. Pettis; Edmond M. resides in Mexico; Maretta died at the age of eighteen; Willard lives in Murray county, Minnesota; Enos J. lives in California; J. W. in Nevada and Arthur B. in Kasota.

Nicholas Kolbert is a native of Prussia, born in 1830. After attaining majority he came to America and until 1856 resided in Iowa and Illi-

nois. He then removed to Minnesota and soon after settled on a farm in Kasota, where he has since lived. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Klages, who died in 1865 leaving four children. John, Michael, Catherine, and Charlie. His second marriage was in 1871 with Miss Christina Siderstron.

S. F. Holbrook was born in Windham county, Vermont in 1822 but when one year old went with his parents to New York, remaining until 1854, engaged in railroad and lumber enterprises. Removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, in 1854; was there in the hotel, livery and omnibus business, also carried the United States mails during his entire residence of twenty-four years. In 1879 he located at Kasota and built the large eating house which is generally acknowledged to be one of the best in the north-west. Mr. Holbrook married in 1846 Miss Sophia Woodworth who died in 1863, leaving two sons: D. W. and E. A. Mrs. Susan E. Britton became his second wife in 1866. She had three children: Charles, died at seventeen years of age; Lorin and Susan H. live at home.

E. P. Hull is a native of London, England, born in 1828. He left his native country with his parents when seven years old and emigrated to Canada. Commenced learning the blacksmith trade which he followed until coming to Minnesota in 1855. His first home in this state was on a farm in Blue Earth county where he lived six years, then came to his present farm on section 17, Kasota township. In 1852 he married Miss Charlotte Woods.

Jacob Klaseus is a native of Prussia, born in 1824. On coming to America in 1851, he settled in Troy, New York, but subsequently removed to Boston, Massachusetts, remaining until 1856; came to Minnesota and settled on section 7, Kasota township, and still resides here. Married in Boston in 1853, Miss Theresa Tower, who died. Miss Rose A. Chedpun became his second wife. He has fourteen children: Joseph, Jacob, Mike, Frank, George, Beatrice, Josephine, Mary, Herman, John, Kate, Sophia, William and Leo.

John P. Koenen, whose native land is Prussia, was born in 1827. In 1853 came to America and located in Illinois, but in 1856 he migrated to Minnesota and has since been a farmer on section 15 of Kasota. Married Miss Mary Miller in 1857 and is the parent of six children: Peter, Phillip, Ella, John, Frank and Annie.

William Nason, Jr., was born in 1833 in Wash-

ington county, Vermont. With his parents removed to Ohio in 1849 and resided in that state until 1855. He then came to Minnesota and settled in Kasota on the farm where he now lives. His father, William Nason, Sr., came about two years later and was a member of the first board of supervisors. Miss Mariah C. Holister and Mr. Nason were wedded in 1859 and have a family of six children, all living at home.

R. L. Nason was born in Lamoille county, Vermont in 1841 and when eight years old removed to Ohio with his parents. In 1857 he, in company with his father came to Minnesota and soon after settled in Kasota where he has since resided with the exception of his service in the army. He enlisted in 1861 in the Second Minnesota and served until the close of the war, then returned to his farm. Was elected to the state legislature in 1875 and served one term.

John Ofenloch was born in Germany, in 1843. In 1867 he came to America and settled in Lake county, Indiana; three years later he removed to Minnesota, and after a brief visit in St. Paul, settled in Ottawa township, LeSueur county for one year. In 1871 he came to Kasota and built a blacksmith shop in which he still does business. Married in 1873 to Miss Mary Menten. Henry, Emma and Louisa are their children.

Alex Pettis was born in Vermont, in 1823, and while a child accompanied his parents to Canada, where they remained four years, then went to Ohio and in 1835 migrated to Illinois. In 1855 came to Minnesota and settled in St. Peter; bought his farm in 1857 and moved on it in 1865; three years later he returned to St. Peter, and continued living there until 1877, since that time has resided on the farm. Mr. Pettis participated in the defence of New Ulm during the Sioux outbreak of 1862. Married in 1850, to Miss Louisa Davis, who has borne him three children: Orange S., Mary A. and Cornelia M. Mr. Pettis' father was in the war of 1812, and died in Illinois in 1853.

John R. Pheeney was born in Ohio in 1855, and when eight years old removed to Winona, Minnesota, with his parents. Was educated in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the freight office of the Winona and St. Peter Railway Company, remaining until December, 1880; the last two years he served as cashier. He was then made station agent for the Winona and St. Peter, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railways at Kasota, which office he still

holds. Miss Mary Morgan became his wife in 1878. They have one son, Charles A.

C. Smith is a native of Switzerland, born in 1817. In 1852 he came to America. Until 1856 he lived in Illinois, then came to Minnesota, and has since been a resident of Kasota. In 1862 he went into the Indian war, and when at New Ulm, had his horse shot while riding him. In 1875 his fine set of buildings was erected, and the same year the lime kiln was built. He was appointed postmaster of Caroline post-office in 1878. Married Mary Swartz in 1860. Mary and Caroline are their children.

David Street was born in Ohio, in 1841. When eighteen years of age he went to Kentucky and there engaged in the saw-mill business until 1861. He then joined the Second Kentucky regiment of infantry, in which he served during the entire war. He went to Illinois and bought a saw-mill which he ran about four years; in 1869 came to Minnesota, settled in Kasota, built a saw-mill, and still continues in the manufacture of lumber. In 1863 Miss Sarah A. Hite became the wife of Mr. Street. They have seven children.

E. R. Vernon was born in England in 1830, and came to America in 1850. When a boy he went to sea; followed a sea-faring life ten years, and on coming to America, settled in California. There he gave his time and attention to mining and farming until 1859, then returned to his native country. After remaining about one and one-half years he came again to this country and has since engaged in farming in Kasota township. His wife was Miss Sarah A. Bland, married in 1859. Eight children have been born to them.

A. J. Wakefield was born in Ohio, in 1828. Came to Minnesota in 1866, settled in Kasota township, near Lake Washington, and in 1871 bought his present farm. In 1874 he was appointed postmaster of Lake Washington. Was nominated representative to the state legislature in 1875; although running ahead of his ticket, he was defeated, as the district has a large democratic majority. Married in 1851, Esther Skelton, who has borne him nine children, all are living.

James Warrant is a native of England, born in 1813. He lived there until attaining the age of twenty-three years, then came to America and settled first in Canada. He was a farmer in that country until 1856, then came to Minnesota and again began the life of a farmer in Kasota township, and has since resided on section 15. Mar-

ried in 1832, Miss Margaret Kay. They are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living.

John Weger, native of Norway, was born in 1822. He came to America in 1850 and until 1861 lived in Wisconsin, then came to Minnesota; settled in Kasota, and in 1862 went into the army; served one year in the Minnesota mounted rangers then joined the Second Minnesota cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. Returned to Kasota and has since been a resident here; has been town clerk for the past four years, and postmaster since 1879. He was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Kennedy in 1860; they have two sons, John B. and Charles K.

WASHINGTON.

Although one of the smallest of Le Sueur county townships, Washington has produced several of the more prominent county officials, and is the home of numerous energetic farmers.

John L. Meagher, the present efficient judge of probate, who has held the office since 1875, was one of the first settlers of the town, taking a claim at what is now Marysburgh, on the southern boundary; being appointed postmaster in 1858 and having held the position to the present time. In 1858 P. W. Smith took a claim in the next section and from that time forward the improvement of the town has been uninterrupted. There are three good schools in a flourishing condition, being well fitted out with late improvements.

Church members attend neighboring churches. The small town of Marysburgh has a post-office hotel, school and cemetery.

Anselm Biehn is a native of Germany, born in 1828. He came to the United States in 1856, and after a residence of one year in Illinois, came to Minnesota in the spring of 1857. He was among the early settlers of the town and now owns a nice farm on sections 4 and 9. He married in Mankato in 1859, Miss Phillips. Anselm, Anna, Catharine, Sarah, Peter, Joseph, Lawrence, Henry and Felix are their children.

Henry Biehn was born in Germany in 1826. His youth was spent in his native land and in 1854 he immigrated to Washington township where he now resides; his farm is located on section 4. He was married in Chicago in 1856 and is the father of five children, of whom four are living; Mary, Eliza, Louisa and Catharine. The only son, Henry, died.

John L. Meagher was born in Cork county, Ire-

land, in 1826; immigrated to Boston, Massachusetts in 1848 and later removed to Maine. Came to Minnesota in 1857; settled on section 15, Washington township; has held the office of postmaster since 1858; served in the legislature in 1863 and '64; was county commissioner three years; was chosen probate judge in 1875, which office he still holds by re-election; was the first justice of the peace and is the present town clerk. June 19, 1852, in New Hampshire, he was married; Patrick W., Michael, John, Mary Antonious, James, and Mary Josephine are his living children. Five others are dead.

Patrick W. Smith was born in Ireland in 1835; he came to America in 1852 and settled first in Kentucky. Coming in 1858 to Minnesota, he located on section 13, Washington township. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the first Minnesota mounted rangers and served one year; re-enlisted in the fall of 1864 in the 11th Minnesota in which he served until the close of the war. Was married in Minnesota to Mary Oakes and has had eight children, six of whom are living.

Mark L. Wildes, born in 1828, is a native of Maine where he lived until 1849, when he spent two years in travel, then returned home and in 1857 came to Minnesota; resides on section 7, Washington township. In 1862 he enlisted and served one year. Mr. Wildes has held the various town offices and been county commissioner of Le Sueur county, also county superintendent. Rebecca, daughter of Captain Burke, became his wife in 1865 and has borne him five children: William F., Hattie R., Annie L., Mark L., Samuel H. M., Sarah B., and Nettie D.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland was one of the first of the interior townships to be settled. Among the most prominent of the early settlers are R. H. Everett, Mrs. L. Meeker (wife of H. Meeker, now dead) George Forsyth and J. W. Chambers who came during or prior to 1855. The next season followed Andrew Wilfert, Adam Wright, Dennis Hill and Freeman Talbot. The first business house was that of Forsyth & Agnew, it being a general store with small stock, opened in 1856. This firm was succeeded the following year by Borer & Weiss who continued but one year, Mr. Borer retiring. In 1857 the present thriving village of Cleveland was started, and from that date business enterprises increased until the village became one of the most influential in the county. During 1858

and for years afterwards there was a great rivalry between Cleveland and Le Sueur as to the location of the county seat. Cleveland having several times secured a majority of the county votes in her favor and being beaten through some informality connected with the election, at last became so incensed that a detachment of armed citizens made a partially successful effort to remove the seat by force. It was not until 1875 that Cleveland succeeded in carrying her point, and enjoyed her hard earned glory for little more than a year, Le Sueur Centre being finally settled upon as the county seat.

The first death occurred in 1857; Mrs. L. Jones, who had been there but a short time, being the victim.

In 1856 a son, Job, was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Lloyd; he is still living. The same year a daughter was born to William Forsyth. The first child born in the village was L. Lampman, in 1858, a son to N. B. and M. E. Lampman.

Educational matters received but little attention until 1858, a school then being opened in a town hall with an attendance of upwards of fifty scholars. Rev. A. Montgomery was one of the first teachers. In 1865 a frame school-house, two stories, was erected, but gave place to a larger and finer building in 1880, with patent seats and modern improvements. There are seven other districts in the township.

The Methodists in 1870 organized a society with forty nine members, and at once proceeded to erect a house of worship, with Rev. Joshua Barnard as pastor; he held the charge for three years. They were followed in 1874 by the Presbyterians, who organized a society with over twenty members, building a neat frame edifice. A Welsh church was organized in 1880 and a building erected; present pastor, Rev. Mr. Jones. In section 27 the German Lutherans have a church and cemetery. There are two other cemeteries, one on section 20 near Savidge lake, the other a Catholic, on Scotch lake, the former laid out in 1876 the latter in 1878. The Catholics were the first in the town to form a society and build a church; Father Somereisen, in 1862, awakened much interest and succeeded in forming an organization with fifty to sixty families, who at once proceeded to build a place of worship.

There are two good saw-mills located on sections 5 and 34.

There is a Masonic lodge, a dispensation hav-

ing been issued in 1861, as Cleveland lodge, and in 1864 a charter granted changing the name to Concord, No. 47, A. F. and A. M.; Presiding officers, W. H. Hall, W. M.; F. L. Raouson, S. W., H. Zimmerman, J. W.; J. W. Chambers, secretary.

Cleveland is a temperance town, voting no license.

The present business is represented by two general stores, two blacksmith shops, three wagon shops, one hotel, one gun store. Postmaster L. Lampman.

Mrs. Eliza Brown, whose maiden name was Eliza Hoffman, was born in Indiana in 1837. In 1857 she was united in marriage with William Brown. Ten years subsequently she came to Minnesota, and is now living in Cleveland, Le Sueur county, on section 22. She is the parent of six children, four of whom are living.

J. W. Chambers was born in 1843 in Washington county, Ohio. At the age of twelve years he came to Minnesota and settled in Cleveland, where he was employed by W. B. Dodd in the construction of what is known as the Dodd's road. Returned to his native state in 1858 and remained two years, then again came to Minnesota. In 1861 enlisted in Company K, Seventh Minnesota. After the war he returned to Minnesota and engaged in farming in Cleveland. He married in 1868 Miss F. Enfield, who died in June, 1879. Mary is their only child.

Florian Drenttel, a native of Germany, was born in 1837. Came to the United States in 1872 and for four years made his home in St. Peter, Minnesota. He then came to Cleveland, Le Sueur county, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Estella Klinger, a native of Germany. They are the parents of four children.

D. Dugaw was born in Lake county, Ohio, in 1848. When a child of three years he moved with his parents to Illinois and there lived seven years, then went to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1868. From that state he migrated to Martin county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming one year, then came to Cleveland, locating where he now lives. In 1872 he married Miss Jane Rogers, who has borne him two children, Charles and Henry.

R. H. Everett is a native of Champaign county, Illinois, born in 1833. In 1855 he removed to Minnesota and settled in Cherry Creek Run, now known as Cleveland. His marriage with Miss Ann Flowers, which occurred on the 8th of Jan-

uary, 1856, was the first in the place. Mr. Everett enlisted in Company E, 11th Minnesota, and received an honorable discharge in July, 1865. Has a farm of 1,000 acres, with about 400 under cultivation. In 1869 Mr. Everett was elected to the legislature by the republicans. In 1872 changed his views and advocated the election of Horace Greeley, since which time he has been a democrat. He was a delegate to the democratic convention at Cincinnati, in which he cast his vote for General Hancock. They have eight children living.

W. A. Flowers was born in Ohio in 1832. He lived on a farm until 1842, then moved to Indiana, where he remained until 1856. Coming thence to Le Sueur county, Minnesota, he settled in Cleveland. Enlisted in 1865 in Company G, First Minnesota heavy artillery. Miss Margaret Jones became his wife in 1859, and has borne him six children: Mary E., William W., Henry H., John C., Dora E. and Mabel.

John R. Roberts, deceased, was born in 1833, in Oneida county, New York. He came to Minnesota in 1857, and on the 18th day of August, 1862, enlisted in Company E, Ninth Minnesota. On the 6th of December, 1862, he was wounded at the battle of Nashville, from the effects of which he died January 4, 1863, in the city of Nashville, Tennessee. At the time of his death he held the rank of second lieutenant.

George Forsyth is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1836. Came to the United States in 1850, and four years later located on section 26, Cleveland township. He served in the civil war in Battery G, First Minnesota heavy artillery. Returning from the war he again resumed his farming pursuits in Cleveland. Was married in 1860 to Miss Angeline Huntly. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are living.

Nelson Goldsmith was born in Kentucky in 1803. He came to Minnesota in 1864 and now lives on section 18, Cleveland township. He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Daws in 1823. They are the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom are living.

Benjamin W. Harriman was born in West Virginia in 1830. He moved to Dakota county, Minnesota in 1854 and remained there nine years; then moved to Cleveland in 1863 and located on section 14, on which he still resides. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted in the First Minnesota and was honorably discharged with the regiment. He has

served as county commissioner of Le Sueur county. Was married in 1859, in West Virginia to Mary E. Brown; John, William, Charles, Sophia, Levi, Howard, Mary and Benjamin jr., are the children.

Jesse Hankins, professor of music, was born in Ohio in 1851, and was raised as a farmer. The family moved to Illinois when he was an infant, and in 1859 came to Waterville township, Minnesota; he lived there until 1877, then settled in Cleveland where he pursues his profession as musician. On the 3d day of May, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Leona Gilpatrick. Two sons, Roy and Ray have been born to them. Mr. Hankins is a son of John Hankins, of Cordova township.

Denison Hill was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1838. With his parents he moved to Wisconsin in 1843 and ten years later went to Iowa; in 1856, he came to Minnesota; located at Cleveland, and is one of the proprietors of the saw-mill. During the Indian outbreak he acted as scout and later during the war was deputy United States marshal; was also Indian agent at Winnebago agency two years. Mr. Hill's marriage with Caroline Green occurred in 1864. Five children have been born to them: Viola, William, Emma, Nora and Caroline.

Thomas B. Hobson was born in Indiana in 1820. Came to Minnesota in 1856 and is now living on section 30, Cleveland township. He served in the defense of the Union three years; joined the Seventh Minnesota in 1862. His wife was Mary Linder, who has borne him six children; four have passed away and two are living.

H. A. Johnson is a native of the state of New York and there received a common school education, passing his boyhood on the farm. He came to Winona county, Minnesota in 1855; to Cleveland in 1857, and has since engaged in blacksmithing and carriage making. Miss Maria Green, daughter of Mathew Green, of Cordova, became the wife of Mr. Johnson in 1876; they have one girl, Esther.

N. B. Lampman was born on the 25th of March 1832, in Oneida county, New York. He remained on the farm until 1853, then for one year followed engineering in Illinois. Returning to New York he engaged in that business, and the next year removed to Pennsylvania. After working as civil engineer for some time, he started for Minnesota, landing first in St. Peter. Shortly after, however, he located in Cleveland. For eight

years past he has been engaged in the interests of the North Star boot and shoe company of Minneapolis. Mr. Lampman was united in marriage in 1857 with Miss Mary E. Reid, of New York. They have had six children: the eldest, L. Lampman was the first white child born in the village of Cleveland, and is now engaged in the mercantile trade.

Carl Leth is of German birth. He came from his native land to America in 1856 and the year following to Minnesota. He is a farmer located on section 29 of Cleveland. In the year 1856 he married Miss Mary Ponworth who has borne him four children, two of whom died in infancy.

Mrs. Lydia Meeker, widow of H. Meeker, was born in Ohio, in 1824. When ten years old she went to Indiana and in that state made her home nineteen years. There, in 1852, she married H. Meeker and with him came to Minnesota in 1855, locating in Cleveland township, on section 24. Her husband died on the 3d day of February, 1857. His widow with four children survive him.

J. J. Oehler is a native of Switzerland, and was born in 1810. Coming to America in 1856, he chose Minnesota as his future home and located in Cleveland. He has a farm of eighty acres situated on sections 29 and 32. He was married in his native country in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Cramer, and is the parent of two children.

Joseph Pofpaff is a native of Germany, and was born in 1830. He immigrated to New York in 1854; removed to Minnesota in 1871. His home is now on his farm in Cleveland, on section 34. He was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Plum, in his native country; seven children have been born to them, all except two are living.

Joseph Ponwitt, who is a native of Germany, was born in 1836. Coming to America when twenty years old, he settled the next year in Cleveland township. He still resides on his farm on section 19. His wife was Geto Philpman, married in 1862; six children have been born to them, of whom one died in infancy.

Lorenzo D. Randon was born in Kentucky in 1843. In 1861 enlisted in Company B, 28th Kentucky infantry; served in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Janesborough and others; was mustered out in December 1865; returning from service to Louisville, Kentucky, he remained only a short time, then came to Cleveland, Minnesota. His time is devoted to the manufacture of lumber, in which he does a

thriving trade. Married in 1871, Miss M. McHeron; four sons have been born to them, Charles, William, Thomas and Lewis.

George Rinkel was born in Germany in 1833. Came to America in 1854 and the same year proceeded to Minnesota; he located in the fall of 1860 in Cleveland, on section 30. He was united in marriage with Widow Fetman in 1860 and has had seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Rinkel own eighty acres on sections 29 and 30.

Charles Rogers, farmer, on section 11, was born in Ohio in 1852. When a lad of eight years he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained on a farm ten years; removing again in 1870 he settled in Martin county, Minnesota, and eight years later came to Cleveland. He was married in Martin county to Mary Jane Neal and has three children; Fayette P., Arthur L., and an infant.

Lafayette Root, whose native state is Ohio, was born in 1836. In 1857 he came west and located in Minnesota. He resides in Cleveland township, on section 20, and is engaged in farming. During the war he served in Company H, sixth Minnesota infantry; he enlisted in 1862. In 1867 he was united in matrimony with Ella Brown, who died two years later.

Minnie Scahndel was born in Germany in 1822. Came to the United States in 1855 and located at St. Peter, Minnesota; after a residence there of ten months she came to Cleveland and settled on section 11. She is the parent of seven children; Matilda, Betsey, August, Julia, Hammond, Julius, and Addie, all of whom are living.

Hon. Freeman Talbot is a native of Ireland, born in 1811. He went in 1818 to western Canada with his parents, but removed to Minnesota in 1856 and settled in Cleveland. During the Indian outbreak he was commissioned captain of a company to go the relief of New Ulm and took an active part in the service. In 1872 and '73 Mr. Talbot was the choice of both political parties for state senator. He married in 1832, Miss Ann E. Clark, a native of Canada. Of the ten children born to them, five are living; Martha is the wife of W. B. Hall, of Winnipeg; Mrs. J. W. Kelly is a resident of Lake Jefferson; Charles H. resides in Winnipeg; Edward R. R. was killed during the late war; Louisa is the wife of Rudolph Yager; Benjamin is a resident of Dakota territory.

Daniel Vanvleet was born in Ohio in 1846. In 1851 he accompanied his parents to Illinois where he lived seven years. In 1868 removed to

Martin county, Minnesota, and after farming in that county eight years settled on section 11 of Cleveland township, where he still remains engaged in farming. Married in 1870, Miss Annie Dugaw, who has borne him one son and one daughter: David and Annie.

Christain Vollmer was born in Germany in 1816. In 1856 he came across to America. His present home is in Cleveland township, on section 29; he came to Minnesota in 1865. Mr. Vollmer was married in 1857 and is the parent of four children.

Andrew Wilfert, whose native country is Germany, was born in 1833. Came to America in 1854 and settled first in Indiana, and two years later he chose a home in Cleveland. Here he has since lived except the time spent in his country's service; enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Seventh Minnesota; participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, also many other minor engagements; was honorably discharged in July, 1865, after a service of three years. The same year he married Miss M. Weiss. Their children are Emily, Henrietta, Annie, Felix A., Ellis, Maggie and Mary. Mr. Wilfert has served as chairman of the town board of supervisors several years.

Moses E. Wilson was born in Ohio in 1845. During his youth he learned the trade of stone mason, in which, together with contracting, he has since engaged. In 1862 he enlisted in the 16th United States regulars; served until honorably discharged in 1864; participated in many severe engagements. In 1873 he came to Minnesota and now resides in Cleveland in the pursuit of his trade. His marriage with Miss Emma Bramshe occurred in 1879. One son, John.

Adam Wright was born in Indiana in 1820, and there spent his youthful days. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Yager. In 1856 they came to Minnesota and located in Cleveland township on section 28. They have four children. Mr. Wright has held several town offices. His father lived until reaching the age of eighty-four years.

SHARON.

Sharon is one of the most populous and wealthy townships in the county. It lies directly east of Ottawa and the southern half of Le Sueur towns. It embraces within its borders a portion of the fertile prairie which follows the valley, nearly every acre of which is now under cultivation. Fully two-thirds of the surface was originally timber

land, half of which has given way to the plow and reaper.

Being located within easy access of the Minnesota river navigation, it was among the first of the interior towns to claim attention from the early home-seekers. Among the first to settle and make this their permanent home was Christian Schward, who with his family took a quarter section of section 23, in 1854, building one of the first houses in that locality. He was followed early the next season by William H. King, locating upon section 5, where he still resides. Joseph Regenscheit, on section 25, also still occupies the old homestead.

When originally organized the town was named Young Town, but subsequently changed through the exertions of its citizens.

In the earlier days of its history a majority of those desiring to attend religious services went to the river towns which at that day were more accessible to the mission clergymen. In a few years new comers added to their strength and one church followed another at convenient points throughout the town, until there are at the present time seven distinct organizations, all having substantial houses of worship. The German Baptists are located on the extreme corner of the north-west quarter of section 31.

The German M. E. have a church and cemetery on section 8. There is an Evangelical church and cemetery on section 19.

The German Lutherans are located on the south-east quarter of section 3, having a cemetery connected with the church.

A cemetery and Christian church are located upon section 16.

The Catholics have a large church and cemetery at St. Henry's. In nearly all these churches services are held regularly, most of them having Sunday-schools also.

There are eight school districts. The buildings are well equipped for successful teaching.

There are three post-offices in Sharon, viz: Dresselville, section 11; St. Henry, section 25, Jacob Muckley, postmaster, and Sharon, on section 17.

Upon Rice lake in section 10 there is a saw-mill, also upon section 7 is a saw and grist-mill in operation. A blacksmith shop is located on the south-west quarter of section 10.

Philip Dressel, postmaster at Dresselville, was born March 20, 1826, in Germany. He was educated in the schools of that country, and learned

the trade of printer. Immigrating to America in 1847, he arrived at New York, July 1, and soon after settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He took up his abode in Minnesota in 1854, settling first in St. Paul. His first work at his trade was on the "Staats Zeitung," the first German paper published in the state. During the spring of 1856 he moved to Sharon, Le Sueur county, and was one of the earliest settlers. Since 1864 he has served as postmaster at Dresselville, and since 1869 has been treasurer of Le Sueur county.

Henry J. Fisher, farmer on section 27, Sharon township, was born in 1857, in Ottawa, Le Sueur county, Minnesota. He is a son of Benjamin F. Fisher, who is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1814. He came to Minnesota in 1855 and settled in Ottawa. His wife was Emily A. Page, of Maine, who is the parent of four children: Henry, now living in Sharon township; Herbert, Elliston and Sidney.

Charles Friburk, born in 1857 in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, is of German parentage; his father was Jacob Friburk. He came with his parents to Minnesota when about three years of age and has since made his home in this state. He now engages in farming, and is located on section 26 of Sharon township.

John Heiken, a native of Germany, was born in 1849, and in 1865 he came to America. After a residence of about four years in Illinois he removed to Minnesota; is now living on a farm on section 33, Sharon township. His wife was Miss Caroline Lutske, who has borne him three sons: Edward, John and Fred.

Joseph Huonder, a native of Switzerland, was born in 1831. Coming to America in 1854 he settled in Ohio, where he remained until removing westward in 1855. On coming to Minnesota his first home was in Stillwater, and in 1867 he located on his present farm in Sharon, on section 35. He married Miss Mary Levi, who is a native of Italy. They are the parents of seven children: Kate, Joseph, Ursilla, Henrietta, Louisa, Lawrence and John.

Peter Imhoff, who is a German, was born January 14, 1818. He came to America in 1832 and first settled in Ohio; from there removed to Missouri, where he remained twelve years, and in 1856 came to Minnesota. He settled on his present farm on section 6 in 1875. His wife was Catherine Gregg, of Virginia. David, John and Mary are their children.

S. H. Kast, farmer on section 4, was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1814. He moved to Ohio in 1827; remained there until 1863, then came to Minnesota and settled in Sharon township. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Bargar, of Medina county, Ohio. Eight children have been born to them: Lewis, Luna, Dora T., Ida I., Katie, William H., Charles G. and Lydia E. He is a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal conference.

William H. King was born December 10, 1832, and is a native of England. Upon coming to America in 1845 he settled in New York city; subsequently located in Cleveland, Ohio, after making a visit to his native country. During his residence in Cleveland he engaged in the meat trade. Came to St. Paul in 1854, and the year following settled in Le Sueur county; now resides on section 5 of Sharon. Married Miss Elsie E. Culp, who is a native of Pennsylvania. They have nine children: Sarah, William, Elsie, James, Mary, Lillie, George, Victoria, Erbert.

John Lehnert, who is a native of Germany, was born in 1831. He came to this continent in 1855, and for one year lived in Chicago; came to Minnesota and settled in Sharon in 1856; his home is on section 7 of this town. Enlisted in Company G, 10th Minnesota infantry, in which he served three years. Mr. Lehnert's wife was Mary Sindle, who is a native of Germany. Charles, August, Henry, Fred., Caroline, John and Mary are their children.

William Ludwig was born in Wisconsin in 1857. When only two years old he came to Minnesota, and has since lived in this state. He resides in Sharon on section 33. Was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Malsom, who is a native of Germany. One daughter, Selma, is their only child.

Michael Lynch was born in Ohio in 1854. His parents, Patrick and Catherine Lynch, were natives of Ireland, and when quite young came with them to Minnesota; his home has since been in Sharon on section 23. The father died in 1866, leaving his widow with four children, of whom Michael is the eldest; the others are Ellen, Lizzie and Thomas.

Jacob M. Muckley, a native of Switzerland, was born in 1851. His step-father, John Allick, who was born in Switzerland in 1826, came with his family to America in 1856, and in 1861 to Minnesota. Jacob has one sister, Josephine. His mother was married first to Mr. Muckley; her sec-

ond marriage was with Mr. Allick, by whom she has two daughters, Mary A. and Margaret. The family are now all residing on section 26 in Sharon. He is postmaster at St. Henry.

Charles Regenscheit is a native of Minnesota, born in 1859, and is of Swiss and German parentage. His father, Joseph Regenscheit, is a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1823. He came to America in 1854, and settled soon after in Le Sueur county. He married Catherine Saffron, a native of Germany, who has borne him three children, of whom Charles is the eldest. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Huonder, a native of Minnesota. They are located on section 25 of this township.

Christian Schwarz, farmer on section 23, was born in 1828, and is a German by birth. In 1854 he came to this continent, and subsequently settled in Sharon, Minnesota. He married Miss Mary Berger, who was born in Switzerland. They are the parents of six children: William, Henry, Lizzie, Pauline, Phillip and Christian.

Robert Ulrich is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1847. In 1869 he came to America, and soon after made his home in Sharon township, section 6; here he has since continued to reside. His marriage was with Louisa Anton, of Missouri. Two children have been born to them: Delia and Von Oertzen.

Henry Wasman, born in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1844, came when eleven years of age to Minnesota, which state has since been his home. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Minnesota infantry, and served until the close of the war. On returning from the war he came to Sharon, where he still resides on section 5. His wife was Nancy Schreve, a native of Virginia. Manoah, Mabel, Jolletta and Alma are their children.

Charles Wandrei is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1839. He came to America in 1857; in 1867 settled in the town of Tyrone, Minnesota; subsequently removed with his family to his present farm, situated on section 36, Sharon. He married Miss Louisa Ehrke, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him seven children: Mala, Annie, Louis, Albert, Caroline, Abertena and Charles.

DERRYNANE.

The center of the northern tier of townships is Derrynane, formerly organized as Ruggles.

There are two post-offices in the town, St. Thomas, T. C. Kennedy, postmaster, situated near

the western boundary, and St. Huberts, in the eastern portion.

Six school districts are provided with as many substantial school-houses.

In the north-eastern portion of the town is St. John's church. On section 13 is a German Lutheran church; in the western portion is St. Thomas Catholic church, a large and substantial frame structure. At this place there is a steam saw-mill.

Township officers — Board, Mathias Hauer, James Connelly, and John Merget; J. G. O'Connell, clerk; J. P. Shea, assessor; Michael McCourtney, treasurer.

Valuation — Real estate, \$173,911; personal, \$21,770. Population, 899.

LEXINGTON.

It was not until the spring of 1855 that the town of Lexington was occupied by the whites, Arthur O'Maley being the lonely pioneer; he was followed the next season by H. Earl, Joseph Kirtland, S. Shivel and William Budd, who took up claims of 160 acres each, in the northern portion of the township and in the vicinity of Clear lake, the claim of H. Earl being afterwards laid out as the town of Lexington. In 1858 the township was organized with the following officers: Town board, B. Abbott, chairman, G. J. Earl, George Jackson; H. Childs, clerk; A. Blen, assessor; S. Shivel, justice. A post-office was established in 1856 with H. Earl as postmaster.

In 1864 a second postoffice was established, called Union Centre, on a farm belonging to J. U. Chapman, on the north-east quarter of section 32; Mr. Chapman being appointed postmaster, holding the position until 1877. In that year an office was established at the new town and county seat, Le Sueur Centre, just one mile north and the Union Centre post-office was discontinued. Thomas Sullivan was appointed to the new office, but being unable to qualify, J. U. Chapman succeeded him, still holding the office.

The town site of Lexington was surveyed in 1857, nearly 200 acres being laid out into town lots. A general store was immediately opened by Bateman & Smith, who carried on business for two years. During the same year O. F. Huntley came from the east, purchased five acres of land and erected a saw-mill, which was burned in 1860 and rebuilt on the opposite side of Clear lake the same season, being greatly enlarged and a grist-mill combined, with a capacity of twenty five

barrels per day. The mill is still operated by Mr. Huntley.

As early as the winter of 1856 a school was organized with about twenty scholars, taught by S. J. Baldwin and held in a private house. In the same year the first death occurred, the son of A. B. Childs, who was drowned in Clear lake. The first marriage was in 1858; Fred Venison and Sarah E., daughter of H. Earl. The first white child born in the township was a daughter to G. J. and C. D. Earl. She was named after the town and is called "Lexie."

Religious services were held at the private residences for a number of years, the Methodists having organized a society with fourteen members, in the fall of 1856. Services were held every two weeks, Rev. Mr. Smith officiating. The first and only church edifice built in the village was erected by the Baptists in 1868, the society having been formed six years before with thirteen members. Rev. E. S. Sanders conducted services. The organization in 1879 sold the building for a district school, for which purpose it is now occupied.

The present business of the town consists of a post-office and general store, by H. T. Baxter, postmaster; Huntington's flour and grist-mill, and the largest and only steam amber cane refinery in the county. This establishment has a capacity of 5,000 gallons of syrup per season, preparing it under a new process. This mill was established in 1877 by C. S. Huntley.

Le Sueur Centre is the infant among Le Sueur county towns, dating its birth in 1877, when a company of leading citizens consisting of M. Doran, H. C. and E. R. Smith, M. G. Tousley, L. Z. Rogers, G. A. Blair and Mr. Knaak by means of a largely circulated and signed petition for the removal of the county seat to Union Centre, purchased the south-east quarter of section 29, Lexington township and at once proceeded to lay out a town site and erect a substantial brick court house which at the following election they proposed to give the free use of for ten years, provided the county seat was located there. William McCullough being connected with the construction of the new court house, erected the first building in the village for a boarding house for the laborers. In the spring of 1877 P. Kelly built the second house which was occupied for a short time by Frank Morgan as a saloon. The same spring John Van Buren erected a hotel and store, in which he has been doing a good business since.

In the summer L. R. Kegley erected a thirty horse-power saw-mill which has been in operation since. In 1879 a one-story frame school-house was built. The village is now the largest in the township, having the court house and jail with the sheriff's residence attached, four general stores, three hotels, three saloons, two blacksmith shops, saw-mill, wagon shop, barber shop and post-office. Present postmaster, J. U. Chapman. There is also a brass band with seven pieces, E. Agnew, leader.

In 1858 Charles Reinhardt murdered and robbed a man named Burdell, a land hunter. The enraged citizens took Reinhardt from his place of confinement and lynched him.

During the winter of 1857-8 many of the pioneers suffered for want of food and were compelled to subsist on corn, ground in coffee mills.

Valuation in 1880: Real estate, \$176,462; personal property, \$18,962. The population was 1,047 the same year.

E. Agnew was born in Philadelphia in 1850. When two years of age he went with his parents to Indiana, and in 1857 to Illinois. After leaving school he engaged in farming and making brick a few years, then spent one year in mining coal. He also learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it until 1876; subsequently moved to Cleveland, Le Sueur county; remained until 1879, then pursued his trade in Le Sueur Centre until February, 1881, when he opened a grocery store, and is still doing business in that line; also has the only barber shop in town. He organized and became leader of the Le Sueur Centre band. Mrs. Gray became the wife of Mr. Agnew in 1872. One child: Alva.

Thomas Barker was born in Canada in 1845. Entered the Durham Academy at fifteen and remained three years; afterward attended St. Francis College at Richmond, Canada, for two years. In 1864 moved to Vermont and joined Company G, Fifth Vermont infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. After spending one year in Canada he came to Faribault, Minnesota, in 1866, and began school teaching. At Mankato, he taught until 1873, then removed to Cleveland and engaged in teaching seven years. Located in Le Sueur Centre in 1880, and was the same fall chosen county superintendent. Mr. Barker was married in 1873 to Elizabeth Westover; they have four children.

John A. Burton, son of Samuel and Nancy Bur-

ton, was born in Indiana in 1860. At the age of twelve years he went to Kansas, where he remained four years, then removed to Wisconsin; four years later he came to Minnesota, and now lives at a farm located on section 35. His father was born in 1832. Five sisters and one brother are living.

J. U. Chapman was born November 1, 1813, in Albany county, New York. At the age of one year his parents died and he was left to the care of an aunt. After living in Canada four or five years he went to Chicago, which was then known as Fort Dearborn. He there selected a life companion, and with her settled in Jo Daviess county, Illinois; about five years later removed to Wisconsin; a few years after he came to Minnesota and became one of the pioneers of Le Sueur county. Being of an enterprising spirit he took the lead in organizing a school district, and building roads and bridges; he drew up the petition to congress for a mail route, and was appointed postmaster at Union Centre. Was chairman of supervisors eight years, and justice of peace about the same length of time. He is now occupying the office of postmaster at Le Sueur Centre, and is justice of the peace. Of eleven children, eight are living. Two sons were in the late civil war; one was killed.

George J. Earle was born in Middleburgh, New York, March 25, 1811. He remained on the farm until twenty-one years old, then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed there until 1836. Removing to Michigan he continued his trade three years, then returned home and engaged in the lumber trade fourteen years. Came to Minnesota in 1856, and settled in Lexington township, when there were but three or four houses here. After claiming 160 acres of land he erected a little log cabin; on arriving at his new home he had a cash capital of only ten dollars, and, as he laughingly remarks, "Did not have as much fat as I could get on my thumb nail." He still owns his old claim, but has retired from active life and is living with a daughter. Mr. Earle for the past sixteen years has held the offices of justice of the peace and town supervisor. His marriage with Miss C. French took place in 1836. She died in 1863. They had nine children; seven are living.

Phillip Hiller was born in Massachusetts in 1833. He learned the trade of ship carpenter, which he followed until coming to Minnesota in 1861; settled on a farm of eighty acres which he bought in Lexington township. In 1862 enlisted

in Company G, 10th Minnesota infantry, and served three years; was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling in 1865. Returning to Lexington he has since followed farming.

O. F. Huntley was born in Vermont in 1823. He completed his studies at the Green Mountain Academy, and assisted his father in his mills and on the farm. On leaving home he moved to Allamakee county, Iowa; purchased land from the government, then followed surveying in the county for six years. In 1857 came to the Minnesota valley, bringing with him the necessary fixtures for saw and flouring mills. He chose an excellent site and had them erected on the bank of Clear lake, Le Sueur county, where he now owns 140 acres of land. He is one of the old settlers and has long been identified with the interests of the county. In 1852 he married Ruth Munson, who died in 1853. About three years later he married Miss Diana Hawley, who died in January, 1871. Miss Lucia L. Finch became his wife in 1872.

Mary A. Jackson, formerly Miss Duncan, was born in New York in 1816. When quite young she moved to New York city and attended private school twelve years. She then learned the trade of dressmaking, which she afterward engaged in several years. In 1851 she was united in marriage with George Jackson, who was born in Scotland in 1815, and came to America in 1836. The year of their marriage they went to Wisconsin and bought a farm, on which they remained seven years. Coming to Minnesota they bought 160 acres of land on section 9, Lexington township. Mr. Jackson died in 1879. His widow is still living at the farm.

William Kendall is a native of England, born in 1823; learned the trade of baker at which he worked three years; he was then employed as time keeper on a railroad until 1849, when he came to America, landing at New Orleans. For two years his home was in Illinois, then he started overland for California; it required five months to reach his destination; after mining about four years with some success, he returned to his native land, remaining however only a short time. In 1857 he came to Lexington and claimed 160 acres, where he still resides. He married Miss L. Lambert in 1857; they have had seven children, six are living.

Jacob Krenik is a Bohemian, born in 1855. When a lad of eleven years he came to America, to Le Sueur county, Minnesota. Here he farmed, until reaching majority, then for two years was in-

terested in the sale of farm machinery; in 1881 he purchased the Morgan House, of which he is the present proprietor. His marriage with Miss Annie Chaloubskey took place in 1872; they are the parents of four children.

Francis F. Morgan was born in New York in 1851, and until seventeen years of age he attended school. Came in 1866, to Le Sueur county, but soon after went to St. Peter when he was employed in a brick yard one season; after farming two years in Rice county he gave his attention to the meat trade in Northfield; in 1877 he came to Le Sueur Centre, after having been in the Nicollet house at St. Peter one year. Here he kept a saloon three years and in 1880 opened Morgan's hotel. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Mary A. Balf, who has borne him two children.

Edwin Purrington, an early settler and prominent citizen of Lexington, was born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in 1832. When fourteen years old he made a trip on a whaling vessel, to the north Atlantic; after an absence of sixteen and one-half months he returned and next started from New Bedford for the Arctic ocean; on this expedition he was absent three years; his third voyage was also of three years duration, and he experienced many narrow escapes; through one year of the time the sun was visible only two days. In 1857 he came to Lexington, Minnesota, and bought 160 acres where he now lives. In 1880 he was chosen a member of the legislature; and also served as supervisor several years. Miss Hiller became his wife in 1857, and has borne him three children.

J. S. Potter is a native of New York, born February 13, 1820. When quite young he went to Chicago, Illinois, and there made his home until 1863; was a dealer in general merchandise, also a hotel manager; when he went to Chicago there was but one building there, a tavern kept by a Frenchman. Mr. Potter came to Austin, Minnesota, in 1863; he farmed and carried on the nursery business until 1877, when he removed to Lexington; located on a farm of 140 acres, which he bought soon after his arrival. While a resident of Illinois he was sheriff four years, and has held the office of justice of the peace sixteen years. Married in 1842, Miss Tuttle, who died in 1860 leaving four children. His present wife was Miss Sarah A. Rowe, married in 1861; they have had four children.

R. L. Safford was born in Vermont in 1829. In

1856 he removed to Minnesota and located on his present farm in Lexington, on section 15. Four families and a small number of single men were the neighbors whom Mr. Stafford found on locating. In Vermont in 1856 he married Miss Lois Dickinson, who died in May, 1878. His second marriage took place in September, 1879, in the state of New York, with Miss Annetta Gannon. She had two children.

Stephen Tooker, farmer on section 35, was born in New York in 1857. Until sixteen years of age he lived on the farm, and in 1873 came to Minnesota and settled with his parents in Cordova township, Le Sueur county; subsequently he located on his present farm in Lexington. He was united in marriage in 1879 with Miss Hattie Sykes. They have one son, an infant, John R.

J. L. Whipple, M. D., was born in Ohio in 1829. When nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine in Rome with Dr. Porter Key, and with whom he remained two and one-half years. After attending a course of lectures in Cleveland, Ohio, he went to Toledo and entered the office of Dr. Moser, where he studied two years. Removing to Wisconsin in 1854 he practiced his profession two years in Reedsburg, then made his home in Illinois eleven years. Enlisted in 1861 in Company H, 11th Illinois infantry; served only six weeks when he received an injury and was honorably discharged. In 1863 came to Cleveland, Le Sueur county, and has since been pursuing his profession in different parts of the county. Became a resident of Le Sueur Centre in 1880. Married Lucinda Hurst in 1848. They have four children.

CHAPTER LXV.

CORDOVA—ELYSIAN—WATERVILLE—KILKENNY—
MONTGOMERY—LANESBURGH.

Cordova, one of the centre townships of the county, was first taken possession of by settlers in the fall of 1856, A. Hess, H. Nelson, Henry Richardson and S. Wheeler taking claims of 160 acres each. In the spring of 1857 they were followed by a large number of families. Mr. Richardson had brought with him a large load of general merchandise which he began business with after building a log store, early in 1857, continuing for three years. A second store was started the same season by C. Clark, but was short-lived.

Shortly after his arrival S. Wheeler started a saw-mill, as they were obliged to go to St. Paul and pay as high as \$80 per thousand feet for lumber. With some of the first products from his mill he built the first frame building, which was for years used as a hotel.

During the first year of their sojourn they were called upon to mourn the loss of one of their number, Harvey Nelson, who died of consumption. The next event of interest was the marriage of William McConkey to Miss Mary Hess, in the summer of 1857. Early the following year a son, Andrew, was born to this couple, the first birth.

In the fall of 1858 a school was opened in the log building erected by H. Richardson for store purposes, by Miss Kate Hess, there being seven scholars. Three years later a more commodious school-house was built. There are now four district schools in the township.

Mission services were held in the school-house from 1859 to 1879, when two societies were organized. The Disciples of Christ and United Brethren; neither society built until 1881. The United Brethren had the first local pastor, Uriah Cook.

A post-office was established in 1857, Duran Densmore receiving the appointment, and holding the office a number of years.

Cordova is also an anti-liquor town, and has a flourishing temperance organization, the Sons of Temperance, organized in 1877 with twenty-five members.

Cordova village was incorporated in 1878, but has never acted as a separate corporation from the township.

The business now consists of three general stores, one hardware, two blacksmiths, one wagon-shop, two hotels, two saw-mills; there is also one school, one cemetery, two churches; present postmaster, W. V. Courtright.

Niles Cottingham was born September 14, 1842, in Indiana, and lived there until eighteen years of age. Went to Iowa in 1860 and one year later settled in St. Peter, Minnesota, which was his home four years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota mounted rangers; served against the Indians fifteen months. He learned coopering in Cleveland township and one year later removed to Lexington; after a residence of eight years there, located in Cordova, where he now resides. On the 29th of July, 1866, Miss Melissa Moler became his wife. Guy, Ada, Lucy, Mildred and Mary are their living children.

Edith died in 1868 at the age of nine months.

John Hankins was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1826. In 1856 he located in Kankakee county, Illinois, but in 1860 moved to Minnesota, and has since been a resident of Le Sueur county. He was the first man from Waterville to volunteer his services against the Indians at the Sioux outbreak in 1862; he participated in the movement against them from Fort Ridgely to Swan lake. March 15, 1864, he enlisted in the Third Minnesota light artillery, and after a service of thirteen months was discharged, having been crippled in the right hand. Since returning to Waterville he has held numerous town offices. Married in 1848 Mary J. McBane, who has born him five children: Nathan S., Jesse and Jennie are living.

Orange K. Hogle was born in 1819, in Ohio, where he remained until twenty-seven years of age, then spent two years in Illinois. He removed to Indiana, and in 1856 came to Minnesota; after a residence of eight years in Rice county he located in Cordova, Le Sueur county. Here he has served as postmaster seventeen years, also kept hotel; in April, 1881, he resigned his position as postmaster. In addition to village property he owns a farm on section 14. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary Hankins, who has borne him one son and two daughters; only one is living.

Patrick Hunt is a native of Ireland, born in 1828. Until twenty years of age he lived in his native country, then in 1848 came to America. For five years his home was in Massachusetts; he then located in Wisconsin, remaining fourteen years. Since that time he has lived in Minnesota, and is now located on section 16 of this town. His marriage with Miss May Hughes took place in 1858. Of the five children born to them two are living.

O. A. Jackson was born in Indiana in 1825 and there lived until 1860. When about six years old he began learning the coopers' trade. During the fall of 1860 he settled in St. Peter, Minnesota, which place was his residence three years. During the Indian troubles in 1862 he joined the volunteer company called the "St. Peter Guards" and with them was stationed at New Ulm. From St. Peter Mr. Jackson moved to Cleveland and three years later bought a farm of forty-seven acres in Cordova township, on which he has since lived. Married in 1848 Miss Nancy Sheldon, who was born in 1833. Of the thirteen children born to them only five are living.

Adam Lucus was born April 12, 1823, in Ohio. When eight years old he moved to Indiana, where he received his education and learned the trade of millwright. He made a trip to California in 1850 and for two years engaged in mining. June 14, 1853 he married Mary Parker, a native of Ohio. They removed to Illinois, bought a farm and remained until 1864, when they came to Cordova. Here Mr. Lucus owns a saw and shingle-mill, also a grist-mill. He has served as justice of the peace and supervisor. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lucus; six are living: Harriet, Hortense, Leona, Nancy, Charles, and George.

Rose A. McCoy, eldest living daughter of Patrick and Bridget McCoy, was born in Le Sueur Centre, Minnesota, May 13, 1861. Her father was one of the first settlers of the county; located here in 1856 with a comfortable fortune which he had acquired in California. This was his home until his death, which occurred in August, 1865. He was the parent of four children, three of whom are living. Miss McCoy began her education at the age of twelve years, and on returning home at the age of seventeen, began her career as teacher in the district schools of the county. Her home is on section 4, Cordova township.

John G. Parker, born in 1826, is a native of Ohio. At the age of six years he went to Indiana, and after a residence of twenty years in that state, moved to Illinois. Enlisted in 1861 in the First independent battery of Indiana artillery and was discharged eighteen months later. Came to Minnesota in the fall of 1862, and in 1864 re-enlisted in the Third Minnesota heavy artillery; was discharged with the rank of second lieutenant of Company L. At the surrender of Harper's Ferry, in 1862 he was severely wounded; participated also in three battles with the Indians in 1864. Married Miss Cassandra Hankins in 1855. They have had two children; one is living.

James F. Richardson was born in Rochester, New York, on the 5th of December, 1858, and is one of a family of seven children, six of whom are boys. When two years of age he came with his parents to Cordova and has since resided here; received a common school education. He owns a farm adjoining the village of Cordova. His mother was a native of Limerick county, Ireland; his father of Tolland county, Connecticut. Their children are, Stephen, James F., Mary E., John C., Adam and Arthur.

Jonathan H. Robbins was born in 1835 in In-

diana. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 87th Indiana, Company F, and was discharged after a service of more than two years on account of disability, caused by wounds received in battle. September 20, 1862 he was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, and escaped death almost miraculously; was struck by shots six times. He was taken to the hospital where he lay confined in bed forty-four days. On being lifted from the field of battle, his knapsack was found to have been pierced by bullets in many places, as was also the coffee can which hung on his cartridge belt at his side. Three times the next soldier at his right fell dead, also one at his left. In 1869 he came to Minnesota and settled on section 14, Cordova. His wife was Miss Ann Smith, married in 1860. Four of the five children born to them are living.

Mrs. Mary Sierbert, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, was born in Germany, in 1842. She came to America in 1868; received her education in her native language. Since coming to Cordova her home has been on section 31. Her late husband, Henry Sierbert, who was also a native of Germany, died in 1879. Four children were born to them.

William T. Unger was born on the 18th of February, 1827, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. When eight years old he moved to Richland county, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, after which he received a diploma. After spending several months in Indiana, and in Ohio, he located in Indiana, remaining nine years; in 1852 went to Wisconsin and the next year came to Minnesota; lived in Rochester thirteen years. He is now located in Cordova in the pursuit of his trade. Married Rachael Watson in 1842, who has born him twelve children: Nancy, Mary, Catherine, Rose A., Susan, and John are the living.

ELYSIAN.

The township of Elysian, organized in 1858, is one of the centre of the most southern tier of townships in the county and differs somewhat in the nature of its natural surface, being more hilly and the soil more sandy than most of the county. There are two large, clear lakes within its borders, German and Lake Francis, besides numerous smaller lakes. Among the earliest settlers in Elysian were M. Logan, Geo. Johnson, Edward Morshing and Godfrey Dean, all of whom took the most available claims of 160 acres in the spring

of 1855 and proceeded at once to open farms and build log houses. During the summer and fall of that year large numbers of new settlers arrived and proceeded to make themselves homes.

As early as 1857 a school was established and a small log building erected, which served for several years. There are now seven school districts in the township and six substantial school-houses.

In 1859 the German Lutherans organized a church society with eleven families; also building a log house of worship in which occasional services were held by district missionaries. A new frame edifice superseded the old log building in 1870, and was in charge of Rev. H. Springler, for four years thereafter. A few years ago a second church was erected on section 30 by a society of the United Brethren. A Methodist Episcopal church and cemetery is located near the centre of the town.

In September of 1856, the inhabitants were thrown into a state of great excitement by the announcement that a great fire was approaching their section of the country from the south-west. The ground was deeply covered with dry leaves and great damage was feared, but the sturdy pioneers at once devised a plan which proved successful in saving their houses and stock. There is a chain of lakes reaching nearly across the town, and the settlers at once proceeded to rake leaves, plow, ditch, and burn the strips of land between the lakes, completing their labors just in time to effectually stop the ravages of the fire. A few however, living on the southern shores were not so fortunate, having to take refuge in the center of their fall plowed fields, and even then being nearly smothered by heat and smoke; some lost their all, while others saved their houses and portions of their stock. Nearly all the hay which was put up in the sloughs was destroyed, causing much suffering to the remaining stock.

In 1857 the village of Elysian was surveyed, and the following year a post-office established, Aug. Lang being appointed postmaster and holding the position until 1880.

The first death recorded was that of a Mr. McCormick in the summer of 1857. He was buried in a private yard, there being no cemeteries laid out until about 1870. The following year, 1858, Charles Folzmann married Miss Augusta Sperber.

The present postmaster of the village is G. Raeker. The business of the village can be summed up as follows: Two general stores, three

hotels, two blacksmiths, two wagon shops, steam saw-mill, two shoe shops and one carpet weaver.

John Chadwick was born in New York in 1828. When a lad of eight years he left his native state for Ohio, locating in Lake county. His home was there for twenty-two years, attention being given chiefly to farming. Coming to Minnesota in 1857 he bought a farm, and still lives in Elysian township. Enlisted in 1864 in the First Minnesota heavy artillery, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. His marriage with Miss Vashti Covill took place in 1850. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are living.

A. D. Chase was born in Maine in 1845; when seventeen years of age came to Minnesota. He is now located in Elysian township, on section 32. Miss Henrietta Smith became the wife of Mr. Chase in 1869. She has borne him three children, all of whom are living.

William Clarke is a native of England, born in 1839. When twelve years of age he came to America, and first settled in Chicago; remained there seven years; after spending the winter in Iowa he came to Elysian and settled on section 34 in 1857. He has been chairman of the board of supervisors for the past three years. Married in 1866 Miss Helena Fitzgibbon, who has borne him ten children; nine are living.

Ephriam Davis was born in 1809, and is a native of New York. Came to Ohio, having previously learned the trade of a cooper; after a residence there of twelve years he located in Watertown, Wisconsin, where he remained twelve years; in 1858 came to Minnesota, and since that time his home has been in Elysian township. Enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Third Minnesota, and served three years; was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, but was soon after paroled and returned to Minnesota; served against the Indians at the battles of Birch Coolie and Wood Lake. Miss Sarah Simons became his wife in 1864.

Aug. H. E. Lange was born in Prussia in 1828. He resided there until 1851, then came to America and worked as a jeweler in Washington five years; in 1856 he came to St. Peter, Minnesota, and the next spring removed to Elysian; is engaged in general merchandising here. Represented his district in the legislature in 1878; was postmaster for fifteen years, and has also officiated as town treasurer and clerk. During the war Mr. Lange served only six months, being discharged on account of

sickness. His first marriage took place in 1868, but his wife died seven months later. His second marriage took place in 1879.

Frank M. Long was born in 1839 in Ohio. There he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, 26th Ohio, and served four years and seven months; was in the battles of Stone River, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Franklin, Nashville, Mission Ridge and other minor engagements. Was mustered out in the rank of orderly sergeant. He visited Minnesota in 1856, and finally settled in Le Sueur county Elysian township, on section 32. In September, 1871, he married Martha Lewis. They are the parents of four children.

Ira Myrick was born in New York in 1820, where he resided until 1851, then came to Wisconsin. He erected the first frame building in La Crosse and remained there three years. Was elected county treasurer of La Crosse county in 1853, but resigned on account of his proposed removal to Minnesota. Built a saw-mill near Le Sueur, but subsequently removed it to Elysian, where he has since lived and given his attention to the manufacture of lumber. Has served as county commissioner and justice of the peace. Married in 1843 Miss Rosaline Bigelow, a native of New York. Of the six children born to them, four are living.

A. E. Prosser was born August 14, 1836, in Orange county, Indiana. In 1855 he started for Minnesota, coming from Dubuque to St. Paul on the steamer "Lady Franklin." Arrived at St. Peter May 10, 1855, and pre-empted a farm. For some time he was in the office of the "St. Peter Courier." He moved on the farm in 1858, and is settled on section 33, Elysian. Enlisted in 1864 in Company H, Second Minnesota. Has held nearly all the offices in the gift of the citizens; is now supervisor and justice of the peace, also reporter to the agricultural department at Washington. In December, 1857, he was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Ulven, who has borne him eleven children; ten are living.

George H. Sterling was born in Orleans, New York, in 1829. When twenty years of age he migrated to Scott county, Iowa, and remained two years, thence to Muscatine. Came to Minnesota in April, 1853; made a trip from St. Paul to St. Louis on a raft; visited Illinois on his return, and again reached St. Paul in September, 1854. The first buzz-saw used in sawing cord-wood in that city was operated by him. On coming to Elysian

in 1856 he found only one family had reached it before him. He first settled on section 26, but subsequently sold and bought on section 27. Miss Ellen Fitzgibbons became the wife of Mr. Sterling in 1855. They have had ten children; seven are living.

Asa B. Swaine was born at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. When six years old he went to Vermont and lived there nineteen years, then went to Ohio and remained there three years. Went to Wisconsin in 1844; lived there until 1865, then came to this state. In the spring of 1862 he recruited Company H, 30th Wisconsin, of which he was chosen captain. He was principally on special duty in Iowa and Minnesota. Four companies of the 30th Wisconsin built and located Fort Wadsworth, and were later ordered to join Sherman. Mr. Swaine was discharged from service in 1865. Married in November, 1845, Miss Catherine Cross. They had eight children; four are living. One son, George D., is a practicing physician at Le Sueur.

J. C. Swain was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. When quite young he went to Vermont and remained two years then to Ohio two years; returning again to Vermont, he remained until attaining the age of fifteen; after spending five years in Ohio, he went to Wisconsin, and in 1856 came to Minnesota; has been chairman of supervisors in Elysian a number of times; assessor sixteen years and superintendent of schools in the township four years; is at present a county commissioner, and in 1873 was a member of the legislature. January 23, 1845, he was married, and has six living children.

William Warner is a native of Northamptonshire, England, where he was born in 1839. Came to America in 1853, and for ten years resided in Wisconsin. He located in Elysian township in 1863 and now lives on section 23. He was united in marriage in 1864, with Miss Mary Somers who has borne him five children; all are living.

WATERVILLE.

Waterville occupies the southeastern corner of Le Sueur county, and is one of the most prosperous and thickly settled townships. It contains two of the most attractive lakes in that section of the state; Tetonka, four miles in length, and Sakata, three miles; both have clean sandy shores, the water is of crystal purity and abounds in all kinds of fish.

The township was first settled by immigrants

coming from the south and east. Among the earliest and most enterprising were Jacob Dawald, Samuel Drake, Michael Ferch, Amos Robinson and Charles Christman.

Early in the spring of 1857 A. Tidball and L. Z. Rogers paid the county a visit. Mr. Tidball at once locating, followed in the summer by Mr. Rogers and his family. Both gentlemen opened general stores soon after their arrival; Mr. Tidball built the first frame building at the present town site, and occupied it as a general store for many years. Mr. Rogers upon his second arrival brought a large stock of merchandise and immediately opened a store which he still runs.

It was in this year that the town of Waterville was surveyed and a post-office established, with Samuel Drake as postmaster. He resigned in August and Mr. Rogers was made his successor. On the 29th of August, Major Lewis Stowe, who was then acting as deputy, turned over the office to Mr. Rogers, bringing the complete outfit including all unclaimed mail matter, in an ordinary cigar box.

A hotel was built the same year by Jacob Dawald, which has been changed and added to since, it being now the leading house in the village.

The first death which occurred was in the fall of 1855, the young son of Samuel Drake, who died of small pox. In the spring following another son was born to Mr. Drake, which was the first white child born in the town. During the same year Michael Ferch and Miss Francisca Densbach were united in marriage.

Of the many towns in that vicinity during the great Indian scare of 1862, Waterville was the only one which felt safe, and no guards were put out. She, however, claims the honor of having taken the last Sioux scalp, for which a liberal bounty was received.

Educational matters received some attention in 1857; a small frame building was erected, and school opened by Miss Davison (now Mrs. Dr. Hitchcock) with an attendance of thirteen scholars. This building gave place to a large one a few years subsequent. The Waterville district is now independent, having a \$9,000 school-house, graded, with departments as follows: Primary, intermediate, grammar and high: principal, Prof. Hedger. In the township there are nine districts, eight of which have good buildings; the ninth is a fractional district, the building being located in the adjoining town, Morristown.

The Episcopalians were the first to hold religious services. Rev. J. Lloyd Breck preaching at the various houses and in the school building from 1858 to 1870. In January of the latter year a society was formed with sixteen members, a church edifice was started but not completed until 1874. There is now a membership of twenty six. Rector, Rev. E. G. Hunter.

In 1866 the Methodists organized and built a frame church. There are at present seventy-six members. Pastor, S. B. Smith.

September 16th, 1860 a Baptist society was organized with eleven members; services being held at various places until the M. E. church was built, since which time meetings have been held there. The present membership is twenty-eight.

The Presbyterians organized in 1879 with fifteen members, services held in the Episcopal church.

The various organizations unite in a Union Sunday school, which has proved very successful.

During 1879 and 1880 Catholic services were occasionally held. In 1881 a society was organized, a dwelling house purchased and remodeled, now doing service as a church.

The German Methodists have a church situated on the north-east quarter of section 3. There is also a cemetery connected with this church.

The Sakatah Cemetery Association was formed and incorporated in 1868.

There is one Masonic lodge; Sakatah Lodge, No. 32, A. F. and A. M., dispensation issued June 1859 and a charter granted in 1862.

The present business of the village is represented by energetic men in nearly all branches.

L. Z. Rogers, the oldest established general merchant, began in 1857 with a moderate stock, and in a comparatively small store. He has developed with the country and now occupies three large stores at the corner of Third and Paquin streets, embracing in his stock, groceries, clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, and drugs. It requires the help of nine assistants to manage the business.

F. W. Knaak also does an extensive business in general merchandise. He started in a small way in 1866, increasing his trade year by year, until he now occupies one of the largest stores in the town.

In 1874 a third general store was opened by F. H. Zander, on Main street, which has enjoyed a good business. He now occupies a large two story frame building.

A fourth general store was established in 1877 by D. E. Potter, which has been doing a large and paying business.

There are two good hardware stores. The first was established in 1870 by R. W. Jacklin, with a medium sized stock. He now does a very large business in hardware, stoves and agricultural machinery. Carlton & Roberts started in 1877, since which date they have worked up a flourishing business. They handle, aside from hardware, agricultural machinery and sewing machines.

The Bank of Waterville was started in October, 1881, by Green & Everett, in a new building erected by themselves. Aside from a general banking business, they handle insurance, collections, real estate, &c. There are two drug stores, one by L. Z. Rogers, in connection with his general store, and the second by J. Piper, established in the spring of 1881, at the corner of Main and Third streets. One exclusively clothing store, established in 1881 by W. J. Janisch, is doing a large and growing business. The oldest jewelry establishment was started in 1870 by L. H. Fuller, who at that time opened a repair shop, adding to his stock as trade increased. In the spring of 1881 a second jewelry store was opened by C. E. Huiton, with a large variety of goods. He also carries a full line of stationery. One furniture store, started by J. G. Worlein in 1873, enjoys a large trade. Much of the cheaper grades of goods are manufactured at the store. G. C. Kanne is proprietor of the only harness shop, which he started in 1880. He employs one man. A. Tidball makes a specialty of bees and honey, having been in the business for several years. Two meat markets find plenty to do. Botz and Tidball opened a market in 1879, and were soon followed by P. P. Rice. They both carry a full line of fresh and salt meats. Mrs. E. D. Kettlewell has a well stocked millinery store on Third street, established in 1878. On Main street Mrs. Todd does a large millinery business. Three hotels are well supported. The oldest, established over twenty years ago, is the Waterville House, Jacob Dawald proprietor. It is centrally located, and has a commodious barn connected. The Minnesota House was opened in 1877 by Herman G. Schulz. It is a two-story frame structure, and will accommodate sixteen guests. A new hotel was opened by James Hanes in the fall of 1881. It is a large frame structure. There are three restaurants. H. Giles, on Third street, opened in

spring of 1880. W. T. Edwards, on Main street, also opened in 1880, and E. D. Kettlewell, on Third street, who began in 1878.

There are two wagon and repair shops. D. G. Miller started in 1877, doing all his work himself. He now gives employment to two hands. John Niebels runs a wagon and blacksmith shop combined. He started business in 1876. Employs one assistant.

The first blacksmith shop was opened late in the season of 1857 by A. Sheridan, who now employs three men in his business. In 1878 J. Anderson opened a shop. He employs one man. A livery stable which had been run for several years by Mr. Eastman was purchased by A. Labolt in 1881, who has added to the livery business a general sale stable. There are five saloons. A small lumber yard is run by Mr. Merrill. An elevator, operated by L. Z. Rogers, has a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

There are several manufactories. In 1881 E. J. Callendar built a three story frame flour-mill with three run of stone, and does a large business.

A saw-mill, capacity eight thousand feet per day, was built in 1876 by Mr. Higgins.

Carr and McCarty built a hame factory in the spring of 1881 with a capacity of one hundred dozen set of hames per day. When in full operation fifty men can find employment.

There is quite an extensive business done handling fish by Todd & Smith who keep a fleet of row and sail boats.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad runs through the township and village. They have a convenient depot and freight house and receive a large amount of business, wheat, wood and stock being the main articles of traffic. The village was incorporated in 1878.

Valuation, including village, \$174,557; personal, \$33,681. Population, including village, 1,324.

Elias Alexander was born in Massachusetts in 1921. His father dying when he was nine years old, he was reared by Colonel R. Hastings in Greenleaf; he worked at gunsmithing a short time and was employed in a carding mill two summers. Came to Waterville, Minnesota, in May, 1861, and located where he still lives. The county at that time was quite new and many of the settlers cut roads through the timber to reach their claims. Married in Massachusetts in 1845 Miss Sarah H. Wheelock. Larome E., Charlie E. and Lyman are their children.

R. Anderson was born in Blackford county, Indiana, in 1852. When but three years of age he moved to Rice county, Minnesota, with his parents and there received his education, also acquired a knowledge of blacksmithing in Faribault with Roberts & Anderson, serving an apprenticeship of three years; afterward served three years longer in a horseshoeing shop. Came in 1877 to Waterville, where he enjoys a thriving business. Married in 1876, Miss Jane McCallow. They have had two children, but have lost them both.

E. P. Case, M. D., was born in Grant county, Indiana, in 1850. He accompanied his parents to Minnesota when only six years old, and located on a farm. He was educated in the high school at Faribault, and graduated in medicine from the Medical College at Iowa City; he is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society; was a delegate to the American Medical Association which met at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1881. Dr. Case, is now located at Waterville in the practice of his profession. Married Miss Emma A. Nutting. Mason N. is their only child.

Herman Christman, one of the pioneers of Le Sueur county, was born in Pennsylvania in 1807. He learned saddle and harness making. In 1830 he married Miss Elizabeth Peal, then removed to Ohio, where Mrs. Christman was severely burned by her clothes accidentally catching fire. After her recovery Mr. Christman went to southern Illinois to engage in business; but experiencing a severe attack of ague he returned, and went to Milwaukee; after spending one season, he again returned to Illinois, but found his former enemy ready to welcome him with the shakes so removed to the northern part of the state and followed farming ten or twelve years. Came to Le Sueur county in 1856, and settled on land near Waterville. He has served as justice of the peace several terms.

Nathaniel Damp was born in New York in 1832. At three years of age he accompanied his parents to Erie county, Ohio, where he received the rudiments of his education. Removing to Wisconsin, he there completed his studies; resided there sixteen years. Came to Rice county, Minnesota, and six years later to Le Sueur county, and located about two miles from Waterville; has a farm of 120 acres. Mr. Damp has been twice married, first in 1857 to Miss Dollie Smith, who died November 20, 1876, leaving him with two children;

Ralph and Frederick. His present wife was Mary J. Rowe, married June 6, 1878.

Jacob Dawald, a native of Prussia, was born in 1823. Came to this continent in 1843 and located in Lake county, Indiana, where for twelve years he worked at farming, then nine years in Waterville where he had settled in 1855; then removed into the village of Waterville; engaged in the meat trade two years and has since been manager of a hotel. On his arrival in this township the inhabitants numbered only fifteen. Miss Barbara Bony became the wife of Mr. Dawald in 1851, the marriage taking place in Indiana. Nine children were born to them, seven are living.

G. W. Fowler was born in New Hampshire in 1848, but when quite young he accompanied his parents to Steele county, Minnesota, where he was educated, completing his studies at the Faribault school, under the supervision of the Episcopal society. He was orphaned while quite young and was left to battle the storms of life alone. Being an engineer by trade he is engaged in the saw-mill owned by J. H. Higgins. In 1870 he married Miss Calphurnia Higgins, daughter of J. S. Higgins, of Waterville. Byron J. is their only child.

H. Giles, a native of Ohio, was born in 1834. After reaching majority he came to Minnesota, but remained only one year, then returned to Ohio. Three years later he again visited Minnesota and in 1867 located in Waterville; he engaged in farming and teaching music until 1878; since that time has been successful in the restaurant business. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah, daughter of Dr. David Shepherd, of Ohio. They have one son, Ernest.

Henry L. Gish was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1838; removed with his parents when only three years old to Cass county. He is one of the pioneers of Waterville township, having located here in August, 1857; now owns a nice farm on section 9. March 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Minnesota; was wounded at Vicksburg May 22, 1863 and was discharged March 4, 1864. He was a member of the legislature from Le Sueur county in 1876; has held the office of justice of the peace ten years; has been chairman of supervisors twelve years and was instrumental in organizing the school district in which he lives. October 10, 1861 he was married to Miss Bridget Holan. Jacob, John, William G., Louis, Mary J., Dora L. and Bertha are their living children.

Wenzel Groh, born in 1837, is a native of Aus-

tria. He lived there until 1864, and there acquired a good practical education. On coming to America he settled first in Steele county, Minnesota, remaining, however, only a short time. Removing to Le Sueur county he began farming, and although having only five dollars to start with, now has a farm of 280 acres situated about two miles from Waterville. His wife was Miss Annie Fisher, whom he married in his native country in 1864. Nine children have been born to them, eight of whom are living.

J. C. Hanes was born in Illinois in 1841. When six years old he went to Wisconsin with his parents. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Minnesota. At the battle of Vicksburg he was shot through the body the shot passing through the liver. Since returning to civil life he has tried farming. He removed to Faribault and kept hotel one year, and to Waterville and opened a hotel which was subsequently burned; he is erecting another which, when complete, will be a credit to the town. In 1863 he married Jennie Smith, who died April 23, 1871. His second marriage was with Martha A. Smith, November 15, 1877. They are the parents of three living children.

J. S. Higgins, born September 23, 1819, in Connecticut. While young his parents moved to New York, where he was educated. He began the trade of a mechanic when about seventeen years of age, which he has followed much of the time since. After being a builder in Illinois for some time, he in 1855 came to Minnesota. His home was Rice and Steele counties for twenty years. In 1875 he located in Waterville and is here interested in the manufacture of lumber. He is a member of the Baptist church and for a term of years has been one of the deacons, and superintendent of its Sunday school; has also served in a number of the town offices. His wife was Miss Margaret T. Woodman, married in New York, September 17, 1843. One daughter, Calphurnia, has been born to them.

C. E. Hinton was born in 1854 in Wisconsin. He went to Detroit, Michigan, in 1873 and there was employed as a weekly newspaper correspondent. From there he came to Faribault, Minnesota, and embarked in the jewelry business. May 15, 1881, he started in trade in Waterville; keeps a general assortment, consisting of jewelry, books, stationery, etc.

R. W. Jacklin was born in 1842 in England. With his parents he came to America in 1844 and

made his home in Detroit, Michigan, where he was educated. Was a member of the Detroit light infantry zouaves and light guards; in the fall of 1861 enlisted in Captain Dygert's company of Brady sharp shooters and served as private until February, 1862, when he was promoted to orderly sergeant of the company, which was afterwards attached and formed the 11th company of the 16th Michigan infantry; he was made lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment; one year after was promoted to captain of Company D, and for meritorious conduct at the battle of the Wilderness was made brevet major; was detached from his regiment and placed in command of a battalion of sharp shooters, serving in this command until the surrender of General Lee. About that time he was commissioned full major and afterwards brevet lieutenant-colonel. Major Jacklin was the officer who received the flag of truce for the surrender of General Lee's army, his division having received the surrender by order of General Grant. During the war he participated in fifty-one battles; had his sword shot from his side, and was the only officer mustered from the veteran regiment without a wound; received his discharge July 21, 1865. The year following he came to St. Paul and for three years served as clerk in the old house of Nicols & Dean. Since locating in Waterville in 1870, he has been a hardware merchant. In 1865 he married Eliza Wingert.

Vincent Kletschke, a native of Austria, was born in 1835. He was there educated and in 1854 came to America; located on a farm in Michigan, but remained only a short time. After devoting considerable time to the study of the English language, he came in 1856 to Minnesota and located on land in Le Sueur county; now owns one of the many fine farms in the county, a short distance from Waterville, and in addition he has a hardware store in the village. He participated in the defense against the depredations of the Indians in 1862; in 1873 was a member of the legislature. Mr. Kletschke married in Iowa, in 1855, Miss Mary Risha. Of their ten children eight are living.

A. Labott was born in New York in 1826. Went to Wisconsin and engaged in the livery business, also bought horses for the government; afterwards spent five years in travel with "Yankee Robinson;" and has since continued the livery business in Missouri, Des Moines and other places. After becoming a resident of Waterville in 1881 he purchased a livery stock, and has also a good stable.

His wife was Miss Oliva Casey, married in 1877.

R. Lussier, wagon-maker, was born in Canada in 1826. He located in New York in 1845, where he learned the trade of cabinet-maker. Came to Waterville in August, 1858, and has since lived here. Mr. Lussier at once commenced the manufacture of wagons and cabinet furniture, in which he successfully continues. He married in New York in 1850 Miss E. Yatton. Ten children have been born to them; eight are living, five of whom are married.

W. G. Mathes was born in New Hampshire in 1810. Until twenty-six years of age he lived on the farm, then began contracting and railroad building; at Great Falls, Massachusetts, he was employed as contractor by the Lawrence Manufacturing Company. Went to California in 1850 and spent two years, then returned, but six months later went again to California and farmed there two years. In October, 1856, he located in Waseca, Minnesota, where for four years he lived on a farm, then bought his present place; owns 350 acres of land in Waterville. In Massachusetts, in 1846, he married Elizabeth Poor; she died in 1847, leaving one child, who died in October, 1848. His second marriage took place in 1855, with Helen M. Ricker. Edwin H., Mary S. and Lizzie H. are their living children.

D. G. Miller was born in Canada in 1844. When only five years old he moved with his parents to New York; learned the trades of wagon-maker and blacksmith. After traveling about some time he settled in 1866 in Anoka, Minnesota, where for four years he gave his attention to gunsmithing. He became one of the proprietors of the town site of Cambridge, Isanti county, and there worked at his trade. Came to Waterville in 1877, where he is now engaged in the manufacture of wagons. At Anoka he married Annie L. Anderson. Reuben E. and Morra are their children.

E. L. Norton was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 29, 1854. While young he moved with his parents to Iowa; remained six years and went to Charlestown, Massachusetts. At Washington, D. C., he attended and graduated from the Franklin Grammar school. In 1870 came to St. Paul, and in the fall of the same year entered the employ of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway Company; he held various positions for more than six years; then resigned to accept a more lucrative position with the Northwestern Telegraph Company. On account of ill-health he was compelled to again

resign his position, but in a few months resumed business in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company; now has charge of their business at Waterville.

Johnston Piper was born in Pennsylvania in 1833. Came to Le Sueur county, Minnesota, and for eighteen years followed farming. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Minnesota; was honorably discharged in August, 1865. Worked at farming until 1874, then engaged in hotel business in Waterville six years; afterward bought the drug store formerly owned by J. A. White, and is now in the drug trade. Mr. Piper has held the office of justice of the peace two terms, was member of the town board two years, and constable two years. In 1857 he married Miss Samantha Evans. They have seven children living; three are dead.

F. A. Pischel, a native of Prussia, was born in 1842. After receiving a good education in his native language he came to America; located on a farm in Illinois with his parents; he was there educated in the English language, and afterward came to Waterville, where he engaged at once in farming. He has been county commissioner, and was chairman of the board; in 1880 was a candidate for representative, but was defeated by a majority of seven votes; for five years he has served on the town board, and is now town clerk. In 1864 he married Miss Catherine Birkel, who has borne nine children; seven are living.

Captain D. E. Potter was born in Washington county, New York, in 1836. He grew to manhood on a farm; attended the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute two years, then taught school one year. Engaged in teaching and clerking in Illinois, and in 1857 came to Minnesota, locating at Belle Plaine. In 1860 went to Chicago, and in July, 1861, enlisted in the Fourth Illinois cavalry; in 1863 was promoted to captain of Company A, 12th Louisiana colored volunteers; he afterward resigned, and was commissioned first lieutenant of the Third United States cavalry, and acting assistant adjutant general of the Fourth brigade of cavalry for the district of West Tennessee. He was honorably mustered out in February, 1866, and came to Faribault, Minnesota, engaging as book-keeper and salesman of school furniture. In 1877 he came to Waterville; worked at railroading a short time, then began his mercantile business. In Faribault, in 1867, Mr. Potter and Miss Stella A. Cowles were united in marriage.

She has borne him two children: Eva and Bertha.

P. P. Rice was born in Illinois in 1843. With his parents he went to Wisconsin when eight years old, and there learned the trade of miller. In August, 1862, enlisted in the 29th Wisconsin infantry; in April, 1863, was transferred to the 16th Ohio battery; became ill, and was sent, July 4th of that year, to the hospital at St. Louis, where he remained until October 26. He was again transferred to the Second regiment of the veteran reserve corps, First battalion, and sent to Detroit, Michigan; served there on guard duty until the close of the war. He came soon after to Minnesota, and for some time followed farming and milling, also railroading; then took a claim in the grasshopper reservation, on which he lived four years. After being in the mercantile trade he started his present meat market in Waterville. Married in Michigan, in 1865, Josephine Chrysler, who has borne him eight children; six are living.

Zoar Rogers was born in Orleans, Massachusetts, January 10, 1801, on the property which his ancestors for seven generations had owned. He is a regular descendent of John Rogers, the martyr. The first ancestor settled in Orleans, Massachusetts, in 1632, and the first on his mother's side was Reverend John Mayo who was pastor of a church in Boston, in 1637. Mr. Rogers married in Orleans, March 4, 1827, Miss Phebe S. Kenrich. In 1834 moved to Brewer, Maine; remained until ill health of his family and a desire to better educate his children prompted a removal to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1847. The eldest daughter, Maria J., died there the following year. In 1856 he moved with his family to Cambridgeport, Massachusetts; again ill health required a change. He located in Waterville in May, 1858, with his wife and two daughters, Julia F. and Helen S. who is now the wife of C. A. Baker, of Hastings. Three sons, Albert B., Caleb E. and Luther Z., located in Waterville some time previous to their father. Here the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers was celebrated March 4, 1877, attended by every child and seven grand children. Mrs. Rogers won the love of all and was deeply mourned at her death, which occurred August 17, 1879. Mr. Rogers was active in organizing the Baptist church in this town.

Major A. B. Rogers was born in Orleans, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, in 1829. His parents removed with him to Maine in 1837; and to

Providence, Rhode Island in 1847. He entered the engineering department of the Brown University; subsequently went to Yale College as assistant to Professor Norton, and there graduated, receiving the degree of A. B. He went to New York as an engineer, thence to Iowa, and in 1858 came to Waterville; engaged in mercantile trade with L. Z. Rogers until 1865. In 1861 he took charge of the construction of the Iowa and Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Mr. Rogers was among the first to assist in defending St. Peter against the Indians in 1862; was appointed major by Governor Ramsey. Since then he has given his entire attention to the construction of railroads, and is now in charge of the Canadian Pacific road from the Pacific Ocean easterly. He married in 1857 Sarah Lawton, of New York, who died in Waterville. His second marriage was with Nellie Brush, of Iowa, who is now deceased. Mr. Rogers makes his home with his father.

Honorable L. Z. Rogers, a native of Maine, was born in 1837. He removed to Providence, Rhode Island with his parents, when only ten years of age and was educated in the high schools of that city. After leaving school he was clerk in a store three years, then began book-keeping in Boston, in which he continued three years longer. August 22, 1857, Mr. Rogers located in Waterville and at once embarked in the mercantile trade. Since fifteen years of age he has been in business of some kind, and has been out of employment only two weeks during the time. He owns an elevator, also a wood yard three miles distant, and the side track leading to it; he has a stock farm of 200 acres located near town and owns in all 1,500 acres of land. He is deputy grand commander of the order of Knights Templar of Minnesota; has been president of the council three years and president of the school board since its organization; was a member of the legislature in 1865, and was elected to the senate in 1871. His marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Christman occurred at Waterville in 1861. Ellen M., Charlotte L., Florence E., are their living children.

H. G. Schulz, a native of Germany, was born in 1853. Acquired an education in the German language and in 1868 came to America, locating in Wisconsin, where he followed various pursuits. In 1872 he migrated to Rochester, Minnesota and was there dealing in lumber five years. Became a resident of Waterville in 1877, and built the hotel

known as the Minnesota House, of which he is landlord. He was married in Rochester in 1875; his wife's maiden name was Louisa Schulz; they have one son, Walter H.

A. Sheriden, a native of Ireland, was born in 1835. While a small babe his parents came to the United States and settled in New York. He was educated there and learned the blacksmith's trade with Walter A. Wood. In 1858 he located in Waterville and has since been actively engaged in the blacksmiths' trade. He married in New York in 1855; his wife was Sarah Reynolds. Thirteen children have been born to them, six of whom are living.

E. J. Stangler was born in Austria, in 1845. After receiving his education he came in 1860 to America; located at Owatonna, Minnesota; was a miller six or seven years, then began farming in company with his father. Coming to Waterville in 1862 he again gave his attention to milling a few years, then returned to farming, settling on a place near the village; his farm consists of 160 acres nicely located. Mr. Stangler married Miss Rosa Fisher. Ludwig, Ernestine, Eddie and Otto are their children.

A. Tidball, the oldest settler in the village of Waterville, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania in 1823. Leaving Pennsylvania in 1845 he went to Wisconsin and was instrumental in framing that state's constitution. In the spring of 1857 he came to what is now the village of Waterville; still lives in the house he built in 1857, and in which he carried on a large mercantile trade two years. In Ohio in 1852 he married Miss Caroline Fee, who died in 1869, leaving three children. The second marriage of Mr. Tidball was with Mrs. M. E. Babcock of St. Paul, in 1875. She is a daughter of A. O. Wing, deceased, an early settler of Waterville. Mr. and Mrs. Tidball are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank Tousley was born June 19, 1847, in Medina county, Ohio. Leaving Ohio when nine years of age he came to Minnesota with his parents; settled in Le Sueur county where he was educated, and worked on the farm about ten years. In 1878 he was appointed route agent between Minneapolis and Albert Lea, which position he still holds with credit to himself and to those recommending him to the department. He is pleasantly situated in Waterville. March 30, 1875, he married Mrs. S. D. Williams. John W. is their only child.

Asa A. Wait, deceased, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1834. He was reared on a farm and attained his education at the public schools. On moving from his native state he went to Michigan, thence to Illinois; locating in Wisconsin he followed railroad contracting until coming to Faribault, Minnesota, in 1855; while there he engaged in the milling business, erecting a steam mill. He represented his district in the legislature in 1871; was one of the proprietors of the town site of Wilton, Waseca county. Married in 1857, Miss Charlotte Field, of Walworth county, Wisconsin, and the same fall they came to Waterville. Mr. Wait died in 1874. His widow and her family still reside at Waterville. Mary, the eldest daughter, was among the first white children born in Waterville.

F. H. Zander, a native of Germany, was born in 1849. When six years old he accompanied his parents to America, locating first in Wisconsin. After farming one year clerked in a general merchandise store at Beaver Dam three years. Came to Faribault, Minnesota, and engaged as a clerk two years, and in 1868 located at Waterville; for six years he was employed as clerk by L. Z. Rogers, then embarked in the mercantile trade for himself; erected a good store building and is now doing a thriving business. He married in Waterville, in 1870, Miss C. A. Sabin. They are the parents of four children; three are living.

KILKENNY.

Kilkenny is next to the most southern of the eastern tier of townships in Le Sueur county. John and Dennis Doyle, William Lee, K. Brock and H. Richardson located in 1856 being the first to settle. Soon after their arrival the hardships proved too much for William Lee and he was mourned as the first to die. Consumption claiming him as a victim. A few months later the vacancy in their numbers was filled by the arrival of a native pioneer, Stephen, son of H. and K. R. Richardson.

The town, like most of the others in the county, was heavily covered with timber.

In 1857 Dennis Doyle opened the first store, which is still in operation by him, having advanced with the country, occupying now the leading place among Kilkenny enterprises. In fact the experience of Dennis Doyle forms the larger portion of the earliest history. He was the first of the town to marry, this event taking place the first year of his arrival. He taught the first school in

a log house in 1858, with attendance of fifteen scholars.

The first religious services held under a roof were held in his house, one meeting having previously been held in the woods near his house. He was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1859, and still retains the position. He was the first town clerk and one of the first county commissioners.

A Catholic church society was formed in 1858 with thirty families connected, services being held at the various private houses until 1867, during which year a small frame church was built. This was succeeded in 1880 by a large brick structure, costing nearly \$4,000, with an average of 150 families in attendance.

The village of Kilkenny is situated near the centre of the township, and for a town but a trifle over four years old, presents quite a business appearance, there being seven general stores, two hotels, three blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, a saw-mill, five saloons, one elevator, depot and freight house of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad.

The county poor farm is located on section 6, of this township.

In the south-western portion of the township is a second post-office, Anawauk, which has been in charge of A. R. Eckert for many years.

On section 30 is a good saw and planing mill. The only cemetery is located on section 21. There are eight school districts, all with convenient buildings and modern improvements.

Caleb Brock was born in Belleville, Virginia, in 1819. With his parents moved to Indiana when only three years old, and for two years lived near Vincennes, then moved to Charlestown. Went to Ohio and remained until 1853; returned to Indiana, and three years later moved to Minnesota. In 1840 he married Mary A. Troy, who was born in 1822, and died in April, 1854. Of the six children, four are living: Andrew J., James K., Charles T. and Lucy J. Three sons were in the war; Andrew and Columbus were in Company H, First Minnesota infantry, James in Company A, Second Minnesota cavalry. At the first battle of Bull Run, Columbus was killed; he was the first man who fell from the state of Minnesota. One son, Lorenzo D., died in infancy. Mr. Brock located in Kilkenny, Le Sueur county, with the first settlement, and has remained within the limits of the county since.

F. A. Carll was born in Port Huron, Michigan.

August 2, 1846. There he lived until the age of eighteen years, and July 19, 1864, arrived in Mower county, Minnesota. The next year he visited Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois; returned to Minnesota in 1872. He now owns 136 acres on sections 30 and 31 of Kilkenny, where he located in the fall of 1877. Mr. Carl was united in marriage with Miss Georgia King, by Reverend Edmund Gale, at Faribault, Minnesota, February 18, 1873. Francis E. and Jennie E. are their living children; two have died.

Honorable Dennis Doyle, a native of Ireland, was born in 1824. He received a liberal education in that country, and until coming to America followed farming; immigrated to St. Paul in 1851 and there accepted a position as teacher in one of the three schools of which the place boasted; there were then but two churches. In 1856 he located in what is now Kilkenny; there were then five other voters in the precinct in which two hundred and fifty votes are now cast. He assisted in naming all the towns of the county, was a member of the first board of county commissioners, has held the offices of probate judge, clerk of district court, and county treasurer; for the past twenty-five years has been justice of the peace and postmaster of Kilkenny, and in 1868 represented Le Sueur county in the legislature. He lives on his farm, and in connection with his mercantile trade he owns and operates the only elevator in the place. Married Catherine Raway in 1856. They have had thirteen children. During the Indian outbreak he accompanied his wife to Hastings, then returned and was one of the four persons who remained.

Michael Dooly, born in 1826, is a native of Ireland. Immigrated to Illinois in 1852; lived there four or five years and removed to Minnesota, locating soon after in Kilkenny, on section 8. Here he has since lived and now owns a fine farm and surroundings. Miss Catherine Sullivan became his wife in 1858. They have eleven children, five sons and six daughters: Richard, James, Michael, John, Mary, Agnes, Catherine, Thomas, Hannah, Margaret and Ellen.

Lewis Doyle is a native of Ireland, born in 1824. He immigrated to Michigan in 1840, where he made his home fourteen years; after spending one year in the Minnesota pineries and one year in Mendota, he settled in Kilkenny in 1856, and bought eighty acres on section 19. He is a prominent farmer and a practical gardener, having the

best cultivated garden in Le Sueur county. He occasionally writes articles for the agricultural papers; several of his contributions have appeared in the "Pioneer Press" over the *nom de plume* of "L. D." In 1857 he married Winnifred O'Reilly, who bore him eleven children, and at the age of thirty-five years departed this life. Clara J., Winnifred, Kate, Mary, Patrick H., Thomas A., Bridget, Sarah and Margaret are the living children.

Jacob Etsel was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in 1838. When seventeen years old he went to the city of Philadelphia, and there learned shoemaking. In that city in 1857 he married Miss Ann Brown, who died in 1861. Mr. Etsel enlisted in the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, and served three years; he spent a short time in Chicago; came from there to Minnesota, but soon after returned to Wisconsin. He was married there to Margaret Fergus, who bore him three children; Patrick, Caroline and an infant son. Returning to Minnesota in 1875, Mr. Etsel with his family, settled at Shieldsville and four years later located at Kilkenny and opened a shoe shop.

D. Flynn, a native of New York, was born May 20, 1849. Came to Minnesota in 1855 and made a home in Rice county; subsequently he traveled through Wisconsin and Illinois and came to Kilkenny township in 1878, and here accepted the position of section boss for the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad company. He married in Montgomery, Anna Ryan. Of their nine children five are living; John, Patrick, Mary M., Daniel, and Richard. Ellen, Bridget and Elizabeth were triplets, who were born July 9, 1873 and died on the day of their birth.

William Grinnell was born in Spring Green, Sauk county, Wisconsin, November 26, 1858. He received an excellent education, after which he acquired a knowledge of carpentering. His time is spent mostly in teaching school at which he is successful. At present he is clerking for J. Kenny in the Commercial Hotel at Kilkenny.

C. M. Hall was born November 25, 1827, at Williston, Vermont. At the age of twelve years he went to Wisconsin, and there, January 29, 1852, he married Olive Thurber. In 1867 they came to Minnesota and engaged in farming and lumbering in Douglas county, until 1874, then moved to Hastings. After a residence of four years at that place, located on section 31, Kilkenny township, where he owns a farm of eighty

acres. He has held various town offices. Mrs. Hall is a native of Vermont, born in Franklin county, in 1833. They have had two children O. J. and Henry O. The latter died at the age of three years at Fort Winnebago.

Merell S. Kendall was born in Wisconsin, September 11, 1850. At the age of fifteen years he came to Minnesota, and with his father's family settled in Cordova township. There he married Catharine Vail on the 25th of September, 1872. In the fall of 1877 he moved with his family to his present farm of eighty acres on section 30, Kilkenny. Mrs. Kendall was born in 1857. Five children have been born to them; Norman, Carrie, Jennie, Nora, and William.

John Kenny, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, was born in 1824, in Ireland. When only seven years of age he came alone to America and went to Burlington, Vermont, where he engaged as office boy in the Howard House; there he continued until 1840, then followed a sailor's life on the lakes for four years. He afterwards accepted a position in Judge Burt's engineer corps; remained one year, then was foreman of a company of men in the Michigan pineries. Mr. Kenny served in the Mexican war; was honorably discharged at St. Louis in 1840. He was one of the sufferers from the Peshtigo, Wisconsin, fire in 1871; lost about \$35,000 worth of property. The first building erected in Kilkenny was built by Mr. Kenny who finally settled here in 1877, and for the first six months was engaged in making railroad ties. He is at present the genial landlord of the Commercial House. At Chicago, in 1849, he married Anna O'Brien, who died at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1873, leaving seven children, five are living.

J. Kent, who is a school teacher, is a native of Ireland. He came to this country in 1848 and after making his home in Canada some time came to Minnesota. Having acquired an excellent education in this and his native country, he is fully competent for the profession he has chosen. The schools of this state have for a number of years found in him an efficient and skillful teacher.

Martin Klingele was born January 11, 1844, in Baden, Germany. In 1865 he came to America; after a residence of one and one-half years in New York he visited Toledo, Ohio, then went to Wisconsin. In 1878 he came to Minnesota; soon after settled in the village of Kilkenny, where he served in the capacity of clerk for Scherer & Potter for a short time, then embarked in the boot and

shoe business; he had learned shoemaking previous to coming to this country; is a competent workman and does all work neatly and promptly.

John A. Knapp was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1829. The family immigrated to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and eight years later removed to Posey county, Indiana. He there married, in 1852, Mary E. Pittmann. Removing to Minnesota in 1867 they settled in Kilkenny township; bought 160 acres which he still owns, except three acres which he donated to the Catholic society for church purposes; also owns a village lot on which has been erected a large store building. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Knapp: Joseph, George, Mary, Barbary, Stephen, Elizabeth, Anna and Catharine.

Dennis Moore was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 27, 1823. He removed to Minnesota in 1856 and has since lived in this state. His farm is on section 31 of Kilkenny township. He enlisted in Company K, Fifth Minnesota infantry and served one year, being honorably discharged at St. Paul in 1865. During the time was imprisoned once being obliged to remain two months in Andersonville prison. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Bennett, who has borne him five children; all are living except George, who died at the age of fifteen years.

John Murray was born in Illinois April 26, 1854. He moved with his father's family to Minnesota in 1857, and has since lived on section 7, Kilkenny township; owns a quarter section of land. He is one of a family of nine children, whose father was killed by a falling tree subsequent to his coming to Kilkenny.

R. R. O'Hearn was born in Ireland in 1845. With his parents he moved to England in 1846 and in 1850, to Mobile, Alabama, which was their home for seven years. Mr. O'Hearn came to Minnesota in August, 1858; settled in Shieldsville, Rice county, where he resided twenty years; in 1878 he located in Kilkenny village and is here engaged in the manufacture of lumber. His marriage with Elizabeth Larkin occurred at Shieldsville. William, John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary and Annie are their children. Maggie died at the age of three years.

William Oney was born in Prestonburg, Kentucky, in 1841. In 1862 he removed to Ohio; while in that state he married Miss J. Campbell, in 1865; she is also a native of Prestonburg, Kentucky, born on the 12th of August, 1849.

Eight children have been born to them; the living are, John, Richard, Rhoda B., Solomon, William, Martha M., and Theodore. Mr. Oney and family now reside on section 30, Kilkenny township.

Anthony Pittmann was born October 19, 1827, in Germany. He immigrated to America in 1844; lived in Indiana until 1856, then removed to Minnesota and located on his present farm on section 34 of Kilkenny. Mr. Pittmann has been twice married, and is now a widower. His first marriage was with Louisa Reble in 1852; she died August 2, 1872; of their ten children, eight are living. In 1873 he married Teressa Hamle who died February 2, 1880. Joseph, Mary, Anthony, Frank, Robert, Anna, Matilda, and Ludwig are the living children by his first marriage. Albert and Nicholas died in infancy.

Joseph Pittmann was born in Indiana in 1852. With his parents came to Kilkenny township when only four years old; this has since been his home. He received a common school education. In 1875 married Miss Mary L. Unger, of Cordova, Minnesota. They are the parents of three sons: Frank, William and Peter. Mr. Pittmann and family resided on their farm until 1880 then moved into the village where they are now living. The firm of Slusser & Pittmann does a large business in fuel and railroad ties.

Ira Simpson was born May 10, 1855, in Wabash county, Indiana. In June, 1878, came to Minnesota, locating on section 17, Kilkenny township. In April, 1874, he and Miss Mary M. Miller were united in marriage. His wife was born February 9, 1853. One son and one daughter have been born to them: Arthur and Eva May, aged respectively six and two years,

Joseph Smith, a native of Germany, was born in 1826, and when about twenty years old came to America. He remained in Wisconsin one year and enlisted in the Mexican war, in Company I, 15th volunteer infantry, and after serving eighteen months was discharged in July, 1848. In 1853 went to California, where he remained until 1855 engaged in mining. In the fall of 1856 he married Miss Margaret Falhim, who is a native of Germany, born October 5, 1834. Soon after marriage Mr. Smith and wife came to Minnesota and settled on section 35, Kilkenny township. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Second Minnesota, and was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 11, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have eleven children:

Nicholas, Peter, Frank, Lena, John, Mary A., Joseph, Anna C., Elizabeth, George and Margaret.

Leopold Zipf was born in Germany, in 1849. On coming to America he lived seven years in New Jersey, then removed to the state of New York. Came to Minnesota in September, 1869. In November, 1880, he erected a wood-working and blacksmith shop in the village of Kilkenny, in which he does a good trade. During the war he served as scout under Major General Hancock, in Company F, Eighth New Jersey infantry, having enlisted January 14, 1862. Participated in many severe battles. Married in 1876, Miss Annie Morris, who was born in Morristown, June 13, 1858. Mary A. and Leopold are their children.

MONTGOMERY.

In the early history of Montgomery it formed one-half of the township of Lanesburgh, but in 1859 was set off by itself.

In 1856 August Richter, G. Augst and several others arrived, taking claims of 160 acres each, and building the first log houses in the township. In 1859 a general merchandise store was opened by A. Richter, not far from the present site of Montgomery village, which he continued until the advent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad in 1877, when he erected a large frame store in the village, removing his stock of goods and continuing business at that point.

Not until 1860 was there much attention paid to educational matters the settlements being so few and far between. Several small schools were taught at private houses. It was not until within the past few years that any system has been observed. There are now six districts within the township, and all have substantial buildings.

The first post-office, called Montgomery, established two miles west of the village, was removed after the establishment of the railroad station.

There are two religious societies. St. Michael's Catholic church, on section twenty-six, and a Catholic church in the eastern part upon section 7.

A birth was recorded in the summer of 1857; W., daughter of G. Augst. She died in 1870 of the small pox.

Montgomery village, in 1877, when the Minneapolis & St. Louis was first built, was nothing but a dense forest of heavy timber. A resolute class of men took the matter in hand, surveyed and laid out the village, and at once began active business operations. A. Richter was the first, opening

a large general store, which is still in successful operation.

T. W. Sheehy & Co. followed immediately with a large general store, which has greatly increased its business, until they now stand at the head. A large furniture store was opened the same year by Frank Havlicek, who still conducts a lucrative business. A hardware store was also built the same season by L. Schrauth and Brother. They are now one of the leading firms.

The following year Mr. Joseph Chadderdon located and established a weekly newspaper, the "Montgomery Standard," an independent six column quarto sheet, which has proved a paying investment. Mr. Chadderdon also opened a law and insurance office in addition to his newspaper business.

In 1878 a large frame school-house, two stories in height, was erected. Thomas G. Hovorka is the principal.

Catholic services were irregularly held prior to 1881. During that year, through the exertions of Father Prebble, 150 families organized and built a substantial church edifice costing over \$3,000.

When the post-office was established in 1877 Frank Becker was appointed postmaster, and still acts in that capacity; also does a large mercantile business, being one of the earliest settlers and merchants.

In 1880 a fire company was organized with one hook and ladder, hose and engine company. They have a hand engine, and good engine house. P. D. Smith is chief of the department.

The business of the village consists of five general merchants, one drug, two hardware, two furniture, one grocery and three boot and shoe stores, one harness, four blacksmith, one wagon, two tailor and one barber shop, nine saloons, one flour and one saw-mill, one large stave factory, two elevators, three hotels, weekly paper, job printing office and three agricultural machine depots. There are three physicians, three attorneys and two insurance agencies.

In the southern portion of the township is a small railroad station, Doyle; the town consists of a shoe shop and two houses. On section 15 is a small brickyard.

Joseph Chadderdon was born in New York, in 1845. With his parents he left his native state in 1846 and settled in Wisconsin, there remaining until 1854. He then went to Belle Plaine, Minnesota and in 1871 moved to Jordan; six years

later he located in Montgomery, Le Sueur county, and started the Montgomery Standard. In 1872-73 and '75 he represented Scott county in the legislature. His marriage with Miss Lela Earl took place in 1869. Two daughters have been born to them; Lillie and Mable.

Frank Guslander, manager of the Montgomery stave factory, was born in Illinois in 1849, and is of Swiss parentage. During youth he became thoroughly acquainted with the trade of cooper, and is now pursuing that business in Montgomery, where he located in 1874. He previously resided in Chisago county. In 1875 he married Miss Maggie Sweeney and has three sons: Joseph H., John and Charles.

T. W. Hammond, M. D., was born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in 1850. After graduating from Prince Academy, at Middleborough, in 1866, came to Minnesota, to Le Sueur county, and remained one year; returning to his native state he engaged in the grocery business one year then spent two years at sea. After visiting New York and Minnesota he entered Ann Arbor Medical School, where he studied and took a course of lectures. The next spring removed to Philadelphia, and in 1874 graduated from Jefferson College. After remaining some time in Nashville, Tennessee, he, in 1877, came to Montgomery and practiced medicine until beginning the study of law; is now practicing law, having been admitted to the bar in the spring of 1881. Mr. Hammond is also justice of the peace. Miss L. W. Purrington became his wife in 1876; they have two children.

Frank Havlicek is a native of Germany, born in 1851. Came to America in 1861 and settled in New Prague, Scott county, Minnesota. Removed to Montgomery in 1877 and engaged in the furniture trade; also deals in all kinds of lumber. He was married in 1879 to Miss Agnes Patrak, who has borne him two sons; Frank and John.

Thomas G. Hovorka was born in Bohemia in 1850. He came to America in 1869 and located in Scott county, Minnesota. After coming to America he acquainted himself thoroughly with the English language at Jefferson College. Mr. Hovorka is now principal of the graded schools at Montgomery. He has also served as justice of the peace since 1875, and is notary public. Married in 1874 Katherine Stanek. Their children are Thomas, Joseph, Mary and William.

August Richter was born in Saxony in 1837. He learned the trade of weaver, and in 1856 came

to America and to Minnesota. In 1859 settled in Montgomery township on section 8. He started a small store, and soon after moved to the village and engaged in general merchandise business. He came here a poor man, but industry and economy have won for him a competence. He now owns 1,200 acres of land. His wife was Mary J. Krahle, also a native of Saxony, married in 1859. William, Charles, Mary, Edward, Herman and George are their children.

L. Schrauth was born in Ohio in 1848. His youth was spent on the farm; received a common school education, and left Ohio in 1860 for Faribault, Minnesota. In 1877 he located in Montgomery and embarked in the hardware trade under the firm name of Schrauth & Brother. His wife was Miss Maggie McBreen, married in 1874. Fred., Mary and John are their children.

T. W. Sheehy was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1829. He immigrated to Connecticut in 1850; lived there two years, then spent four years in South Carolina and two years in Kentucky. After engaging in the mercantile trade in St. Paul several years with a brother, he in 1875 went to Faribault and embarked in business under the firm name of Murphy & Sheehy; the partnership continued until 1880; Mr. Sheehy then came to Montgomery, and is now in the mercantile trade with his son John P. as partner; they have a fine store and do an extensive business. Miss Catherine Brown, also of Irish birth, and Mr. Sheehy were married in 1859. Cassy, John P., Mary, Margaret, Richard N. and William M. are their children.

J. J. Thomas was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1857. He acquired a knowledge of the trade of a cooper. Came to Minnesota in 1881 and located in Montgomery. He married in 1876 Miss Ida Grey. They have two boys: Albert and Walter.

W. H. Woods, M. D., was born in Ohio in 1823. He was educated in the medical profession from childhood. After attending college in Cleveland and Ann Arbor, Michigan, he graduated at Euclid, Ohio. Came to Minnesota and settled in Owatonna in 1856; remained until 1866. Removed to Le Sueur and resided there two years, and in 1868 moved to Madelia. Since 1879 he has lived at Montgomery, engaged in practice. Dr. Woods was the attending physician upon the notorious outlaws, the Younger brothers, after their capture at Madelia until their removal to Faribault. He

has in his possession six teeth from the mouth of James Younger and the clothing of Charles Pitts, who was killed in the capture. In 1843 Dr. Wood married Miss C. Taisley. They have had fifteen children; eleven are living.

LANESBURGH.

Lanesburgh occupies the extreme north-eastern portion of the county, and was one of the first interior towns to invite settlement. Settlers began taking claims as early as 1854. Frank Heil and A. Stahl taking the lead. They were soon followed by J. Reueck, F. W. Rolars, A. Richter and others. Much of the most available land being in the western portion of the township, quite a settlement was formed by 1869, and a post-office established. Frank Maertz, postmaster. A Catholic society was also formed, a church built and cemetery located. There are now at this point one general store, one shoe shop, blacksmith shop, grist and saw mill. Present postmaster Joseph Haieal.

The German Lutheran society have a good church edifice and cemetery located upon section 6.

Six good schools are located at convenient points throughout the township.

Upon section 3, Frank Redley runs a brewery built in 1877.

A fraction of the town of New Prague lies in the northern part of section 3, there being but a few private dwellings in this fraction, however.

Joseph Petricka is a native of Bohemia, born in 1833. He spent his youth in his native country. In 1869 he came to America; he subsequently located in Lanesburgh township, on section 4, where he now resides with his family. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Swoboda, who has borne him eight children.

CHAPTER LXVI.

WAR RECORD OF LE SUEUR COUNTY.

First Infantry, Company A. *Privates*—Abel Biddle, must. May 18, '61, dis. for disab'y Mar. 2, '63. J. T. Halsted, must. Apr. 29, '61, w'd in battle of Bull Run, dis. for disab'y Sep. 1, '62.

Company G. *Privates*—James Belote, must. May 23, '61, tran. to U. S. cav. Oct. 24, '62. Jerome Farnsworth, must. May 23, '61, died July 23, '63. S. H. Johnson, must. May 23, '61, dis. for disab'y, Dec. 8, '61.

Second Infantry; Dr. Otis Ayer was commissioned assistant surgeon February 21, 1863 and resigned December 23d of the same year. Company B. *Drafted*—Joseph Rohebeck, must. Nov. 2, '64, dis. with regt. Company C. *Drafted*—W. H. Begordes, must. Nov. 18, '64, dis. per order July 1, '61. G. H. Dunburg, must. Nov. 18, '64, dis. with regt. Joseph Davidson, must. Nov. 18, '64, dis. with regt. Company D. *Drafted*—Thomas O'Grady, must. June 4, '64, dis. per order June 22, '65. Company E, mustered July 5, 1861. *Sergeant*—A. E. Alden, pro. 1st Lt. Mar. 20, '62; resigned in Nov. '64. *Corporal*—Solon Cheadle, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, w'd at Chickamauga, dis. on ex. of term, July 4, '64. *Musicians*—R. G. Rhodes, re-en., pro. sergt., leader of band, dis. with regt. Frank Boeur, trans. to comp. I, 4th U. S. art'y in Jan. '62. *Privates*—Alexander Bradbury, dis. for disab'y in '62. A. P. Clark, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis. with regt. R. S. Chase, dis. on ex. of term, July 4, '64. Thomas Downs, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, pro. corp. and sergt't, dis. with regt. James Kirk, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis. with regt. F. A. Sneider, dis. on ex. of term, July 4, '64. Warren Spaulding, died in '62, at Keokuk, Iowa. H. P. Thompson, killed Jan. 19, '63, in battle at Mill Spring, Ky. Frank Wendleshafer, trans. to co. I, 4th U. S. art. in '62. Benjamin Warvant, w'd at Chickamauga, dis. on ex. of term, July 4, '64. *Recruits*—Washington Brockway, must. Oct. 1, '61, died at home in Owatonna, Minn. Joseph Dams, must. Feb. 26, '64, dis. with regt. Lewis Horst, dis. with regt. William Jones, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Sep. 30, '64. *Drafted*—J. H. Edwards, must. Oct. 5, '64, dis. with regt. William Koenig, must. Oct. 8, '64, dis. with regt. Willard Thayer, must. Oct. 5, '64, dis. with regt. Company G. *Recruits*—John Turka, must. Jan. 26, '64, dis. with regt. C. F. Uhlig, must. Sept. 30, '61, dis. with regt. John Wesli, must. June 2, '64, dis. with regt. Company H. *Drafted*—William Connors, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. A. E. Prosser, must. Nov. 18, '64, dis. per order June 25, '65. Company I. *Drafted*—Joseph Smith, must. Dec. 25, '64, dis. with regt. Company K. *Sergeant*—J. B. McDonough, must. July 12, '61, pro. 2d Lt. June 3, '62, 1st Lt. June 11, '62, w'd at battle of Mill Spring, and trans. to V. R. C. *Corporal*—J. M. Wilson, must. July 31, '61, dis. for disab'y. *Privates*—D. H. Cobb, must. Apr. 1, '65, died Mar. 17, '62, at Lebanon, Ky. W. B. C. Evans, must. Aug. 8, '61, w'd at Mission

Ridge, dis. on ex. of term. J. H. Gruell, must. July 31, '61, pro. corp., re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis. with regt. Andrew Hower, must Aug. 22, '61, re-en. in Dec. '63, pro. corp, dis. with regt. Jacob Hower, must. Aug. 22, '61, re-en in Dec. '63, dis. with regt. Mathias Hower, must. Aug. 22, '61, pro. corp., dis. with regt. J. P. Montgomery, must. Sep. 11, '61, trans. to V. R. C. Sep. 1, '63. George Plowman, must. Aug. 26, '61, dis. for disab'y Apr. 19, '62; returned home, took part as volunteer in Indian war of '62, com'd 2d Lt. in co. I, 4th inf'y Aug. 23, '64, dis. with regt. Peter Ruger, must. Aug. 26, '61, trans. to co. G. H. C. Williams, must. Aug. 1, '61, died Feb. 28, '62, at Somerset, Ky. *Recruits*—C. W. Andrews, must. Feb. 25, '64, dis. from hosp. July 13, '65. William Forsyth, must. Feb. 25, '64, dis. with regt. *Drafted*—Michael Anfang, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Dominicus Hill, must. June 7, '64, dis. with regt. Nicholas Karteng, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt.

Third Infantry, Company H. *Privates*—Ephraim Davis, Must. Nov. 9, dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64. H. W. Donaldson, trans. from Co. I. Dec. 1, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. for disability Jan. 17, '64. Company I, Mustered November 9, 1861. 1st. *Lieut.*—Joseph H. Swan, pro. Capt. Dec. 1, '62, resigned Dec. 31, '64. *Sergeants*—J. G. Cantwell, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. Capt. in 112th U. S. Col'd Inf'y in '64. F. H. Denison, dis. for disab'y, May 2, '63. *Corporals*—Franklin Pickler, dis. for disab'y, Feb. 10, '63. O. S. Young, pro. sergt., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. *Musicians*—J. A. Spelman, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. Michael Farrell, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 11, '65. *Wagoner*—Henry Earle, dis. for disab'y in '62. *Privates*—Nathan Babcock, died Oct. 4, '63, at Memphis, Tenn. Frank Becker, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. 2d lieut. in 112th U. S. Col'd Inf'y. Mathew Cantwell, died Oct. 11, '62 of w'd rec'd at battle of Wood Lake, Minn. David Crosby, deserted Aug. 9, '62, from Benton Bar'ks, Mo. Byron Canfield, re-en. Jan. 1 '64, dis. with regt. E. W. Cline, re-en. Jan. 1, 64, dis. with regt. J. C. Cantwell, re-en. Jan. 1, 64, dis. for pro. in col'd inf'y Mar. 8, 64. Mark Damon, dis. for disab'y. M. J. Dickinson, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis. with regt. H. L. Dean, died July 28, '63 on hosp. boat on Miss. river. H. W. Donaldson, trans. to Co. H. Dec. 1, 61. M. D. Freeman, dis. for disab'y. William Hockridge, died in Minn. Sept. 23, '63. Marvin Hathaway, dis. on ex. of

term, Nov. 14, '64. Charles Mattis, dis. for disab'y Apr. 12, '62. Delavan Peck, died Sep. 16, '64, at Pine Bluff, Ark. John Pope, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. for w'ds rec'd in action, May 17, '65. S. S. Richardson, pro. corp., dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64. Charles Richter, dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64. Peter Shipman, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. for pro. in U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Apr. 17, '64. W. I. Smith, killed Apr. 1, '64, at battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, Ark. Henry Timms, re-en. Jan. 4, '64, pro. corp., dis. with regt. *Recruits*—Henry Bridenthall, must. Feb. 26, '64, dis. with regt. August Brindzick, must. Feb. 26, '64, died Nov. 26, '64, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. Adolph Cramer, must. Mar. 2, '64, died Aug. 26, '64, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. Judson Cogswell, must. Feb. 11, '64, died in Minn. Sep. 12, '64. Michael Hennesey, must. Feb. 26, '64, died Oct. 13, '64, at Pine Bluff, Ark. William Shea, must. Feb. 11, '64, died Aug. 17, '64, at Pine Bluff, Ark. M. C. Wilson, must. Feb. 26, '64, dis. with regt.

Fourth Infantry, Company A. *Private*—J. R. Sanders, must. Oct. 4, '61, pro. corp., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. serg't, dis. July 19, '65. Company D. *Recruit*—M. W. Bergordis, must. Apr. 4, '64, dis. with regt. *Substitute*—F. F. Fisher, must. Aug. 24, '64, died Feb. 28, '65, of small-pox at St. Louis, Mo. *Drafted*—Michael Hertans, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Company E, mustered November 27, 1861. *1st Lieut.*—Robert Winegar, resigned June 26, '62. *Sergeants*—J. W. Crawford, pro. 2d lieut. and 1st Lieut., resigned June 2, '63. J. A. Goodwin, pro. 2d lieut., dis. for w'ds rec'd at battle of Iuka, Dec. 25, '63. F. M. Jones, dis. for disab'y Dec. 21, '64. D. G. Towle, pro. 2d lieut. Feb. 25, '63, 1st lieut. Nov. 7, '63, and capt. Jan. 29, '64, dis. per order Apr. 5, '65. *Corporals*—Addison Phelps, trans. to Inv. C. Feb. 15, '64. Charles Primbs, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, ap'd hosp. stew'd, trans. to N. C. S. Daniel Tasker, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. 1st sergt. Thomas Rees, w'd at Vicksburg, Miss., sent to hosp., rec'd notice of death Jan. 20, '63. L. J. Green, dis. for disab'y Mar. 29, '62. J. E. Jones, dis. for disab'y Oct. 13, '62. *Musicians*—G. F. Herrick, dis. for disab'y Oct. 4, '62. G. H. Herrick, dis. for disab'y Dec. 21, '62. *Wagoner*—Harvey Fletcher, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. July 19, '65. *Privates*—Thomas Agan, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. for disab'y Dec. 31, '62. Michael Barney, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. for disab'y Aug. 8, '62. Samuel Bridenthall, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. P.

A. Briggs, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. for disab'y Mar. 26, '62. J. B. Bodan, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. William Bradley, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Oscar Crandall, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 1, '64. Simeon Case, must. Oct. 1, '61, trans. to V. R. C. Seth Cadwallader, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. for disab'y Apr. 4, '63. Michael Dolan, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Mar. 2, '64, dis. with regt. A. F. De Levergne, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. for disab'y Mar. 2, '62. Joseph Everett, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 21, '64. J. M. H. Flin, must. Oct. 1, '61, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 16, '63, while storming breastworks. John Grear, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 3, '64. Abraham Gadwa, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. William Hodgson, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis. with regt. W. F. Jones, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. Orlando Lindersmith, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. Mar. 1, '64. G. M. Miles, must. Oct. 1, '61, trans. to Inv. C. Mar. 15, '64. T. M. McKee, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. Jacob Niebles, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt., trans. to reg'l band. Frederick Parsons, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. for disab'y July 30, '63. H. H. Phillips, must. Oct. 12, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 26, '64. I. N. Rants, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., died at Shakopee, Minn., Mar. 26, '64. John Risedorf, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. H. H. Randolph, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. J. W. Rosenberg, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. for disab'y Jan. 18, '63. Benjamin Siers, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Ingbert Sorenson, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis. with regt. J. S. Thomas, must. Oct. 1, '61, trans. to Co. K, Mar. 14, '62. G. W. Thomas, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. sergt. dis. with regt. W. S. Tuthill, must. Oct. 1, '61, died Jan. 13, '63, at La Grange, Tenn. E. A. Tyler, must. Oct. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. sergt., dis. Mar. 7, '65, for pro. as 1st lieut. in Co. L, 1st regt heavy art'y. J. A. Town, must. Oct. 19, '61, dis. Sep. 21, '62, re-en. Nov. 11, '62, pro corp. dis. with regt. James Wilcox, must. Oct. 1, '61, died at St. Louis, Mo., date unknown. William Wilson, no record. B. J. Williams, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 3, '64. *Recruits*—J. W. Baker,

must. Mar. 14, '62, dis. for disab'y, Dec. 24, '62. Silas Cogswell, must. Feb. 12, '62, died Mar. 26, '64, at St. Paul, Minn. T. B. Casterline, must. Feb. 20, '62, re-en. Feb. 27, '64, dis. with regt. Judson Cogswell, must. Feb. 21, '62, dis. for disab'y, Nov. 10, '62. *Drafted*—John Dickey, must. June 2, '65, dis. with regt. Owen Davis, must. June 2, '65, dis. with regt. James Davis, must. June 3, '65, dis. with regt. Nicholas Hower, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Joseph Krankee, must. Dec. 30, '64, dis. with regt. Z. M. Laney, must. Dec. 7, '64, dis. with regt. John Robinson, must. Jan. 2, '65, dis. with regt. Albert Troust, must. Dec. 29, '64, dis. with regt. Nicholas Bums, must. Jan. 2, '65, dis. with regt. Company F. *Recruits*—R. B. Langdon, must. Sep. 3, '64, dis. per order June 12, '65. *Drafted*—Christopher Lind, must. Dec. 7, '64, dis. with regt. Company G. *Privates*—Ferdinand Monner, must. Oct. 23, '61, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 21, '64. *Recruit*—Frank Stovback, en. Sep. 2, '64, dis. June 12, '65. Company H, mustered December 20, 1861. *Sergeant*—Frank Manton, reduced to ranks, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 20, '64. *Privates*—E. E. Boutwell, served eighteen months. Leonard Herrick, dis. for disab'y, Nov. 8, '62. C. A. Kelley, dis. for disab'y, Nov. 26, '62. Charles Kelly, dis. for disab'y Jan. 23, '63. J. S. Bean, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. sergt. dis. with regt. M. W. Cunningham, dis. on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. Christian Hub, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 20, '64. John Maag, dis. for disab'y Nov. 13, '62. Washington Muzzy, re-en. Mar. 22, '64, dis. regt, trans. to reg't band. Dennis Springer, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 20, '64. W. R. Smith, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 20, '64. Alfred Springer, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. dis. with regt. *Recruits*—George Flowers, must. Sep. 1, '64, dis. June 12, '65. Henry Wasman, must. Aug. 29, '64, dis. June 12, '65. C. H. Savidge, must. Sep. 12, '64, pro. chaplain, Dec. 19, '64, dis. with regt. Company I, mustered December 23, 1861. *Corporal*—J. W. Hunter, died July 12, '62, at Farmington, Miss. *Musician*—Peter Smith, dis. on ex. of term Dec. 26, '64. *Wagoner*—William Raridan, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. *Privates*—Cornelius Culp, dis. for disab'y Feb. 23, '63. C. V. Lamont, dis. for disab'y Feb. 16, '63. S. E. Livingston, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. A. J. Moler, dis. on ex. of term, Dec. 26, '64. G. R. Moler, dis. Dec. 31, '63, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. William Preston, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. dis. with regt. W. W. Preston, dis. for

disab'y, Apr. 18, '64. A. H. Ripley, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. C. E. Rogers, dis. for disab'y Feb. 9, '63. Ransom Robbins, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. sergt, dis. with regt. Alfred Robbins, died June 23, '62, at Camp Big Springs, Miss. H. W. Rogers, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. from wd's rec'd at Alltoona. Julius Staple, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. dis. with regt. Erasmus Tilden, deserted May 14, at Hamburg Landing, Tenn. Levi Van Blaricon, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. Willard Woolson, dis. for disab'y. July 19, '62. Alfred York, no record. *Recruits*—Hiram Daniels, en. Dec. 27, '61, re-en. Feb. 22, '64, pro. corp. dis. with regt. A. S. Gish, en. Dec. 28, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, died Oct. 7, '64, of wd's rec'd at Alltoona, Ga. J. W. Gish, en. Dec. 27, '61, dis. for disab'y July 18, '62. Richard Kelly, en. Feb. 24, '62, dis. on ex. of term, Feb. 27, '65. Jeremiah Mitchell, en. Sep. 3, '64, dis. per order June 12, '65. William Nightingale, en. Jan. 22, '62, dis. on ex. of term, Apr. 4, '64. Tennessee Robins, en. Aug. 24, '64, died Feb. 20, '65, at Evansville, Indiana. A. F. Stowe, en. Aug. 20, '64, dis. per order June 12, '65. Ulrick Sohm, en. Aug. 25, '64, killed Oct. 5, '64, in battle of Allatoona, Ga. Joseph Van Blaricon, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. Armiston Wing, dis. per order June 12, '64. *Drafted*—Nathaniel Peck, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Henry Van Blaricon, must. June 4, '64, dis. with regt. Company K. *Recruits*—A. O. Hurst, must. Feb. 18, '62, re-en. Feb. 29, '64, dis. with regt. Orris Hurtley, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis. per order June 12, '65. Joseph Mautner, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis. with regt. J. B. Randall, must. Aug. 31, '64, dis. per order June 12, '65. J. S. Thomas, must. Nov. 1, '61, trans. from Co. E. Mar. 13, '62, trans. to Inv. C. Mar. 15, '64. Israel Wickam, must. Sep. 5, '64, dis. per order June 12, '65. *Substitute*—David Imhoff, must. Sep. 9, '64, dis. with regt.

Fifth Infantry, Company A. *Privates*—Friedrick Bury, must. Mar. 24, '62, taken prisoner at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, '62, died July 5, '63, at St. Louis, Mo. John J. Bury, must. Mar. 24, '62, w'd at Corinth, Miss., died Sept. 21, '63, at Camp Sherman, Miss. Company F, mustered April 25, 1862. *Privates*—John A. Bard, pro. corp., died Aug. 9, '63, at Camp Sherman, Miss. John N. Bard, deserted Mar. 14, '63. Mahlon Edwards, deserted Mar. 14, '63, at Memphis, Tenn. John Kuykendall, dis. on ex. of term, May 22, '65.

Sixth Infantry, Company H. *Private*—Latay-

ette Root, must. Nov. 20, '62, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Company I. *Private*—F. F. Enfield, must. Oct. 4, '62, dis. with regt. *Recruit*—J. O. Enfield, must. Jan. 5, '64, dis. with regt.

Seventh Infantry. Company H, mustered Oct. 8, 1862. *Privates*—Anthony Gress, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 1, '65. C. F. Root, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Jacob Harrisberger, pro. corp., w'd in battle of Tupelo. H. L. Schaeffer, missing while on escort duty on Cumberland river, drowned or deserted. Company K, mustered September 24, 1862. *Captain*—Francis Burke, resigned Feb. 23, '63. *1st. Lieut.*—Theodore G. Carter, pro. capt. Feb. 24, '63, dis. with regt. *2d Lieut.*—Felix A. Borer, pro. 1st lieut. Feb. 24, '63, dis. with regt. *Sergeants*—N. H. Manning, pro. 2d lieut. Feb. 24, '63, res'd Mar. 30, '64. J. B. Turriffin, pro. 2d lieut. Apr. 26, '64, dis. with regt. D. E. Williams, pro. 1st sergt. May 1, '64, dis. with regt. William Lancaster, w'd at battle of Tupelo, dis. with regt. *Corporals*—N. S. Carter, pro. sergt. May 9, '63, dis. per order May 31, '65. M. B. Odell, trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 20, '63. G. C. Clapp, pro. sergt. on detached service in 121st U. S. col. inf'y on dis. of regt. F. A. Wilds, dis. for disab'y Nov. 28, '63. J. S. Turriffin, pro. sergt., dis. per order May 28, '65. O. S. Nason, pro. sergt., dis. with regt. B. R. Damrin, dis. for disab'y Nov. 28, '63. Thomas Montgomery, dis. for promotion in U. S. col. inf'y. *Musicians*—Morgan Kingsley, dis. while absent in hosp. in '65. F. L. Perry, dis. with regt. *Wagoner*—Lawson Hill, dis. with regt. *Privates*—John Arend, dis. with regt. Frederick Arter, dis. for disab'y Apr. 4, '65. Philander Brown, dis. for disab'y Feb. 26, '64. Herman Borer, trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 29, '63. S. C. Bedow, died Nov. 4, '62, at St. Peter, Minn. Seth Birdsell, dis. per order May 11, '65. Adelbert Carpenter, dis. for disab'y Mar. 25, '63. T. M. Conner, pro. corp., dis. with regt. John W. Chambers, dis. with regt. J. H. Cooley, dis. with regt. C. O. Chapman, died Jan. 4, '64, at St. Louis, Mo. S. H. Conner, dis. with regt. Michael Dorn, dis. while absent in hosp. in '65. T. B. Davis, dis. per order June 9, '65. John Diller, pro. corp., slightly w'd at Tupelo and Spanish Fort, dis. with regt. W. W. Douglas, dis. with regt. Thomas Fitch, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Manley Grover, com. sergt. from Nov. 3, '63, to Dec. 20, '64, dis. with regt. Thomas Haley, w'd at Tallahatchie R. Aug. 9, '64, dis. for disab'y Apr. 4, '65. T. B. Hobson, dis.

in hosp. in '65. R. W. Holcomb, pro. corp. Marvin Harrier, w'd slightly in battles of Nashville and Spanish Fort, dis. with regt. J. N. Hess, dis. Oct. 29, '64, for pro. in 1st Minn. Heavy Art. Thomas Hannigan, pro. corp., dis. with regt. J. N. Hoyt, died Dec. 28, '63, at St. Louis, Mo. H. F. Halleck, w'd at Nashville, Tenn. dis. for disab'y May 31, '65. Patrick Hoey, pro. corp., dis. per order, May 31, '65. S. K. Hodges, trans. to inv. corps Nov. 20, '63. C. E. Hess, dis. with regt. David Johnson, dis. with regt. E. L. Johnson, pro. sergt., died July 26, '64, at Memphis, Tenn. Rudolph Jaeger, dis. per order, May 16, '65. C. C. Kendall, dis. per order, June 9, '65. S. T. Keithley, dis. per order, May 22, '65. Michael Keogh, dis. with regt. C. P. Little, died Aug. 20, '64, at Memphis, Tenn. James McNeil, dis. with regt. Paddock Morris, pro. corp., died Dec. 20, '64, at Kasota, Minn. Peter McCabe, dis. with regt. J. T. Mitchell, died Feb. 7, '63, at Mankato, Minn. T. C. Nason, dis. per order, June 23, '65. W. H. Pettis, dis. for disab'y, May 11, '63. C. C. Pettis, dis. with regt. O. S. Redfield, died Apr. 12, '65, at New Albany, Ind. Thomas Smail, died Jan. 15, '63, at Mankato, Minn. George Simpson, w'd in battle of Tupelo, dis. with regt. Archibald Savidge, pro. corp., w'd severely in battle of Tupelo, killed in battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, '64. Joseph Shepperle, trans. to inv. corps Nov. 20, '63. E. R. R. Talbot, dis. Mar. 17, '64, for pro. as 1st lieut. in 68th U. S. Col. Inf'y. O. C. Tibbets, pro. corp. sergt., dis. with regt. Edward Tolan, dis. with regt. G. T. Virtue, dis. for disab'y, Mar. 25, '63. Martin Meisseuritter, dis. from hosp. in '65. Andrew Wilfert, dis. July 1, '65, at Memphis, Tenn. J. F. Westlake, dis. with regt. *Recruits*—Francis Burke, Jr., must. Feb. 27, '64, w'd slightly in battle of Nashville, pro. corp., dis. with regt. O. C. Conway, must. Jan. 9, '64, dis. with regt. Joseph Davis, en. Jan. 29, '63. Timothy Donohue, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Anthony Farrell, must. Feb. 27, '64, dis. with regt. Otis E. Fowble, must. Feb. 27, '64, dis. per order, May 24, '65. William McConky, must. Jan. 4, '64, dis. per order, May 31, '65. Patrick Radigan, must. Feb. 11, '64, died July 11, '65, at Selma, Ala. John Standenmaier, must. Jan. 9, '64, dis. with regt.

Eighth Infantry, Company H. *Privates*—Arthur O'Maley, must. Oct. 30, '62, dis. in hosp. in '65. Company K. *Corporal*—William Downs, must. Sep. 23, '62, killed Dec. 7, '64, in battle of Cedars near Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Ninth Infantry, Company D. *Musician*—Ferdinand Seeger, must. Sep. 23, '62, dis. with regt. *Private*—Paul Seeger, must. Sep. 23, '62, dis. with regt. Company E, mustered November 14, 1862. *Privates*—Edward Evans, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, dis. with regt. H. R. Roberts, w'd and capt'd at Brice Cross Roads June 10, '64, reported dead. Company F. *Recruit*—G. W. Brooks, must. July 2, '63, dis. in hosp. in '65.

Tenth Infantry, Company G, must. Sept. 28, 1862. *Captain*—Edwin C. Sanders, pro. major Jan. 15, '65, dis. with regt. *1st Lieut.*—George W. Stuart, pro. Capt. February 17, '65, dis. with regt. *2d Lieutenant*—Oliver B. Smith, died Jan. 1, '64, at St. Louis, Mo. *Sergeants*—I. M. Francis, dis. for disab'y Apr. 30, '64. S. J. Wise, dis. per order June 30, '65. Adam Zee, dis. for disab'y July 14, '65. John Smith, dis. July 21, '65, absent. Henry Kinsey, dis. June 30, '65. *Corporals*—James Doherty, pro. serg't, dis. with regt. Henry Assenmaker, pro. serg't, dis. with regt. Phillip R. Hiller, dis. with regt. Criss Bader, pro. serg't, dis. with regt. A. C. Hanley, accident'y killed Nov. 12, '64. Abraham Dahl, dis. with regt. Simon Stone, dis. with regt. Henry Vasterling, killed Dec. 16, '64, in battle of Nashville. *Musicians*—Joseph Beach, dis. for disab'y May 13, '63. T. R. Davis, dis. per order May 4, '65. *Wagoner*—P. S. Bateman, dis. with regt. *Privates*—J. D. Abbott, dis. in '65, absent. Frederick Almich, dis. with regt. Samuel Buffington, dis. in '65, absent. W. H. Bigelow, dis. with regt. John Brenlochr, dis. Aug. 29, '65, absent. John Coffee, dis. with regt. Atwood Crosby, pro. corp., dis. with regt. Lemuel Crosby, dis. with regt. Wellington Canfield, dis. with regt. Eli Crosby, dis. with regt. John Capperts, killed Dec. 16, '64, in battle of Nashville, Tenn. L. A. Canfield, dis. with regt. Flori Cori, died May 10, '65, at New Orleans, La., of wounds rec'd in siege of Spanish Fort. Hiram De Lavergne, dis. per order May 16, '65. Hugh Dobbins, drowned May 30, '63 at Usher's Landing, Mo. river, while bathing. Samuel Doherty, dis. with regt. Caesar Deigneau, dis. for disability August 29, '63. August Dietz, dis. per order May 17, '65. Frederick Erkle, pro. corp. dis. with regt. John Fogler, dis. with regt. Frank Frederick, died Feb. 19, '63, at Kelso, Minn. J. M. Faddis, dis. with regt. W. H. Gibbs, dis. with regt. Ferdinand Geigerick, dis. with regt. M. M. Hynson, dis. with regt. James Harris, dis. per order May 16, '65. Ferdinand Kroska, dis. with

regt. Peter Klinkhammer, dis. with regt. James Linnen, dis. in hosp. Aug. 15, '65. H. A. Lumpp, pro. corp. dis. with regt. William Laabs, pro. corp. dis. with regt. John Lehnert, dis. July 14, '65, absent. John Lipke, dis. for disab'y Dec. 4, '63. Dennis Murphy, dis. with regt. Louis Magedens, dis. with regt. Charles Nagle, dis. for disab'y, May 13, '63. Frederick Nagle, pro. corp. and serg't, dis. with regt. E. F. Nettleton, dis. with regt. A. R. Peck, dis. with regt. James Randall, died at Jefferson bar'ks, Mo., date unknown. Boyd Randall, dis. for disab'y May 13, '63. William Randall, dis. July 26, '65, absent. S. A. Randolph, pro. corp. dis. with regt. John Ruggles, dis. with regt. George Smith, Jr., dis. for disab'y, Sep. 28, '64. Frederick Schwartz, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 1, '65. J. E. Seal, no record. Charles Schlager, pro. corp. dis. with regt. Herman Sunderman, dis. with regt. Louis Sparr, dis. with regt. F. A. Storbeck, pro. corp. dis. with regt. Peter Sauter, dis. May 11, '65, absent. A. W. Thomas, dis. with regt. Matthew Tobias, dis. with regt. George Wagner, dis. with regt. Nicholas Willwording, deserted Feb. 18, '63, at Kelso, Minn. Thomas King, killed July 14, '64, in battle of Tupelo. Owen Donahue, drowned Apr. 23, '64, by falling overboard in the Miss. river. *Recruits*—Norman Coggsell, must. Aug. 11, '63, dis. in '65, absent. J. H. Davis, must. Aug. 11, '63, dis. with regt. J. H. DeLaughter, must. Mar. 4, '64, dis. with regt, absent. Patrick Doherty, must. Apr. 4, '64, dis. per order May 11, '65. August R. Doescher, must. Feb. 9, '64, dis. per order June 5, '65. Thomas Fowler, must. Mar. 1, '64, died Feb. 22, '65 at Cairo, Ill. C. M. Gibbs, must. Feb. 9, '64, dis. with regt. John Hochstatter, must. Aug. 11, '63, dis. with regt. Mike Item, must. Dec. 31, '62, died Jan. 18, '65, at Jeffersonville, Ind. Jacob Item, must. Dec. 31, '62, died Feb. 15, '65, at Memphis, Tenn. Benjamin Kulp, must. Feb. 9, '64, dis. for disab'y, Aug. 6, '64. George Norton, must. Apr. 18, '65, dis. per order May 29, '65. Company I. *Recruit*—John Conrad, must. June 26, '63, pro. corp. dis. with regt.

Eleventh Infantry, Company A., mustered Aug. 24, 1864. *Corporal*—Frederick Denzer, dis. with regt. *Privates*—Charles Denzer, dis. with regt. Henry Denzer, dis. with regt. Peter Harrisberger, died May 22, '65, at Gallatin, Tenn. William Weyl, dis. with regt. Company C. *Privates*—B. F. Elwood, must. Aug. 27, '64, dis. with regt. W.

H. Harding, must. Aug. 21, '64, dis. with regt. George Root, must. Aug. 27, '64, dis. with regt. Patrick W. Smith, must. Aug. 29, '64, dis. with regt. Thomas Smith, must. Aug. 28, '64, dis. with regt. L. W. Smith, must. Aug. 29, '64, dis. with regt. Company E. *Sergeants*—J. H. Covey, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis. with regt. A. C. Smith, must. Aug. 26, '64, reduced for disab'y, dis. with regt. *Corporal*—Jacob Gleason, must. Sept. 3, '64, dis. with regt. *Privates*—F. M. Bond, must. Aug. 23, '64, dis. with regt. P. K. Bond, must. Aug. 23, '64, dis. with regt. George Batdorf, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis. with regt. M. S. Cheadle, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis. with regt. P. W. Cunningham, must. Aug. 23, '64, dis. with regt. R. H. Everett, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis. with regt. C. R. Edsell, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis. with regt.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Company A. *Artificer*—John Van Antwerp, must. Sept. 28, '64, dis. with comp. *Private*—Aaron Decker, must. Sep. 23, '64, dis. with comp. Company B. *Private*—John Churick, must. Sep. 19, '64, dis. with comp. Company C. 1st *Sergeant*—Grayson Maynard, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp. *Corporals*—D. F. Bard, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp. John Chadwick, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp. Cornelius Culp, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp. H. A. Christman, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. June 15, '65, absent. *Privates*—D. M. Culp, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp. G. W. Gould, must. Oct. 7, '64, pro. corp., dis. with comp. Joachim Pfalzgrofft, must. Oct. 10, '64, trans. to Co. D, dis. with comp. Ferdinand Rosenau, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp. Michael Redel, must. Oct. 10, '64, trans. to Co. D, dis. with comp. James Watkins, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp. Joseph Warburton, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp. O. F. Whitton, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis. with comp.

Company D. *Private*—J. H. Foster, must. Oct. 10, '64, dis. June 20, '65. Company E. *Sen. First Lieut.*—John Hess, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis. with comp. *Privates*—Henry Rahning, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis. with comp. S. P. Humphrey, must. Jan. 28, '65, dis. with comp. J. S. Mitchell, must. Jan. 31, '65, dis. with company. Company G. *Jun. Second Lieut.*—Charles Needham, must. Feb. 16, '65, pro. reg'l adj't Sep. 6, '65. *Sergeant*—Simeon Kysar, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. with comp. *Privates*—Charles Borneman, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. with comp. Theo. H. Doescher, must. Feb. 16, '65, pro. corp. dis. with comp. William A.

Flowers, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. with comp. J. R. McKee, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. in '65, absent. George Porter, must. Feb. 1, '65, dis. in '65, absent. Henry Steinberg, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. with comp. Conrad Shields, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. with comp. H. C. Smith, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. in '65, absent. L. L. Scott, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. with comp. George Vickmann, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. with comp. Henry Zimmermann, must. Feb. 15, '65, dis. with comp. Company K. *Sen. First Lieut.*—Ezra A. Tyler, must. Mar. 4, '65, dis. with comp.

First Company Sharp Shooters. *Wagoner*—George F. Slocum, dis. for disab'y Jan. 24, '62.

First Regiment, Mounted Rangers, Company B, mustered October 29, 1862. *Sergeant*—Jud Jones dismissed with comp. *Corporals*—T. M. Raney, dismissed per order May 12, '63. Henry Plowman, pro. sergt. dis. with regt. *Blacksmith*—Peter Banta, dis. with comp. *Privates*—Ezra Bacon, dis. with comp. N. S. Burgess, dis. with comp. Niles Cottingham, dis. with comp. E. H. Davis, dis. with comp. John Farrell, dis. with comp. B. F. Fisher, dis. for disab'y June 17, '63. Joseph LaLond, dis. with comp. P. E. Van Blaricon, dis. with comp. Company E. mustered December 10, 1862. *Sergeant*—Patrick L. Maher, reduced to ranks Apr. 12, '63, dis. with comp. James Clearey, reduced to ranks Apr. 12, '63, dis. with comp. *Corporal*—James Corcoran, dis. with comp. *Privates*—Thomas Carr, dis. with comp. Daniel Carroll, dis. with comp. O. C. Conway, dis. with comp. James Gegan, dis. with comp. Philip Kahler, dis. with comp. Floyd Lanson, dis. with comp. M. L. Maher, pro. corp. dis. with comp. Cornelius McCarty, dis. with comp. Jeremiah McCarty, dis. with comp. Owen McArth, died Oct. 1, '63, at home. Patrick W. Smith, dis. with comp. Company H, mustered December 5, 1862. *Teamster*—James Herd, dis. with comp. *Blacksmith*—S. J. Clemens, dis. with comp. *Private*—G. M. Field, dis. with comp. Company K. *Privates*—Andrew Robert, en. Dec. 8, '62, dis. with comp. John Weger, en. Nov. 27, '62, dis. with comp.

Brackett's Battalion Cavalry, Company A. *Sergeant*—William Robek, must. Sep. 18, '61, died Apr. 24, '63, at Fort Donnellson, Tenn. *Privates*—William Busking, must. Oct. 4, '61, dis. per order June 28, '62. August Ceibert, must. Oct. 4, '61, dis. on. ex. of term, Oct. 4, '64. Anton Meyer, must. Oct. 29, '61, died May 19, '62, at Fort Hie-

man, Ky. Company C. *Private*—George Dilley, must. Nov. 19, '61, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis per order Mar. 29, '66.

Second Cavalry, Company B, mustered December 24, 1863. *Sergeants*—Henry Plowman, pro. 2d lieut. Nov. 28, '64, dis. with comp. Ezra Bacon, dis. in Dec., '65. *Corporal*—Gunther Geyer, dis. with comp. *Privates*—Birone Bunta, dis. with comp. D. M. McDole, dis. with comp. C. G. Hertman, dis. with comp. August Kastoo, dis. with comp. J. H. Lipsey, dis. with comp. A. W. Uhlig, dis. with comp. Company G, mustered January 4, 1864. *Corporal*—S. P. Miles, dis. with comp. *Privates*—John Bland, dis. with comp. Henry Bland, dis. with comp. O. S. Redfield, dis. with comp. John Warrant, dis. for disab'y Nov. 9, '64. Company H, mustered January 4, 1864. *Q. M. Sergeant*—John Weger, vet., dis. with comp. *Musician*—Charles Kennedy, reduced, dis. with comp. *Private*—Edward Bebe, dis. with comp. Company M. *Private*—O. P. Myler, must. Jan. 5, '64, dis. with comp.

Independent Battalion, Cavalry. Company C, mustered September 11, 1863. *Corporal*—Newton Brown, reduced, dis. with comp. *Privates*—C. M. Brown, dis. with comp. E. M. Brown, dis. with comp. Martin Baker, dis. with comp. W. C. Dickerson, dis. with comp. John Gabring, died Apr. 24, '64, at Pembina. Company D. *Corporal*—E. E. Evans, must. Nov. 19, '63, dis. with comp. *Private*—G. W. Evans, must. Nov. 19, '63, dis. Dec. 5, '63.

Third Battery Light Artillery. *Privates*—John Hankins, must. Mar. 17, '64, dis. for disab'y Apr. 15, '65. Garvis Wing, must. Apr. 1, '64, dis. with battery.

The settlement of the county dates from 1852, when P. K. Johnson and Henry Jackson located at Mankato. The organization of Blue Earth county was effected by act of the legislature, passed in March, 1853. The governor appointed J. W. Babcock, John S. Hinckley and James Hanna commissioners. Edwin Perkins was the first register of deeds, but held the office only a short time. His resignation was followed by the succession of P. K. Johnson to the position. The act creating the county was approved March 5; it was entitled "an act to organize certain counties and for certain purposes." This act, also called into existence ten other counties at the same time. Section 34 provided: "That so much territory lying south of the Minnesota river, as remains of Wabasha and Dakota counties, undivided by this act, is hereby created into the county of Blue Earth." The first election was held in October, 1853, and resulted in the polling of eighteen votes. In 1855 eighty-six votes were cast; in 1856, 216, and in 1857, 1,131. The census for the year 1857 gave a population of 3,629.

The county boundaries have been changed several times. In fact, for many years after its organization, at every session of the legislature, some attempt was made to effect changes of various descriptions; attempts not always successful, however.

In 1855 Kasota was cut off from Blue Earth county. J. W. Babcock then resided there, and this measure was through his efforts; he wanted to make it the county seat of Le Sueur county. The next year, however, 1856, one-half of that township and one-half of another were included within the boundaries of Blue Earth. These two halves are those now marked on the map as Lime and Jamestown.

As amended in 1856, the boundaries were as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of township 105 north, range 24 west, running thence west, on said township line, thirty miles between ranges 29 and 30, thence north on said township line to the centre of the Minnesota river; thence down said river to the centre of township 109, in range 26, between sections number 18 and 19, thence due east through the centre of said township, and township number 109, of range number 25, west, to the line between ranges 24 and 25, west, then south to the place of beginning." At the same time the county of Brown was created out of a former part of the county of Blue Earth.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXVII.

DESCRIPTION SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT.

Blue Earth county takes its title from the river of that name which enters the county on the south and forms a junction with the Minnesota river at its great south bend, which forms the northern boundary of the county. Prairie and timber are well blended, and its soil is rich, deep and durable.

On February 23, 1856, the county of Faribault was organized and attached to Blue Earth for judicial purposes.

Soon after the first settlement was made at Mankato, other parts of the region were explored and desirable portions located upon. A peculiar feature of these early settlements was the method by which many were effected; a means which usually took the shape of the organization of companies, as they were called. They were not really bodies corporate, but simply the association together of any number of individuals for the purpose of mutual protection and assistance. In this way were many places settled. That it was a form of colonization much in vogue in the decade commencing with the year 1850 is manifestly apparent, when the records are inspected. These companies, too, were as a rule formed for the purpose of making claim to town-sites, and the fact that no government survey had been made had no doubt much to do with their organization.

South Bend and Lake Crystal appear to have been the two places next in point of time to receive the footprints of civilization. The former place, in its early days, was quite a rival to Mankato, and for long disputed the right of supremacy. When Amos D. Seward arrived at Mankato, in 1855, he says that there were only five houses of board and six of logs, and that there were only four horses in the entire region, two being at Lake Crystal and two at Mankato. At quite an early date, in reply to the question as to "whether wheat could be raised in the county" he said that "he did not know." It was then as yet an untried experiment.

The first saw-mill to be erected in the county was built in 1854 by Van Brunt on the Le Sueur river, some six miles south-east from Mankato. This property, however, soon after had to be abandoned on account of its being on the territory assigned to the Winnebago Indians by the general government.

The first meeting of the board of county commissioners was held at Mankato, August 6, 1853; it was then ordered that Blue Earth county be divided into two election precincts, the first to be "that which lies south of a line starting from the St. Peters (now Minnesota) river at the northern portion of the claim of James Rablin and running due east to the other extremity of the county, and shall be known by the name of Mankato precinct; and that the other precinct shall be composed of

all that portion of Blue Earth county not contained in Mankato precinct, and shall be called and known by the name of Babcock's mill precinct." Henry Jackson, Edwin Howe and Jacob Guenther were appointed judges of election for Mankato precinct; and R. Butters, C. C. Mack and Philander P. Humphrey for Babcock's precinct. The elections were ordered to be held at the "new hotel in Mankato," and at the house of J. W. Babcock, and resulted in the selection of J. W. Babcock, Ephraim Cole and Jacob Guenther as county commissioners. This comprised the first elective board, the names previously mentioned being those appointed by the governor to hold until the election. At the first meeting it was resolved that "the county seat for Blue Earth county be, and hereby is, located at Mankato." At a special meeting held some time later at the office of the register of deeds, Basil Moreland was appointed treasurer, and T. D. Warren justice of the peace for Blue Earth county.

The first assessment districts were divided as follows: "All that portion of land lying north of the creek about half way from Babcock's to Mankato, and generally known as the half-way creek, is to comprise the lower district, and all that portion of land lying between said half-way creek and Blue Earth river is to comprise the middle district; and all that portion of land west of the Blue Earth river is to comprise the upper district."

The county was subsequently divided into four road districts and supervisors appointed for each. Surveys were soon afterwards made and a number of good county roads constructed during the year 1854. At a meeting held February 6, 1854 it was resolved that the chairman of the board be and hereby is, authorized to provide some suitable room or building in the town of Mankato, for the use of the sheriff, register of deeds and such other county officers as the law requires the county commissioners to provide.

On April 3, 1854 the name of Babcock's Mill precinct was changed to that of Kasota precinct. About the same time the county was divided into two school districts, the boundaries of which were made to accord with those of the election precincts.

At an extra meeting held September 4, 1854, Basil Moreland presented in writing his resignation to the office of sheriff. Minard Mills also resigned his office of judge of probate and justice of the peace, and Jacob Guenther resigned his

place as county commissioner. Edwin Howe was immediately appointed sheriff in place of Basil Moreland and action deferred in the other cases.

That portion of the county above the Blue Earth river, including South Bend, soon began to get pretty well settled, and in accordance with a petition presented by the residents thereof it was formed into a separate election precinct, and Messrs. Evans, Bangs and Matthews appointed judges of election.

The first term of district court was held by the Hon. Andrew G. Chatfield, on May 4, 1854, at Mankato, which then constituted part of the third judicial district of the territory. Basil Moreland was sheriff; Jeffrey T. Adams, clerk; Charles E. Flandrau, acting United States district attorney; George Maxfield, crier; J. J. Noah, interpreter; Hoxie Rathburn, bailiff.

Two cases only were before the court, George Maxfield versus Henry Jackson, and Henry Jackson versus T. D. Warren. Both were appeal cases from justices court, and both appeals were dismissed. These district courts were then held annually.

In 1857 Charles E. Flandrau appears as judge, at which term, John E. Tourtellotte, S. F. Barney, Cramer Burt, Daniel Buck, Horace Austin, Charles W. Miller, and Richard W. Varden, each made application for admission to practice as attorneys, and after a public examination were all admitted.

In 1858 the first term of court under the state constitution was held by Judge Lewis Branson. J. T. Williams was clerk.

That the payment of taxes was not any more favorably received then than now, the following entry in the minutes of the county commissioners proceedings, under date of January 4, 1855 would imply; on motion of E. Cole, Mr. Howe was authorized to employ a lawyer to answer complaints against him, of N. Myrick, in writ of replevin of one yoke of oxen taken for taxes, taken by said Howe.

An indication of growth is afforded at this time by the necessity arising for the division of Mankato school district into two districts. There was reported to be forty-seven inhabitants between the ages of four and twenty-one, in Kasota and eighty in the Mankato district. A month after this, township 109 was created a school district of itself, as number 4. Progress was rapidly made in settlement and new districts were therefore constantly being made and township governments organized,

roads and bridges constructed and other public improvements effected. By the year 1859 South Bend, Judson, Butternut Valley, Garden City, Watonwan, Vernon, Shelbyville, and Mapleton, were all thriving centers of industry and there were also at that date a very large number of "paper towns;" indeed it is safe to say they greatly outnumbered the really settled towns.

In 1853 the total valuation of property in the county, for purposes of assessment, was \$5,500; the valuation in 1858 was \$1,008,615.

In 1873 the total area of land under cultivation was 90,515 acres; of this over 61,000 acres was in wheat. This acreage was divided into 1,981 farms. In the same year there were 124 organized school districts; persons between the ages of five and twenty-one, and entitled to the privileges of public schools, 7,494, of which 3,785 were males and 3,709 females; number enrolled in winter schools was 4,016; the number of school-houses in the county was as follows: Log, thirty-five; frame, seventy-seven; brick, six; stone, one; total, 119; the value of the same was estimated at \$84,320. At the same date the total bonded indebtedness of the county was only \$20,000 which had been incurred principally for the erection of bridges, of which there were then three wooden truss and two iron truss.

It is gratifying to observe that the county finances have always been judiciously managed, and the rate of taxation, with the exception of one or two years, has been lower than that of any other county in the state.

A great drawback was the presence of the Winnebago Indians and the agency established in the most thickly populated portion of the county. They were located there in 1855, when by a treaty with the United States, these Indians disposed of all their land on the Upper Mississippi, and received in exchange, a certain sum of money and portions of land in the southern part of the territory of Minnesota, which was not to exceed ten townships, and which was to be reserved as their permanent home. This reservation, which was to have been selected by their agent, was not to approach nearer the Minnesota river than where the Le Sueur empties into the Blue Earth. It was represented at Washington that this point was at least thirty-five miles from Mankato. By this unfortunate mistake, or unpardonable misrepresentation, the Indians were placed within two miles of Mankato, and became the possessors of six and one-

half townships of land almost in the heart of the county. These townships were those now known as Rapidan, Decoria, McPherson, Beauford, Medo, Lyra, and the south tier of sections of Mankato, Leroy and South Bend. There were several persons who had settled on these lands, among them Van Brunt, who had erected the mill already referred to, all of whom had to leave. William S. Sargent, the register of deeds, writing on the matter some time in June, 1859, says that "during last March a delegation of chiefs, with their agent visited Washington city for the purpose of treating for a whole or a part of these reservations; and it is stated that they made arrangements to dispose of four townships and an odd tier of sections, twelve in number, lying directly south of Mankato, and including the country watered by the Blue Earth, Maple, and Big and Little Cobb rivers. In this portion of the reservation there are no better farming lands in America; and it also includes the much prized mill privilege on the Blue Earth called the 'rapids,' which will readily bring \$20,000. If put up for sale I know parties that will give that sum for it. As to the manner by which this reservation is to be disposed of (providing the treaty shall be ratified,) is a matter of doubt; some say by sealed bids, and others at public auction."

But unfortunately for the interests of the settlers, the treaty was not ratified; and it was not until 1863 that the removal of the Indians was effected, when the lands were purchased for their benefit and the occupants transferred to a point west of the Missouri and north-east of Nebraska.

During the dark days of the Sioux massacre the inhabitants of the county became determined to obtain the conveyance of these Winnebagos to some other place, and many means were adopted looking to that end. One of the most dangerous manifestations of this determination took the form of the organization of a secret society called the "Knights of the Forest," which was composed of some of the most prominent people in the county. Lodges were established in various parts of the state, all of which flourished for some time. One lodge, in Mankato, numbered some fifty active members. When the removal of the Winnebagos became an accomplished fact the order died a natural death.

The terrible Indian massacre was indeed a justification for the existence of such a society as this; friends, relations and property were killed

and doomed to destruction. The unfortunate country lying around Mankato was the theatre of many an appalling scene of conflict and butchery. Repetition here is useless, as these fearful atrocities and the heroic resistance offered by the settlers have been fully treated in other parts of this work.

There also evidently existed other societies with similar objects in the county, as a letter, written to the St. Paul "Union," protesting against showing any mercy to the captives held by the military, contained, among other matter, the following: "All the Quakers this side of eternity cannot save a single red devil * * * * So we of the frontier watch and wait—Lodge No. 28, Sioux exterminators, has among many other regulations the good by-law, 'Necessity knows no law.'"

In May, 1865, the county commissioners offered a bounty of fifty dollars for each Indian scalp taken in Blue Earth county. By a probable oversight or carelessness in framing the resolution it was not made to cover those taken from hostile Indians alone. No distinction at all was made. This stood until as late a date as seven or eight years afterwards, when attention being directed to the matter by A. D. Seward, who saw while going through the records that the reward was still in force, the statute was repealed.

In the meantime it should be stated that a commissioner, E. P. Evans, during the time of the raids, had been sent into the southern states to obtain some bloodhounds; the money for the purpose was obtained by popular subscription. He returned with some six or seven. After that there were no more raids made in the sections of country where the bloodhounds were.

In the early days of the county there evidently existed in the minds of the commissioners a somewhat obscured notion as to the extent of powers possessed, for it is related that one of the earliest boards, on application being made to it, granted a divorce.

In 1854, when the county seat was located at Mankato, it was ordered that the corners of block 50 be surveyed as the law directed, so as to define its boundaries for the purpose of locating thereon a court house. Nothing more was done until July 10, 1856, when it was ordered that there be erected, at the expense of Blue Earth county, a court house and jail, to be used for county purposes, and that there be a tax levied to pay for the same. The dimensions of said building were to

be thirty by forty feet, two stories in height, and for which the clerk was ordered to make specifications. On September 1, of the same year, proposals were received for the erection of the building, but for various reasons, the contract was deferred another year.

November 1, 1857, the contract for building a jail to contain two cells was let to Francis Bunker; jail to cost \$900. It was finished January 1, 1857, and was in use until 1869, when the present jail was built.

January 7, 1857, it was ordered by the county commissioners that a stone building, 24x24 feet, be erected on the court house square, in Mankato. The contract for this building was let to Isaac N. Britton and Francis Bunker, July 28, 1857, for the sum of \$15,000. This building was small and inconvenient, but was used until 1877, when the front was torn out and large additions made to the original building. The entire front is now of brick, as well as the other portions of the addition.

When the post-office, the first in the county, was established at Mankato, George Marsh, of Mankato, and J. W. Babcock, of Kasota, had the first contract for carrying the mail from Mankato to St. Paul and to Sioux City. They had a very liberal contract for the service, and were allowed the privilege of pre-empting a section of land every twenty miles on both routes. Each twenty mile distance was regarded as a station, at which cabins were built. They were obliged to send a mail through at least once a month. Hoxie Rathburn, who was employed on these errands, was frozen to death while making a trip.

The soil of Blue Earth county being so well adapted for agricultural purposes, the newspapers, and others, in 1859 began to agitate the necessity of a union of the people for the purpose of holding agricultural fairs, so as to bring the advantages of the county more prominently before the world. This resulted in the formation of a society and the holding of a fair, which took place at the Minneinneopa House, half a mile west of South Bend, on October 11, 1859, the opening address being delivered by Daniel Buck.

From that period dates the beginning of the agricultural prosperity of the county. Previous to that time but little real husbandry had been engaged in—not enough grain, in fact, had been raised in any one year to supply the home demand. The agricultural interest received a series of severe

blows, inflicted by the grasshopper scourge. The greatest damage done was in 1874 and '75. In several sections of the county entire crops were destroyed. To add impulse to the destruction of these pests, the county officials offered a reward of ten cents per quart for dead grasshoppers; about \$32,000 was paid out in ten days for this purpose, the amount of grasshoppers measured by the commissioner, Chris. Arnold, was about 16,000 bushels. They were buried in the ground, but the stench becoming unbearable, they were covered with wood and burned. The state paid back to the county one-half of the sum paid in bounties. In 1877 they again appeared in large numbers, the up river towns suffering most. As soon as the insects acquired wings they decamped in clouds to parts unknown, and have not since reappeared.

The county possesses excellent railway facilities, more than one-half of the townships being traversed. The St. Paul & Sioux City railroad was completed through the county in 1868. The Winona & St. Peter was completed in the fall of 1870 and winter of '71. The Central Railroad of Minnesota was finished to Mankato in 1874, and the branch of the Sioux City road from Lake Crystal to Blue Earth City in 1879.

The first ferry licenses were those granted January 3, 1854, to N. Armstrong for a ferry across the Minnesota river opposite the town of Eureka, and to Hoxie Rathburn for one across the same river at Mankato. On March 6, of the same year, J. W. Babcock received a license to keep and maintain a ferry at his landing, with the exclusive right for such privilege for a distance of half a mile above and below. Rates were established by the commissioners and the license granted for a period of six years. A. J. Myrick received a license at the same time, under similar conditions, to establish and maintain a ferry at or near the mouth of the Cottonwood river. August 21, 1855, license was granted to M. Thompson to run a ferry at the public landing for a period of ten years at the town of South Bend. Another ferry was at the same time established at Mankato by Francis Bunker, the license granted being for a term of three years—the annual charge therefor being set at five dollars.

The first bridge built over the Blue Earth river at Mankato was finished in 1856. This was carried off by the floods in 1862. The present bridge was erected in 1869, about the same time that the

railroad bridge was constructed. The old railroad bridge, which was originally a wooden one, was replaced two or three years ago by a more substantial one of iron. When the bridge over the Blue Earth was carried off a ferry was established there and maintained until the bridge was replaced. In 1870 a wooden bridge was erected across the river at Garden City at a cost of \$15,000. During a severe wind-storm in 1880 the entire superstructure was blown from off its abutments and carried into the river below. Soon after a contract was entered into for the erection of a better bridge, this time to be an iron one.

Besides the city of Mankato, the village of Lake Crystal and that of Mapleton, there are twenty-three township organizations in the county.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

CITY OF MANKATO—SETTLERS—TOWN SITE DIFFICULTIES—EXECUTION OF INDIANS—BUSINESS.

The first persons to settle within the present limits of Mankato, were Henry Jackson and P. K. Johnson; both arrived in the spring of 1852, and commenced the erection of log houses; P. K. Johnson's was on the south-east corner of Main and Front streets, Henry Jackson's a little further south, between Main and Walnut streets.

At that time Henry Jackson had been granted a license by the Indian agent, to whom he was related, to trade with the Indians, and the two pioneers, joining together, formed the firm of Jackson & Johnson. Their entire stock of goods did not amount, in value, to over \$300, and the trading post was not, of itself, the principal reason for their settlement. P. K. Johnson, who knew something about the country, having been here in 1850, on the excursion steamer "Yankee," an account of which is on page 165, had been instrumental in organizing, in St. Paul, a town site company, on the 14th day of February, 1852. It consisted of Henry Jackson, P. K. Johnson, John S. Hinckley, Daniel A. Robertson, Samuel Leech, J. C. Ramsey, John M. Castner, Robert Kennedy, William Harts-horn and A. S. Brawley. Of the above named only the three first settled permanently at Mankato.

Samuel Leech acted for some time as agent of the company, and resided there during the summers, returning home in the fall of the year.

The object of this organization was to make a claim to the town of Mankato. The claim was made, a survey effected, and platted, by S. P. Folsom, in May, 1852, and recorded in Ramsey county. They were evidently men of large ideas, and though the Indian title was not yet extinct, each one of the ten claimed a quarter section of land joining each other, or mostly so. Five hundred acres were included in the first survey, after which some additions were made to the plat, so that the total area embraced some 600 acres, all intended for town site purposes. This plat, of course, did not conform to the government lines, and the amount of land was in excess of that allowed by congress for town site purposes, and so when it was subsequently entered it had to be cut down to 320 acres. This old plat makes a remarkably fine appearance on paper, the streets are all at right angles and large spaces are marked off for parks and other ornamental and useful purposes. Two very large squares, designated college grove and capitol square, were in that portion that had to be left out of the later plats.

The name of this association was the Mankato Claim Company; in later years it was always referred to as the "old company," to distinguish it from the "new company," a rival organization which later on made a claim to the property.

Its name was derived from the Indian name for the Blue Earth river, which was Mah-ka-to, or as some say, Mahn-ka-to. The name was suggested by D. A. Robertson.

From time to time different surveys and plats were made to meet the exigencies of the various claimants to the property embraced in the present city. The litigation that resulted from these divers interests kept lawyers fighting in the courts for many years and retarded the growth of the town to a large extent.

The dates of the record of acknowledgement, of the principal plats are as follows: S. P. Folsom's, May, 1852; J. T. Everett's, May 23, 1855; E. D. Bruner's, August 3, 1857; A. D. McSweeney's, December, 1857; C. A. Chapman's, December, 1857.

Besides the above, in July, 1853, Daniel F. Turpin made a survey. The plat was never acknowledged or recorded. Turpin and his party were stopped in running some outside boundary lines through lands claimed by T. D. Warren. The surveyor had finished all but the last bound-

any line, when stopped by Warren, who was living in the neighborhood.

Johnson and Jackson came up in the steamer "Tiger," which was chartered by the company, and lived in Mankato a year before sending for their wives, who remained in St. Paul, and "a rough time we had of it" says Johnson: "no mail, precious little whisky, and nothing to eat but suckers and milk."

Soon after the arrival of these two pioneers other persons put in an appearance and began to make claims, among the first of whom was John S. Hinckley, one of the members of the company. There having been no survey as yet made by the government, to prevent confusion and subsequent disputes arising, the Blue Earth settlement claim association was formed, an organization with a set of by-laws and secretary, or recorder, P. K. Johnson being selected for the latter position. The preamble of this document states that: "The subscribers to this constitution, unite for the purpose of securing each other in the rightful and peaceable possession of lands by them claimed in the Blue Earth settlement." The members of this association, twenty-four in all, represented the number of men comprising the settlement. The records were kept by P. K. Johnson, in an account book of the Mankato claim company, and in which are written the claims of the different members of the association and some subsequent sales and transfers. This same book, at a later date, became the repository of the minutes and transactions of the first board of county commissioners of Blue Earth county, and was used for a similar purpose up to as late a date as 1858, by successive boards.

When any one made a claim any where near Mankato, he would report it to P. K. Johnson, who would record it and enter its description. In this way were the boundaries of all claims preserved until the government survey took place. The Blue Earth settlement claim association, however, hardly fulfilled the sanguine expectations of its organizers, for as the land became more valuable and other settlers arrived, many contests arose as to ownership of different claims.

At first, however, but slow progress was made in settlement and harmony prevailed. A good idea of the then existing state of affairs can be gained from some testimony given by Samuel Leech in one of the many town site cases that were tried. The case in reference took place at Owatonna, Steele

county, in July, 1859, on a change of venue. He said that he arrived at Mankato, from below, about May 27, 1853; at the time he arrived he found P. K. Johnson living in a log cabin, a new one, on lot 1, block 14, by Bruner's survey, which is lot 1, section 7, of the government survey. Johnson was occupying the building with his family. At the same time he found Evans Goodrich occupying a log house as a trading post on lot 4, block 15, which lot belonged to D. A. Robertson, one of the company; this lot was in the same lot 1, section 7. Goodrich had some Indian goods there and had been trading with the Indians.

Henry Jackson came up to Mankato from St. Paul, he having returned there on business, with Samuel Leech, at the time referred to. Jackson about this time removed his family into a log house, on lot 5, in block 14, which was a house just erected and not quite finished, on the same government sub-division. Jackson continued to reside in that house with his family until his death August 1, 1857. He (Leach) says that he found Minard Mills on his arrival at the time referred to, residing there with his family, in a log shanty on a lot owned, or claimed, by Castner. In this connection should be stated that Mrs. Minard Mills, now Mrs. Lulsdorff, enjoys the distinction of being the first white woman to set foot on the soil of Mankato, although Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Jackson arrived almost immediately after. During the summer several improvements were made at the settlement chief of which was the commencement of a hotel, for the construction of which, a hotel company had been formed, consisting of some of the Mankato claim company and one or two others.

Samuel Leech before he left St. Paul had been appointed agent of this company to superintend the erection of the hotel. This hotel was to be built under a contract made before he went to Mankato, and part of the timber was on the ground when he arrived there. He employed hands and proceeded with the building for the company, whose joint funds paid for the same. The size of the house was 32x50 feet, two stories high, with an L 16x24 feet. This is the property now known as the Mankato House. The building was raised, in the fore part, about the 6th or 7th of July following (1853). Leech had to leave Mankato on account of bad health, but returned the May following. The building was enclosed that season, the floor laid, and the partitions set up. Afterward stairs were run up, and doors hung, but it was not

plastered that season. The next spring (1854), about the 23d or 24th of May, Leech returned to Mankato, and the same month sold the hotel and two lots, 1 and 2, in block 12, as the agent of the company, to Henry Shaubut. Up to that time about \$2,500 had been expended on the property, but it was sold for \$1,200 in order to have it occupied as a hotel. Mr. Shaubut went on to partially finish it that year, but did not move his family into it until the spring of 1855.

In 1853 Basil Moreland built a house, in the fall of the year, on the north half of the north-west quarter of section 18, on lot 2, in block 6. He went there by permission of P. K. Johnson. This house was subsequently used for many years as a storehouse. During the same fall Samuel Leech commenced the erection of a frame store. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Mills leased block 4 from the company and occupied it for three years. C. P. Kron built a log house on lot 4, block 17, in 1853, by permission of J. C. Ramsey, one of the company. He also, in a year or two afterward, built a house for a hotel on lot 5, in the same block, by permission of J. M. Castner. It was called the Minnesota House.

Henry Jackson, John S. Hinckley and Samuel Leech built a board shanty on lot 3, section 7, and leased it to Hoxie Rathburn and Levi Sides, by written agreement, June 6, 1853. Sides did not have his family with him; he went off to get them and never returned. Rathburn's family moved in within a few days and occupied it, as tenant of the company. This shanty was upon a hill near the rock quarry. In the following fall Rathburn took the shanty down and used the boards in a log house, which he built under the hill, on the same subdivision, and which he had a right by the lease to do. He occupied this house until his death, which took place some three years later.

In 1855 steamboats were running at stated intervals, and supplies and mails were received regularly. This had the effect of increasing immigration, and resulted in the erection of a number of houses during the year.

A saw-mill was built in 1856 by George W. Lay, and continued in operation until 1863, when it was burned. In 1857 A. D. Seward & Co. built an extensive lumber and flour-mill, which was run by steam power. This, too, was destroyed by fire, which occurred during the Indian troubles. It was supposed that it was fired by the Indians, and, as it was some distance from the centre of the

town, it was burnt to the ground before any one would venture near it, it being in the night time, and therefore not safe for any one to expose themselves to attack in the dark.

Up to 1855 no government lines had been run; but the people seemed to get along without that usually necessary proceeding without apparent inconvenience.

The government survey, which was made by John T. Everett, opened the flood gates of litigation. The initiative was taken by the formation of a new company, which undertook to "jump" the property claimed by the old company and to hold it on the ground that they were the first claimants after the government survey. They obtained the services of the same Everett that ran the government lines, and had a plat made, which was acknowledged June 4, 1855, and to which were appended the signatures of the following men: Daniel T. Bunker, Quartus B. Abbott, George Maxfield, Robert Wardlow, David W. Branson, Ephriam Cole, Johann Schreder and Basil Moreland. They claimed possession of the property upon the ground that the old company were not the lawful owners of the land because they took possession before the Indian title was extinguished, and before the government survey was made.

This action necessarily precipitated litigation, and the succeeding years proved ones of harvest for the lawyers.

In this connection it should be stated that about the year 1853 George Maxfield had settled on lot 3 as an agricultural claimant. This claim was recognized by the so-called new company, and lot 3 was not included in the Everett plat, made for their use. In March, 1856, George Maxfield applied to enter his lot as an agricultural claim, and he gave notice to the old company of contest. In reply the old company appeared and applied to enter the town site, including said lot 3. In the hearing of the contest the register and receiver were divided in opinion, and in consequence thereof the case had to go to the land commissioner. The latter decided in Maxfield's favor. The old company thereupon appealed from this decision to the secretary of the interior, who finally decided that lot 3 was a portion of the town site, and should be included in the entry of the town of Mankato.

These transactions took about two years, and in the meantime, as stated previously, the new company had been formed, and in the fall of 1856 had caused the entry to be made at the local land of-

tice, which entry did not include the lot claimed by Maxfield.

While these proceedings were in course of operation settlers were coming in rapidly, and it was impossible for them to buy lots, as the two companies claimed the property. The town was long kept back by this uncertainty as to title, as no one could purchase a lot with any surety of being able to hold it. The result of this doubtful state of affairs was to make Mankato a shanty town, as the people were naturally afraid to put up durable buildings.

To add to existing complications, in 1856 the settlers got it into their heads that the law, above referred to, was intended for the benefit and protection of actual, not constructive, occupants; that it was not for the advantage of land speculators.

The greatest number of the lots being vacant different individuals commenced to select places on which to settle, and took possession of them by squatter's right. This was at the time when the great tide of immigration was rolling into Minnesota, and Mankato naturally received large accessions to its population. These new arrivals, joining with the others, a general onslaught was made during 1857, and claim jumping became the order of the day, so that in a short time nearly all the lots were occupied by "jumpers," as they were termed, in the language of the day.

Towards the end of the summer of this year, 1857, the troubles between the two companies still existing, the settlers combined, and formed for their mutual benefit and protection, an organization known as the Mankato Settlers' Association. The first meeting was called to order in the school-house on the evening of August 31; A. D. Seward was elected president; Samuel Kitchen, vice-president; W. G. Milligan, secretary, and Leo Lamm, treasurer. A number of committees were also appointed. They caused a new survey to be made and platted by C. A. Chapman, who was then deputy county surveyor, which plat did not include the disputed Maxfield lot. The plat thus prepared was acknowledged before John A. Willard, the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of December, 1857, and bore nearly two hundred names of actual occupants of claims.

About this time, also, the old company, by virtue of the secretary's decision in the Maxfield case, were getting a new plat made, which was executed by E. D. Bruner, and certified to August 3, 1857, some time before the Chapman plat was ready.

This decision indeed required that a new plat be made, and it was also that, which stimulated the Settlers' Association to have their plat made.

Early in 1858 the entry of the town site was perfected at the local land office, and on July 5, 1858, the members of the old company brought suit against the occupants of the lots; these suits numbered some 300 in all.

A decision was arrived at in one of these cases (*Castner versus Guenther*), in favor of the old company, which was of great importance, as in that case the supreme court held that the application to enter the town, though pending during the two years of litigation in the Maxfield case, took effect March, 1856, when they claimed the application was made, and therefore, the "jumpers," not being able to date their settlement prior to that period would be excluded. Although this case was equal to a test case, and its decision in favor of the old company, would necessarily involve similar results in all the other cases, the settlers would not accept it as final, but kept up resistance all the time. The resultant litigation was enormous and was carried on during a period of many years. Finally, however, by compromise, mutual concessions and otherwise and partly by the persistent holding of claims, all these litigious troubles were ended and the property now rests upon a secure basis, so that transfers can be made without the slightest fear of a cloud resting upon the title.

During the flush times preceding the great financial revolution of 1857, when real estate speculation was at its highest flood, Henry McKenty, then of St. Paul, laid out a paper town a short distance outside of the limits of Mankato, and called it Mankato City. Many people were induced to buy lots who thought their purchase was of valuable property in a real, not a paper, town. However, that too has been absorbed, and is now, in truth, part of the city of Mankato.

In early days the steamboat interest was an important one. For some time there was a tri-weekly line of Davidson's boats from St. Paul, and the total yearly arrivals were quite numerous. In 1858, there only lacked one week of a season of eight months of navigation; there was that year 179 arrivals. In 1859 the number of arrivals recorded was 131. Of late years the water has been insufficient for purposes of navigation, except during the end of September and beginning of October, 1881, when the continuous rains of several

weeks duration, caused higher water than for ten years previously.

The railway facilities, however, are excellent and afford complete compensation for the loss of water transit. In opposition to these present ample means of communication, the rejoicing caused by the establishment of a stage line is sufficient to cause a smile. The Mankato Record of November 22, 1859, notices the establishment of a new line, as follows: "Mr. Davis, the enterprising proprietor of the mail line to Owatonna, informs us that he is making arrangements to run a tri-weekly line of stages, connecting promptly at Owatonna with two tri-weekly lines from that point to La Crescent, on the Mississippi. The fare is \$6.50 and time occupied in making this journey but two and a half days."

A substantial trade was enjoyed at an early period by the merchants of the village. The Record in an article commenting on the respective future prospects of Shakopee and Mankato, under date of July 12, 1859, says: "The past growth of Mankato, considering the disadvantages under which it labored, has been very rapid, yet it has not grown beyond the proportionate development of its back country. We venture the assertion, that to-day more improvements are being made in Mankato than any other city or town of the state, outside of St. Paul. Its trade continues brisk, notwithstanding the currency difficulties, and more freights are brought to this point than to any other two towns on the river."

Notwithstanding all the excitement attending "claim jumping" the settlers found other means of occupying their time, one of which was the organization of a lodge of the Sons of Malta. The order was very strong and flourished lustily for some time. During the summer of 1859, the members had a midnight parade, dressed in white sheets, the procession being headed by a loud sounding gong. It was rumored among the people that it was a celebration that took place, by the order, only once in a hundred years, and a large number of the inhabitants waited beyond their usual bedtime to see the parade pass.

In these early times, too, there was the Mankato Glee Club. During 1858 and the succeeding year or two, it was in the zenith of its fame. It gave concerts here and in St. Peter, and was a means of amusement and recreation that was held in high esteem. The Mankato Lyceum was another institution that was running prosperously about the

same time, as a literary and debating association.

Mankato has been doubly unfortunate in subjection to causes retarding its growth. Besides the real estate troubles, and the resultant disturbances that flowed from such a source of irritation, the Indian events of 1862 were made disastrously manifest at this point.

The remembrance of the woful scenes enacted by the Indians still lingers in the minds of many. The outbreak forms the saddest episode in the history of the state. It is a subject treated so fully in the chapters of this work devoted to a portrayal of the horrible events of that period, that it would be a work of supererogation to more than briefly advert to the matter in this connection.

Great excitement prevailed here and in the entire valley, when it became known that efforts were being made in eastern cities, to save from execution, the 300 captives, held by military force at Camp Lincoln. This state of feeling culminated in an attempted raid upon the place where the prisoners were confined for the purpose of exercising summary justice upon the wretches. The movement seemed to be spontaneous and without pre-conception. It was rashly attempted and foolishly conducted, without recognized leaders, and only the good nature and firmness of the military commanders prevented serious results from accruing. After this demonstration the Indians were removed to new quarters, adjoining Leech's stone building, at Mankato. Strong guards were placed around the building at the entrance and along Main street. The new quarters were constructed of heavy logs, covered with a board roof.

At a public meeting of the citizens, held at Mankato, December 3, 1862, a series of resolutions were adopted, demanding of the president of the United States, the speedy execution of the 300 convicted savages, then in prison at that place, and protesting against the action of the society of Friends, who were endeavoring at that time to dissuade the president from signing their death warrant. They were denounced as "sickly humanitarians, whose zeal is without knowledge, as well as impertinent; and who are alike the enemies of the people of this State, and pernicious advisers of the government." The president's final decision to sign an order for the hanging of thirty-nine of the condemned Indians was commented upon by saying that "the precedent this established by the president we hope will be followed by our State courts in disposing of the

remaining 260. Under date of December 17, 1862, at Mankato, Stephen Miller, the colonel commanding the 7th Minnesota regiment volunteers, issued special order number eleven, in which the following appeared: "The president of the United States having directed the execution of thirty nine of the Sioux and half-breed prisoners now in my charge, on Friday the 26th instant—he having postponed the time from the 19th instant—said execution will be carried into effect in front of the Indian prison, at this place, on that day, at ten o'clock A. M."

For the better preservation of order, on the day of execution, the citizens of Mankato addressed a note to Colonel Miller, requesting him to declare martial law in the town and vicinity, which was accordingly done, and the sale of liquors to enlisted men prohibited. On Monday, before the execution, the thirty-nine Indians sentenced were confined in an apartment separate and distinct from the others, and the death warrant read to them in English, by Colonel Miller, and interpreted by Rev. Mr. Riggs, during which very little emotion was manifested by the Indians, although each listened, several of them smoking their pipes composedly. The Indians under sentence were then confined in a back room on the first floor of Leech's stone building, chained in pairs and closely and strongly guarded.

On the Thursday night before the execution, a special order was received by Colonel Miller, postponing the execution of Ta-ti-mi-ma, reducing the number to thirty-eight. All night long, and up to the hour of execution, persons were constantly arriving to witness the hanging. The streets were densely crowded most of the night with soldiers and visitors. A sand bar in the river, the opposite bank, and all eligible places were occupied by spectators. The military force present and their numbers, were; Sixth regiment, Lieut. Col. Averill, 200; Seventh regiment, Col. Miller, 425; Ninth regiment, Col. Wilkin, 161; 10th regiment, Col. Baker, 325; Captain White's mounted men, 35; first Regiment Mounted Rangers, 273; making a total of 1,419. The gallows, constructed of heavy square timbers, was located on the level opposite the headquarters. It was twenty-four feet square, and in the form of a diamond. It was about twenty feet in height. The drop was held by a large rope attached to a pole in the center of the frame. The arms of the condemned were tied; some were painted and all wore blankets

or shawls over their shoulders. The last hour was occupied by Father Ravoux in religious service. Captain Burt was officer of the day and officer of the guard. Captain G. D. Redfield was provost marshal. The prisoners were conducted to the scaffold between two files of soldiers stationed on the route. Eight men were detailed, one to each section of the platform, to act as executioners, and two men armed with axes were ready for any emergency. Upon reaching the gallows they ascended the steps, and as they took their places commenced singing a death song. When all was ready Major Brown, signal officer, beat three distinct taps upon the drum. At the third stroke, William J. Duly, of the Mounted Scouts, cut the rope, the drop fell, and in a second all but one were suspended by the neck. The rope broke with him and he fell to the ground, but his neck had been broken in the jerk and fall. He was instantly strung up again. The majority died easily, but a few struggled violently. As the drop fell a loud huzzah went up from the soldiers and spectators. Doctors Seigneuret and Finch were detailed to examine the bodies. After all signs of life had disappeared they were cut down and deposited in wagons, which were conveyed to the place of burial, under an armed escort. The place of interment was a low flat between the river and Front street.

As a matter of history, also, it should be mentioned that these bodies were not allowed to remain there long. Physicians and surgeons from all parts of the adjacent country made efforts to obtain the cadavers as subjects for dissection; one man wrote from Chicago to ask if he could be supplied with no less than three of them. His application was too late, for as soon as night fell after the day of execution the bodies had all been exhumed. Some one of the citizens finding out the operations of the resurrectionists hastened to Col. Miller and informed him of the circumstances then transpiring; on this a guard was dispatched to watch the ground and prevent any more depredations being committed. It is confidently asserted, however, that every one of them had been removed prior to the arrival of the military guard. In the great haste made to get away before the soldiers put a stop to the proceedings one of the bodies was dropped, some distance from the place of interment, and left lying there. It had evidently fallen from a wagon, and remained a ghastly refutation of the denial of their removal.

When all again was quiet in the valley the natural advantages of Mankato asserted themselves, and settlers began to come in, and business improved with the bright prospects of the future; which were greatly enhanced with the ending, also, of the war of the rebellion.

Mankato continued under its township organization until March 2, 1865, when an act was passed giving it a separate corporate existence as a village. The village organization existed until March 6, 1868, when the first city charter was granted. The first city elections were held on the fourth Tuesday of the same month of March. Since then some two or three amendments have been made to the original city charter.

The present city hall, which is a fine brick edifice, three stories in height, 44x80 feet in dimensions, was built in 1877. It stands on the spot where the steamboats, in old days, used to make their landing.

The fire department consists of the Mankato Hook and Ladder Company, which was organized April 6, 1860, and two hose companies, each possessing hose carts.

No steamers are necessary as the water works are on the celebrated Holly system, which afford ample pressure and supply for fire purposes. These works were completed in 1879.

The first postmaster was P. K. Johnson, who acted in that capacity in 1855. The succeeding changes were Basil Moreland, ——— Ferdinand, R. J. Sibley, Anna M. Sibley, James Thompson, W. D. Griswold, Orville Brown; the latter having held the position since April 1871.

Elevators. There are two elevators in Mankato, and another in course of erection. The one on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway is owned by Messrs. R. D. Hubbard & Co. Its capacity is sufficient to accommodate 60,000 bushels. They also own one nearly completed which will have a capacity of 175,000 bushels. The elevator on the Sioux City road, which has a capacity of about 35,000 bushels, is owned and used by Messrs. G. W. Van Duzen & Co. as a cleaning elevator.

Schools. Mankato enjoys the advantage of possessing efficiently conducted schools. The first instruction was given by Miss Sarah J. Hanna in a private house. The first school-house was built in the fall of 1855, of logs, and was situated in the rear of where the present Union school building now stands; the first school was taught in this structure by L. G. M. Fletcher, in the win-

ter of 1855-'6. This continued to be the only public school building until 1866, when the present Union school-house was commenced. Next year the building was completed and occupied. The first graded school commenced in September, 1867, the principal of which was Prof. Jennesson. Nine teachers are now employed. The other public schools are the Pleasant Grove, which was built in 1871, in which there are eight teachers; and the Franklin, built in 1873, which has four teachers.

The Second State Normal School is also among the educational institutions of Mankato. The bill creating it was introduced into the legislature by Hon. D. Buck, and was approved in 1866. The act appropriated \$5,000 for erecting the necessary buildings and paying the professors and teachers of the Second State Normal School, provided the city of Mankato should donate an equal amount for the same purpose. The city complied with the condition, and the school was opened in the basement of the M. E. church, September 1, 1868, under the superintendency of Prof. George M. Gage. On the 26th of October following it was removed to the second story of J. J. Shaubut's store, corner of Front and Main streets. The school continued there until April 26, 1870, when the Normal building was formally opened and occupied, about one month previous to the graduation of the first class. Prof. Gage continued in the principalship until June, 1872, when he resigned and was succeeded by Miss Julia A. Sears, who served in that capacity for one year. She was succeeded, July 22, 1873, by Rev. D. C. John, who in turn was succeeded by the present incumbent, Edward Searing, in 1880.

Until the year 1874 text-books were furnished to the pupils gratis; since then they have been required to provide such articles at their own expense. The total expense of erecting and keeping the building in repair has been nearly \$60,000. The faculty consists of nine instructors. Since its opening nearly 2,000 students have been enrolled in the normal department, and the graduates number 222. The building has three full stories and basement, the latter of stone, the former of brick. The towers are of cut stone, with rustic corners, cupolas and small spires. The building is very ornate in appearance.

Besides the above schools there is Saints Peter and Paul's parish school in connection with the Catholic church, and in which some 350 children

are being educated. It has also a high school department, with an attendance of about fifty. Three male and six female teachers are employed. The Lutherans also have a school in connection with their church.

Churches: Father Ravoux, on June 24, 1855, celebrated the first mass in the county, at a log house belonging to Michael Hunt, situated about four miles north of Mankato, in Lime township. In 1855 a gathering of people was held in Leo Lamm's shop, for the purpose of arranging about the building of a church. Michael Hunt had bought a block, with the understanding that it was to be used for church purposes, when the time came, in the winter of 1854-'55. It was valued at \$600, of which the half was paid in cash, and the other half donated by the old company, the owner of the property. In the fall of 1855 arrangements were perfected to build a stone church—the foundations were laid and the walls started. In the spring of 1856 they went on with the work until the walls were up, but no roof was put on. In October of this year Father Winniger held a mission, during which he urged the people to put the roof on, which was done, and the church used for purposes of worship. He closed his mission the same fall. From the time the first mass was held, Michael Hunt's log house (another one a mile east of town, not the first house mentioned) was used for church purposes, and services were held by Father Vivalti. In the summer of 1855 Bishop Cretin visited the place, and it was through his efforts, chiefly, that the church spoken of was put up. He himself gave two twenty-dollar gold pieces toward the project, and a young student, afterward Father Oster, gave ten dollars. In March, 1856, Father Somereisen came to Mankato as the priest, and then the people moved Hunt's log house to the church block, where it was used for church purposes, and as the residence of the priest. After the stone church was finished the log house was somewhat improved and was used as the private residence until Father Somereisen built himself a new residence. After he vacated his old place some sisters of Notre Dame came (in 1864) and used it as a residence and for school purposes.

In 1859 an addition was made to the church and another story put on—the upper part being used as a church and the lower as a school. In 1868 the new church was begun, the foundations laid, and then nothing more was done for some

time. In 1870 Father Somereisen went on a visit to France, where he was kept by the war for over a year and a half, during which time Father Wisel held services for a short time in his place, until Father Holzer relieved him of the charge. The latter remained until January, 1871, when Father Wirth came as priest, under whose supervision the new church was built as it now is. In 1874 it was put under the charge of the Jesuit order, with Father Schnitzler as superior of the order at Mankato, who soon began and finished the church as it now stands, in 1876, at a cost of \$40,000.

The Presbyterian church was organized August 31, 1855, with seventeen members, of whom fourteen are still living. The Rev. James Thompson was the first minister; Amos D. Seward elder. The congregation first occupied the school-house, the various halls in town and other places of meeting, until their church edifice, a brick one, was erected, and occupied in an unfinished condition in the winter of 1864. The church was finished and dedicated September, 1865. The Rev. James Thompson continued as minister until 1862, when the Rev. Marcus Hicks succeeded him, who finally became seriously sick, while in charge, and while away in search of health, he died, in 1864, at Cincinnati. Then there was no minister in charge until January, 1865, when the Rev. Thomas Marshall became the pastor and continued as such until 1869, after which the Rev. Joseph B. Little succeeded and remained in charge until June, 1881, since when the pulpit has been vacant. The present membership is 300.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal church had an organization as early as 1855 or 1856; the meetings, like all the early churches being held in different places. The present church building, on the corner of Second and Cherry streets, was erected in 1866. The first regular pastor of the congregation was Rev. W. S. Gunn, who was in charge from some time in 1858 until February 1859, the remainder of which year was filled out by B. Y. Coffin. The successive pastors have been: Revs. John Kerns, Mr. Pence, Mr. Smith, S. A. Chubbuck, Thomas Day, David Tice, E. R. Lathrop, S. A. Gale, J. R. Creighton, James Door, Thomas McClary, J. W. Macomber, and C. W. Savidge.

Baptist Church: It is not known to a certainty who was the first Baptist minister to preach in Mankato, although it is supposed to have been Rev. A. Gale, who was state missionary. The

first Baptist organization was effected August 21, 1859, with fifteen members, so it is stated; only the names of twelve, however, can be found on the records. They are: Rev. J. R. Ash, M. J. Ash, A. L. Hazelton, M. A. Hezelton, F. T. Waitt, Louisa Waitt, Isaac Andrews, Uncle Andrews, Mary Ward, Jane Mellard, Eliza Ross and Mary Fowler. The first deacon was D. I. Andrews, who was succeeded by F. T. Waitt, who now fills the position. D. A. Thayer and W. P. Gilson, were also selected to be deacons with him. At first the congregation worshipped at any place they could obtain for the purpose, at the Masonic hall, a store building on Front street, the log school-house, etc., until in 1864, under the pastorate of Rev. J. G. Craven the present edifice was constructed. The next pastor was Rev. E. R. Cressy, who came May 3, 1868; he was followed by Rev. L. B. Tefft, R. F. Gray, J. W. Reese, J. W. Whitney and J. T. Merriam February 1881. The last named is the present pastor. Last summer important improvements and enlargements were made in the church building at an expense of nearly \$1,000.

Welch Calvinistic Church: Was organized in the fall of 1865, under the auspices of Rev. Joseph Rees, of Butternut valley, with about twenty-five members. The erection of a structure for church purposes was commenced the same fall and finished the next spring. It is a frame and cost about \$2,000. Until 1872 the church was included in a circuit, but since that time Rev. R. F. Jones has been stationed here as local pastor. The present membership is about fifty.

St. Johns' Episcopal Church: The meeting for the purpose of incorporating the society was held July 9, 1866. Its incorporators were Rev. Alpheus Spor, A. T. Lindholm, C. S. Dunscomb, N. Finch, P. B. Sparrow, J. Hollenbeck, J. C. Jones, E. D. B. Porter. Services had been conducted at Shoemaker's hall and elsewhere for some time previous. The church was built in 1867. Its membership has grown from a number in 1866 barely sufficient for organization to about sixty at present. The first services held at Mankato, before the church was built were by Rev. Blow in 1863; the next was Rev. Tanner in 1865, who was succeeded by Rev. Alpheus Spor in 1866. The next rector was Rev. G. W. Dunbar, followed by Rev. F. C. Coolbaugh, Rev. S. J. Yundt and William Richmond. The latter resigned September 21, 1881, since when there has been no regular pastor.

German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Con-

gregation U. A. C. was organized in 1866. The church building was erected the succeeding year, at which period the membership consisted of thirty families. Rev. W. Vomhof was the first minister of the congregation, who arrived September 1, 1867. On the 7th of July, 1868 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, and the Rev. A. Kuhn was called to the office of pastor, in April, 1869, and has since continued to officiate. The present membership of the church is ninety families.

Jerusalem church of the Evangelical association of North America, was incorporated in 1868 with a very few members. They gathered together in private houses, the log school-house and other places until 1873, when the present church was erected on Second street. The following is a list of the various pastors, many of whom came as missionaries before the church organization was perfected. Rev. August Huelster, in 1860; Rev. E. A. Healscher, together with Rev. William Geasy, F. Emde, A. Strohmeier, P. Botte, W. Oehler, G. Knebel, F. Sahr, Hermann Ohs; the latter is the present pastor.

The Norwegian Evangelical church was organized in 1867 with about twenty-five members. Rev. T. H. Dahl was the first pastor. Up to 1875 they rented the German Lutheran church, which they occupied when not in use by its congregation, and then erected their present church building at a cost of \$7,000. The present membership is about 100. The pastors since Rev. T. H. Dahl have been Rev. Hatrem, Rev. H. G. Stubb, and Rev. M. Borge, who now officiates.

Trinity Lutheran Evangelical church: Norwegian. This society was organized in 1869, and the first meetings held at the court house hall. The first regular pastor was the Rev. Nels Olson, who continued as pastor for about five years, when N. S. Heggerness, in 1875 took his place, and has since continued to occupy it. In 1875 the congregation built the church now used.

Congregational church. The ecclesiastical society of the First Congregational church met for the adoption of a constitution and organization October 29, 1870. An organization was soon after perfected and a church built. The Rev. C. H. Merrill was pastor from 1870 until Rev. L. W. Chaney succeeded him, in 1873, who remained until the spring of 1881, when Rev. Joseph A. Freeman was called and has since remained.

First German society of the Methodist Episcopal church. The first missionary was the Rev. J.

C. Jahn, who was stationed at Mankato, September 29, 1873, at which time Rev. E. E. Schuette was presiding elder of the district in which Mankato was situated. At this date there was only one family in Mankato that belonged to this church. The first meeting was held in the same house in which the minister lived, and up to May 18, 1879, all meetings were held in private houses. The quarterly conference, held August 15, 1876, passed a resolution that a meeting house should be built at Mankato which should cost about \$1,000. The members not being able to make up that sum Rev. E. E. Schuette, the presiding elder, went abroad in the spring of 1877, to collect funds with which to build. This resulted in the building of a church edifice at the corner of Broad and Spring streets, 30x50 feet in dimension, brick veneered, in gothic style, which was commenced in May, 1878. The church was dedicated May 18, 1879. The cost of the same was \$3,200. The present pastor is Rev. E. E. Schuette; the present membership, 58. Between the officiation of the Revs. Jahn and Schuette, from 1876 to 1877, Rev. Chris Mauel, and from 1877 to 1880, Rev. W. H. Rolting, acted as ministers.

The Swedish Lutheran church was organized in 1873 under the auspices of the Rev. Lundell, of St. Peter. A lot was obtained and next year, 1874, the present church edifice was constructed of brick. The first regular pastor was Rev. J. G. Lagerstrom, who commenced his pastorate in 1874. The ministers since have been Rev. J. P. Nyquist and Rev. A. Anderson, the latter being the present pastor. The present membership is about fifty.

Seventh Day Adventists. This sect built a church on ground given, in 1874, by J. R. Tinkcom. This was the first Seventh Day Adventist church built in Minnesota. The first to occupy the pulpit was Ferdinand Morse. At present no minister is in charge, although meetings are held regularly every Saturday.

Christian church. This organization dates back some twelve years. The first to fill the pulpit was Rev. A. B. Council, the second, Rev. E. T. C. Bennett, and the third Rev. Edwin Rogers. The latter was pastor, commencing in the fall of 1875 and continued for two and a half years. Since the retirement of the latter no regular pastor has been in charge. Meetings, however, are regularly held. The membership is about seventy.

Societies. On March 10, 1856, a dispensation was granted Mankato Lodge, No. 12, A. F. and A. M.;

January 6, 1857, the lodge was duly chartered. The first meetings were held in a room over the store occupied by Robert Wardlow. During 1857 quarters were secured in a log house on the corner of Hickory and Second streets, which is still standing. Subsequently the meetings were held for sometime in rooms in the building used as a city hall, until better accommodation was obtained in the third story of White & Marks' building, which was used until 1877, when the second story of the building on the corner of Hickory and Second streets, was leased for a period of ninety-nine years. There are 120 members.

Blue Earth Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted in 1863. Present number of members, sixty.

Mankato Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, was organized in 1865; number of members at present, sixty.

Cereal Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in 1871; number of members, forty.

Osiris Lodge of Perfection, No. 5, of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite, was instituted July 16, 1880; present number of members, seventeen.

Mankato Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 17, 1866, with six charter members. At first the meetings were held in Higgins' store building. In 1863 they moved into their present commodious quarters in the Barr building. The lodge at present consists of ninety-eight members.

Schiller Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., was formed by the withdrawal of a number of those who preferred to work in the German language. It was instituted August 27, 1870, with twelve charter members, at present about thirty.

Blue Earth Encampment, No. 8, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 6, 1872, with eight charter members. There are now nineteen members.

Mankato Lodge No. 2053, K. of H., was organized in the winter of 1879-'80 with twenty-five charter members.

Mankato Lodge No. 27, A. O. U. W., was organized September 24, 1877, with twelve charter members.

Mankato Union No. 355, of the Equitable Aid Union, was organized with thirty-two charter members, August 18, 1881.

The Ladies Aid Society is composed of the members of various churches of the city, and has for its object the assisting of poor families. It has

a large and active membership and has been organized about ten years.

The Old Settlers Society was started by J.S.Hinckley. It originated in 1870 at a gathering of old settlers held at Mr. Hinckley's house. An organization was effected and the year 1855 was set as the date previous to which it was necessary to have been a settler in order to join the society. This date has since been changed to the years of 1856-'7, and the time when Minnesota became a state.

The Library Association was one of the few incorporations effected under the territorial legislature, which was obtained in 1857. Its real organization was not perfected until some years later. It obtained the nucleus of a good library, but the difficulty of obtaining suitable rooms, and some one to act as librarian, caused the association to turn the books over to the Y. M. C. A. At present it exists merely in name.

The Mankato Driving Park was incorporated in 1873, by several energetic individuals, for the purpose of holding fairs, and other cognate objects. A large plat of ground belongs to the association. About a year after its inception the South-western Minnesota Poultry Association was organized and held its first annual exhibition on their grounds.

The Mankato Cemetery Association was incorporated July 15, 1869, for the purpose of creating Glenwood cemetery. Twenty-five acres of ground were purchased, about a mile in a south-eastern direction from the city. The land was laid out and the plat recorded January 2, 1870. It is being improved, and is getting to be a very handsome place.

The Mankato Mutual Building and Loan Association was organized February, 1881. The general purpose of the corporation is the raising and accumulation of funds to be loaned to its members to enable them to build houses and purchase real estate.

The Young Men's Christian Association was first organized in the year 1868, with G. R. Cleveland as president and Dr. A. C. May secretary. A reorganization was effected December 15, 1874, and E. M. Pope elected president and J. S. Robinson secretary. It has, since the last date, been in active operation, has had a reading-room, has had the library of the Mankato Library Association in charge since 1875, has sustained mission schools, held jail services, and held weekly meetings during all the time. Under its auspices lec-

ture courses were maintained for a number of winters.

The Board of Trade was organized September 16, 1868, the first president being J. H. Barr. It is simply an association of prominent business men, who hold meetings for the consideration and furtherance of matters and projects likely to prove of benefit to the city. It possesses no executive functions.

Newspapers: The first newspaper to be printed in Mankato was the Independent, which was started in 1857 by the firm of Hensley & Gunning. Mr. Hensley died in 1862, and the paper was conducted until the fall of the same year by Mr. Gunning, when Mr. C. H. Slocum, now of Blue Earth city, purchased the entire outfit and started the Mankato Union, which was continued by Slocum until 1865, when he sold it to W. B. Griswold, now of Chaska. In 1872 he sold an interest to Judge Cleveland, and the paper was conducted by the firm of Griswold & Cleveland, who continued until it became the sole property of Judge Cleveland, who in 1877 sold it to George W. Neff, who in turn sold it to General J. H. Baker, who afterward merged it and the Mankato Record into the Free Press.

The Free Press was started by General Baker in 1879. He sold an interest subsequently to J. Lute Christie, now of the Blue Earth City Journal. In September, 1880, the firm of Woodard & Foss became the owners of the paper and conducted it until the spring of 1881, when George C. Chamberlin, formerly of the Jackson (Minn.) Republic, bought Foss' interest, and the firm of Woodard & Chamberlain was formed. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Chamberlain retired on account of failing eye-sight.

The Mankato Review is the successor of the Record, which latter was established as a democratic journal July 5, 1859, by John C. Wise. It was then an eight column weekly, 24x36 inches in size. It was continued as such until July 3, 1860, when it appeared as a semi-weekly, and was issued as such until August, 1862, when it became again a hebdomadal publication. In November, 1868, Mr. Wise sold the paper to Mr. Orville Brown (the present postmaster of Mankato), who ran it as a republican journal until it was merged into the Free Press by General Baker, who purchased it, in October, 1879, and then started the Free Press.

In the meantime E. C. Payne and Mr. Wise formed a partnership, in 1869, and started the Mankato Review. The firm continued in existence

for one year, at which time Mr. Wise purchased his partners interest and has since conducted the Review alone. The Review is democratic in politics, is issued every Tuesday, possesses a large circulation and wields much influence in the county. It is well edited and independent and outspoken in all things.

The Public Spirit, a weekly independent republican journal now published at Mankato, was first established at Lake Crystal, in December, 1879, by J. D. Quane. In December, 1880, he removed the office, material, etc. to Mankato, where he located on the corner of Mulberry and Front streets. In May, 1881, he removed to his present location, number 45, South Front street. Much enterprise has been displayed in the management of the paper, which has resulted in building up a very good circulation. An editor is still maintained at Lake Crystal, so that it may be considered to be divided into two departments.

The Minnesota Beobachter is the outgrowth of a German paper published first in 1873 by L. Schramm. It was only continued for a little longer than a year when John M. Broome purchased the property and changed its title to the above. He has since continued to edit it. Its size is 24x36.

G. W. Neff, who formerly was one of the proprietors of the Mankato Union, is engaged in business as a general book and job printer at 63 South Front street. He started the enterprise in March, 1880. C. B. Boeck, in May, 1880, established a book bindery.

Hotels—The Mankato House, as previously stated was the first hotel erected in the settlement. It was owned and occupied by Henry Shaubut until 1860, when it was rented to F. C. Roosevelt, who had been a clerk for some time. The house was conducted by various parties until 1863, when G. C. Burt and D. F. Law bought the house. Mr. Burt obtained entire control in 1864 and has since owned and carried on the house alone. In 1870 the house was completely rebuilt and refitted. In 1881 another addition was made necessary by the increase of trade. The house is of brick, three stories in height and is 60x66 feet in dimensions.

The Merchants' Hotel was opened as a first-class hotel by the present proprietor, Miner Porter.

The Minnesota House was originally a log building put up in 1853 by Clemens Kron. In 1856 Mr. Kron erected a new building which he occupied until 1870, when he built the present structure. The family still own the house but rent

it to J. C. Klein. Mr. Kron's son, Joseph, born May 21, 1854 was the first child born in Mankato.

The Clifton house was first opened by M. T. C. Flower and has passed through many changes in ownership and management. S. S. Ingram is the present proprietor.

The City Hotel was opened in 1868 by H. Himmelman, the present proprietor. The Gates House, owned by Richard Gates & Son, was built by Andrew Donnelly about 1867. The house was leased to Mr. Pratt in September, 1881. The Minneopa House was erected in 1858 by the West Mankato company. It was sold and removed to its present site; A. Baker now conducts it. Besides the above mentioned, there are the Union House, American House, Washington House and several smaller ones.

The first livery business was started in connection with the Mankato House by Shaubut & Hudson in 1856. In 1857 a stable was built by Hanna & Ayers, but they failed in 1858 and the stable was taken charge of by B. D. Pay, who ran it several months. In 1858 Tyner and Hoover started a stable. In 1862 B. D. Pay became a partner with D. H. Tyner and the business was continued until 1873 when the stable was burned. About 1864 a man named Swain started in the business which he sold the next season to C. Kron, of the Minnesota House, who closed it out about a year later. About 1866 Tompkins & Quinn started business in the Mankato House stable. The firm underwent several changes, Frank Tompkins retaining his share. In 1869 E. L. Rosebrook became his partner and the firm continued until June, 1881, when the present firm of Rosebrook & Phillips was formed.

In 1864 B. D. Pay started his present livery business. In 1866 sold to Tuttle & Zuel and in January following bought the latter's interest, and the following summer secured entire control and has since conducted the business. His present premises are very fine and in every way adapted for their special purpose. The entire edifice was completed in 1881. The City livery and sale stable of George W. Monks, is the outgrowth of the stable conducted by C. J. Klein in 1871. The barn was burned in 1873 and soon after, Mr. Monks obtained full ownership and has since continued the business alone.

Banks: The first attempt to start a bank in Mankato was made by eastern parties, about 1854 or 1855. They went as far as to print their notes

and send on their cashier to perfect arrangements. A published account of the attempt says, but "on account of some unforeseen difficulty the organization was never made, and the cashier pre-empted a farm across the river and went to splitting rails. A pair of shears with which the victimized official proposed to cut the note-sheets, and a few of the blank notes, may still be seen in a down town insurance office."

R. J. Sibley, in 1857, assumed the title of banker. His business, however, could hardly be called that of a banker in the proper sense of the word, as he did very little, if any, bank business. His principal pursuits would come under the heads of conveyancing, brokerage and notary public.

The first real bank was that started by the late Major Edward Randolph Parry, under the firm name of Parry & Brother, his brother, Richard Randolph Parry, being associated with him in the enterprise. The firm was possessed of ample financial means, drew its own bills of exchange on Europe, and was in all respects a solvent institution. It was established in 1856, and continued for several years, when the bank was closed on account of there not being sufficient scope for its operations. Both the brothers were from Philadelphia, Pa.

When the state railroad bonds became a basis of banking, a bank was started at Garden City, known as the Garden City Bank. About 1860 it was removed from there to Mankato, its name changed, and an attempt made to do business, which, however, failed, from the fact that the city was then not far enough advanced in wealth and population to maintain a bank. It was closed up and its circulation all redeemed.

The firm of E. H. Smith & Co., which subsequently became Smith & Tinkcom, was another of the early banking institutions, which flourished from the fall of 1862 until about the latter part of 1863 or the beginning of 1864.

In October, 1865, the firm of J. J. Thornton & Company, composed of J. J. Thornton, John N. Hall, M. S. Wilkinson and Mrs. Katie A. Hubbell, was organized for the purpose of engaging in the banking business. John N. Hall was the manager, and the capital invested was about \$10,000. This was continued until Sept. 10, 1868, when the First National Bank was organized, with a capital of \$60,000. The amount of circulation issued was \$54,000. The first officers were A. C. Woolfalk, president; John F. Meagher, vice-president, and

John N. Hall, cashier. The latter continued to fill the position of cashier until 1880, since when H. C. Akers has acted in that capacity. The amount of capital has since been increased to \$75,000. The present president of the bank is John A. Willard.

In 1866 another banking house was established by Lewis & Shaubut. In the spring of 1867 J. H. Barr was admitted into partnership, when the firm name became Lewis, Shaubut & Co., and continued so until the spring of 1868, when Mr. Barr sold out his interest, and the firm again became Lewis & Shaubut. On October 1, 1876, H. M. Hamilton was admitted into partnership, and the firm became known as Lewis, Shaubut & Hamilton, since which it has remained the same. The institution is known as the City Bank, enjoys the confidence of the community, and does a good business. The first building occupied was where the Mankato post-office now is. The next was the brick building opposite the Mankato House, in which the Odd Fellow's Hall is situated, which was built by the firm. On October 1, 1877, they bought, and afterward remodeled, the present premises used, which are in every way adapted to their special purposes.

The Citizens' National Bank is the most recent of Mankato fiscal institutions. It was organized in July, 1872, with John F. Meagher as president, who has since continued to fill that position. The name of the present cashier is J. H. Ray. The capital invested is \$70,000.

Manufactures—The Mankato Linseed Oil Company manufactures linseed oil and oil cake. The company was established in 1872, with a cash capital invested of \$150,000. The buildings occupied are well constructed, of brick, and are of large dimensions. Employment is furnished to about twenty men. The officers of the company are, J. A. Willard, president; R. D. Hubbard, treasurer and general superintendent; G. Palmer, secretary.

The large flouring mill built in 1878-9 by the Mankato Mill Company is now owned and operated by R. D. Hubbard & Co. The senior member of the present firm was the principal owner in the old company, there being two other members each with only small interests which were afterwards purchased by R. D. Hubbard. In 1880 F. L. Waters bought an interest in the concern, the corporate name still remaining as the Mankato Mill Company; this latter was changed to its present

style in 1881. The capacity of the mill is 500 barrels of flour daily. The roller process is the method used in production. An average number of thirty-five hands are employed.

Messrs. Sage operate the Farmers' mill, which is engaged in the production of custom work. It is an old established mill, and contains two run of stone.

Septimus P. Morrison conducts a steam feed mill, which has been in operation by him for some six or seven years.

J. B. & W. Wittrock are largely engaged in the manufacture of flour and other barrels and turn out 400 barrels per day.

Richard Bros. are also engaged in business as coopers, their location being in the upper part of town. The business was established in 1880. The firm employs from ten to fifteen hands and turn out an average of 125 flour barrels daily.

The firm of John G. Danber Jr. & Co. was established September 15, 1881. They are proprietors of the North Star Plow Works which business was originally founded in 1869, by Moher & Dauber.

The pump works now operated by W. D. Tomkins were established in 1867 by Tomkins & Phelps.

The Mankato Carriage Works, of which A. M. Smith is the proprietor, were established by Mr. Smith and Hiram Shaw in 1866. All descriptions of carriages and wagons are manufactured and a large trade enjoyed.

Messrs. Jensen & Hoerr are engaged in the production of carriages, wagons, etc., besides doing a large amount of general blacksmithing. The business was established in 1871 by H. P. Jensen and A. Miller at the present location, corner of Second and Jackson streets. The business furnishes employment to ten men.

There are several other firms and individuals engaged in business as wagon makers and blacksmiths, among whom should be mentioned Williams & Beach, A. Mayer, A. Mayer, Jr., F. Lorentz, Lorentz & Mayer, Hellesheim & Lorentz, Hellesheim & Roll, J. Mehofer, J. A. Pepper, C. Vosheck, Dougherty Bros. and some others.

James Cannon, should also be mentioned in this connection as a dealer in wagons and carriages. He has been engaged in business since 1858.

Mankato Machine Company: This enterprise was established as a stock company in 1874. The shops are quite extensive and contain all neces-

sary appliances and machinery. The principal articles of manufacture are plows and other agricultural machinery, of which a large number are annually turned out. The officers of the company are L. G. M. Fletcher, president; Robert Roberts, secretary; H. K. Lee, superintendent and treasurer. There is another machine shop at the other end of the city, located near the Sioux City railroad depot. It is conducted by Fred. Boegan, who has been engaged in business for quite a number of years.

S. Le Chilson manufactures steam boilers, his location being at 177 South Front street. The enterprise was established by himself in the fall of 1876.

Mankato Woolen Mills: This business was first established by Jacob Bierbauer, about 1867, when he built the present structure at a cost of about \$20,000. In 1874 Mr. Ross obtained possession and has since conducted the enterprise successfully. The business is about equally divided between merchants and custom work. In connection with the mill is a store, situated at number 177 North Front street. The business is conducted by the Mankato Woolen Manufacturing company, the capital stock of which is \$25,000. Of this amount \$22,000 is owned by Mr. Ross.

The production of brick is quite an interest in Mankato, there being four yards in active operation. There are also several stone quarries worked and several lime kilns.

The brewing interest is represented by three breweries. Gassler & Co., of West Mankato, commenced in 1874. Their business was established by Messrs. Wolf & Traut, and has passed under several ownerships until it came into possession of the present firm. They brew from 1,100 to 1,400 barrels per annum. The firm consists of W. Gassler and John Nagle.

The brewery now owned by Messrs. Graber & Co. was also built by Messrs. Welch & Wolf. After several firm changes it became the property of the present proprietors in the fall of 1879. The present structure was rebuilt in 1874. About 500 barrels per annum is the amount produced.

The brewery conducted by Joseph Ibach, which is situated in the south-east portion of the city was established in 1868 by Conrad Boeckle. In 1876 he sold it to A. Jacoby, who, in 1878, disposed of it to Joseph Ibach.

The North Star marble works were established in 1876 by A. R. Eckle. In 1879 J. T. Odegard

became a partner and the firm is now A. R. Eckle & Co. Theodore Scattergood began in 1866 to manufacture fanning mills, and afterwards added sulky rakes and similar articles to the products. Since 1879 Mr. Scattergood has been county auditor, and but little manufacturing has been done.

The only tanning establishment in the Minnesota valley is run by Edwin Grubb. The business was started in 1872.

N. Webster & Co. have recently commenced the manufacture of separators and other kinds of mill machinery. Henry Boegan conducts a saw, planing and feed mill. There is another planing mill, not in operation at present.

Business interests—G. E. Brett, fancy and staple dry goods, established business in 1868, and moved to his present store in 1880. The firm of McConnell & Co. began dry goods business in 1878. Boots and shoes, millinery and carpets have since been added to the lines carried. Frink & Brown are wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods; business was established in 1872 by D. A. Jones, Jr. Christenson Brothers, dealers in dry goods and groceries, was begun in 1859 by H. P. Christenson. Miller & Busch conduct a large business in dry goods, groceries, etc. Mrs. J. P. Krost carries on a general dry goods and grocery trade, dating from 1871. F. Kron has dealt in dry goods and groceries for the past five years.

R. J. Thomas has been in the grocery business for sixteen years. Other dealers in groceries are: John Glavin, J. A. Presley & Son, B. F. Davis & Son, Clements & Piper, Allen & Pardy, G. M. Ray, T. J. Pierce, J. Fresholtz, N. S. Karmány, M. A. Sherk & Son, W. J. Martin, John Mahowald. Stephen Lamm, an old settler, started business in the same block in which he is now located, in 1856. He has a prosperous trade in dry goods and groceries.

Besides those above mentioned, are others engaged in similar lines of trade, among them Joseph Menth and E. O'Leary; the latter is also engaged in the commission business.

Leo Lamm, an early settler, has been in the boot and shoe business in his present location since 1855, and with the growth of the town has built up a good trade. Griebel & Brother is a boot and shoe firm that has continued business without change since 1865. C. H. Austin & Son, dealers in boots and shoes; business started in 1866. J. G. Andrews commenced the sale of boots and shoes in 1879. Peter Larson began business

in 1864 as boot and shoe maker. Besides the above, B. Kohler and several others are engaged in business as boot and shoe makers, of whom E. Oglesby is one of the oldest established, having commenced in 1857.

The hardware business is represented by five houses. John F. Meagher is one of the oldest, having started in 1858. L. L. Davis is the successor of the business established in 1863 by P. B. Sparrows. Gerhard Lulsdorff has been in the hardware business for thirteen years. Weis & Gebhard was established in 1875 by J. Gebhard & Son. Benjamin Tuttle, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, began in 1870. I. N. Dean deals in farm machinery. J. D. Fireston is the general agent of C. Aultman & Co., farm machinery. Gebhard & Schweitzer are agents for D. M. Osborne & Co.'s agricultural implements. H. E. Howard and Pope & Mohr also deal in farm machinery.

Isidor Longini & Co., proprietors of the Star clothing house, carry heavy stocks of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, trunks, valises, etc. The business was established in 1872. Pond Brothers occupy a fine brick building and opened in Mankato in September, 1881. They carry a full line of clothing. L. Henlein runs the Philadelphia clothing house. W. B. Smith, dealer in clothing and merchant tailor, is successor of Samuel Randall, established in 1863. Other merchant tailors are Jorgensen & Modson, M. O. Sundt, O. Mickelson and Dentinger.

The business of John A. Samborn is the combination of three drug houses. It was formerly Samborn & Walz. The former business of D. A. Condit and Frisbee & Shepard are also merged with it. The latter house was the first drug business in Mankato and dates back to 1859. A large stock of drugs is carried, and musical instruments, music and sewing machines are also goods handled.

W. Hodapp is the successor of the drug firm of Hodapp & Tollman, established in 1872. J. R. Jones, druggist, succeeded to the business started by Warner Bros. in 1861. He carries a good stock and also manufactures some proprietary medicines. N. Webster succeeded to the business formerly conducted by G. W. Austin, who began in 1870. Snow & Andrews are located at 100 South Front Street.

E. A. Tiffany conducts a well arranged store for the sale of books, stationery, music, sewing ma-

chines, etc. J. H. Chapman carries a full stock of china, glass, crockery and stationery. Manderfeld & Williams deal in paints, oils and paper hangings. C. D. Taylor carries a fine assortment of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc. P. K. Wiser, jeweler, commenced in 1866. S. B. Martin began jewelry business in 1877.

John Klein opened a furniture, carpet and upholstery store in 1869. J. Kreutzer is also engaged in the furniture business. There are five saddlery and harness shops—W. B. Walker & Co., G. Schmidt, L. C. Nelson, W. T. Liedloff and and H. Guth.

The bakery and confectionery business is represented by Levi Bancroft, Arnold Goesman, Jr., R. W. Beebe, T. F. Phelps, H. A. Moos. There are three photographers—E. F. Everitt, D. D. Ingram and W. Davies.

A. B. Todd deals in millinery and milliners' goods at wholesale and retail. Mrs. M. L. Foulke, Miss Carrie Stephens, Mrs. Levi Sudermann, Mrs. M. Dittman and Mrs. F. H. Fowler are also engaged in the millinery business.

J. H. Long & Co. are engaged as butter and egg shippers. Cargill Bros. are grain dealers; P. E. Pirath and A. S. Rouse & Son deal in flour, feed and grain; Nicholas Lang, hide and wool dealer. Staples & Winship are large lumber dealers; Laird, Norton & Co. also have a lumber yard here.

P. H. Carney since 1873 has succeeded in building up a very extensive trade in wines and liquors, which he deals in at wholesale and retail. He has a very large stock of all descriptions of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., and handles only first-class articles.

Evans Goodrich, an old settler in Mankato, also carries a good stock of liquors. In 1880 he bought out the business, started in 1871 by S. S. Ashby. Besides the above there are over twenty saloons in town, in addition to those connected with hotels.

Isaac Marks for many years has been engaged in handling and preparing ginseng. It is quite an extensive business, and has been so for many years. It is shipped direct from Mankato to China, where it is much esteemed.

There are six meat markets, of which the leading two are those of J. H. & J. S. Davis, and that of J. M. Karmany.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company is represented by A. J. Winters, who has represented the

company since May, 1880. L. C. Schroeder deals in sewing machine parts.

W. Boeck and Charles Tesch conduct a laundry. J. W. Fowler keeps a paint shop and does general painting. Wickersham & Brown, since May, 1881, have been in business as plumbers.

Roberts Bros., since the fall of 1879, have been dealers in all kinds of well pumps.

The legal profession is well represented by the following named attorneys: M. G. Willard, John C. Noe, W. L. Coon, O. O. Pitcher, C. W. Gilmore, Thomas & Washburn, Waite & Porter, S. F. Barney, Brown & Wiswell, F. W. Muff, W. B. Torrey, Freeman & Pfau, J. F. Walsh, P. A. Foster and Hon. Daniel Buck.

The following are the names of the practicing physicians: C. F. Warner, S. F. Snow, William Frisbie, C. J. Davis, T. G. Vincent, W. R. McMahan, Oscar Trinkler, J. L. Dornberg, Z. G. Harrington, E. H. Foster. The dentists are Drs. McGrew, Curryer and Wood.

CHAPTER LXIX.

MANKATO — BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry C. Akers, a native of Ohio, was born in 1847, at Cincinnati, and when three years of age accompanied his parents to St. Paul, Minnesota, where his education was attained. In 1868 he came to Mankato, and until May, 1881, was employed by John Meagher as book-keeper; since that date he has held the position of cashier at the First National bank. Miss Mary Rooney was married to Mr. Akers in 1874. They have one child, Marie.

William H. Allen was born August 9, 1837 at Ticonderoga, New York. His occupation, until 1865 was farming; also followed the hotel business two years in Rice county, Minnesota. Since 1868 he has been engaged in the grocery trade at Mankato. In 1872-3 he served the city as alderman. His wife was Emma Noble; October 18, 1859 is the date of their marriage. George H. is their only child.

Captain J. R. Beatty, born November 5, 1831, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he located at Mankato, and during 1859-60 he taught a select school which he had opened. He served as county superintendent in 1867-8, and since then has been in the stone and

lime business; is owner of the Beatty quarry and has also a large lime kiln. Mr. Beatty enlisted in Company H, Second Minnesota; was mustered in as first lieutenant and afterward was made captain; acted for a time as acting assistant adjutant general. In 1864 he married Laura Maxfield who came to Mankato when eleven years of age. James M., Belle, John G., Emma and Laura are their children.

Jacob Bierbauer, a native of Germany, was born in 1819, and in 1850 came to America. After passing two years in New York he removed to Pennsylvania and engaged in the brewing business; from 1856 until 1863, he followed the same work at Mankato in company with a brother, then sold his interest, and, with Wm. Rokey built the Mankato City Mill. He sold in 1867 and put up the Frontier woolen mill, which he operated until 1874, then passed about one and one-half years in Oregon. Mr. Bierbauer returned to Mankato and is now manufacturing a middlings purifier, which he invented, called the Millers' Favorite. Married December 14, 1854, Bertha Dornberg. Their children are Oscar, Ida, Emma, Alma, Eugene and Herman.

William Bierbauer, a native of Germany, was born February 26, 1826, and in November 1849 came to the United States. He lived in different cities of New York until 1855, when he removed to Mankato. In company with his brother he built the first brewery in Blue Earth county; in 1858, put up another of wood and in 1873 erected his brick brewery. Louisa, daughter of Dr. Dornberg became his wife in November, 1859, and has borne him six children; Albert G., Bruno, Rudolph, William, Adelheid and Ella.

B. Bradley, a native of New York, was born in 1829 and educated in the common schools of that state. In 1855 he migrated to St. Paul and for about nine years was employed as a clerk in a grocery. For the past seventeen years he has been agent of the American Express Company and is now located at Mankato. Mr. Bradley's marriage with Miss E. S. Moore, occurred in 1873, at St. Paul. They have one child, Ellen E.

W. W. Bragdon was born April 29, 1827, in Cumberland county, Maine. Since eighteen years of age he has worked at the trade of carpenter; he went to Shakopee in April, 1857, and there followed contracting and building, but in the fall of 1860 returned to New York city. He enlisted April 20, 1861, in the 11th regiment and served

under Ellsworth. In 1865 he came again to Minnesota, and in 1868 to Mankato. For ten years, has worked as railroad bridge builder. In 1864 he married Miss Utley. Willard W. and George D. are their children.

John Braxmeier, born in 1840, is a native of Germany. In the year 1857 he came to the United States and learned the barber's trade in St. Louis; after working several years he removed to Quincy, Illinois, and followed his trade there until 1871, at which time he came to Mankato. Mr. Braxmeier is having a good business at his shop in this city.

George H. Brewster was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and when very young his parents moved to Litchfield county, Connecticut, where he was educated and also studied surveying. When eighteen years old he was appointed county surveyor. In 1860 he removed to Burlington, Indiana, and until February 1869, engaged in mercantile pursuits; at that time he came to Mankato and is a partner in the firm of Hall & Brewster, abstracts and titles; is also agent for the McCormick harvesting machine company. Married in 1869, Mattie R. Smith, who has borne him three children; the living are Carrie and Grace.

John M. Broome was born September 26, 1826, in Albersweiler, Rhine Bavaria. He received an academical education and afterward graduated from the Normal School at Spire. In January, 1852, he came to the United States; was employed in school and music teaching, also as draughtsman and express messenger. M. Dina Brandt became his wife in 1856 and has borne him two children; Estella is living. Mr. Broome established at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1860 a German weekly. In the war he served as leader of a regiment band. He removed to St. Paul, thence to St. Cloud, where for a time he published another German paper, then taught school three years at New Ulm. In 1874 established at Mankato the Minnesota Beobachter, the only German newspaper published in southwestern Minnesota.

James Brown was born March 14, 1821, in Butler county, Ohio. In 1845 he graduated from the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. During his senior years he devoted all spare time to the study of law, and upon graduating entered the office of O. S. Witherby. On the 26th of March, 1846, he was admitted to the bar in Union county, Indiana, and shortly after opened an office at Winchester, that state. September 14th of the same year oc-

entered his marriage with Caroline Lewis. In 1849 he was elected to the state legislature and in 1854 the governor appointed him judge of the court of common pleas; he also, for several years, held the position of county examiner of schools. During the late rebellion he gave his support to the cause of the Union and did much to arm partisan state. Company L. of the 84th Indiana, was raised chiefly by his exertions. At the democratic state convention in 1864 he was chosen a presidential elector, and the same fall was nominated for congress. The health of Mrs. Brown necessitating a change of climate, the family removed to Minnesota, arriving August 19, 1865 at Mankato. Since coming to this city Mr. Brown has confined himself closely to the practice of his profession and since 1866 has been in partnership with Hon. J. A. Wiswell.

O. Brown, a native of New York, was born in 1810 in Jefferson county. He came west in 1848 and worked at railroading in Ohio and Indiana from 1851 until 1856, when he removed to Minnesota. From Chittfield he went to Faribault in 1858, and there edited and published the first republican newspaper in the county. In 1869 he came to Mankato and bought the Record which he published until 1879, having changed its politics to republican. In 1873 he was appointed post-master of this city, his commission extending to 1883. Mr. Brown's first wife was Ruth Earle, by whom he had four children: Nancy M., Pardou, Delevan and Christopher. In June, 1865 he married Carrie Condit. Frank O., Arthur H., Theodore M. and Clarence are their children.

Daniel Buck, attorney-at-law, was born in 1829 in the state of New York and acquired his education there. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1856 and has practiced his profession since coming to Minnesota; May 17, 1857, he located at Mankato. Mr. Buck's marriage with Miss Louisa Ward occurred in 1858 at Elgin, Illinois. Charley D., Alfred A., and Laura M. are their children.

S. W. Burgess, was born at Grafton, Vermont, in 1840 and in 1847 moved with his parents to New Hampshire. In 1850 the family removed to Wisconsin, thence in 1856, to St. Charles, Minnesota. Mr. Burgess enlisted in Company K. First Minnesota in 1861 and in 1863 was discharged for disability, but re-enlisted in the fall of the same year; Second Minnesota cavalry; May 6, 1866 was mustered out as first sergeant. He located a claim in Jackson county in 1865, and in 1872

came to Mankato to engage in lumber business. In 1870 Eleanor L. Wilde was married to him. Their children are George F. and Gertrude L.

G. C. Burt, of the Mankato House, was born May 28, 1827 at Oswego, New York. When nine years of age he went with his parents to a farm in Hannibal, the same state, and in 1856 removed to Faribault, Minnesota, where for nearly seven years he was in the mercantile business. He came to Mankato in 1863 and has since been in the hotel with the exception of one year that he was engaged in wheat buying. Mr. Burt has been in the city council three times, and is at present a member. Married in 1866 Phoebe Ladin, of Vermont. They have one child, Nellie.

Morgan Carpenter was born in 1820 in the state of New York and lived on a farm until twenty-one years old. He moved to Illinois, learned the carpenter trade and worked at it ten years, then after farming about twelve years he, in 1861, came to Waseca county, Minnesota and continued his trade for three years. In 1874 he removed to Blue Earth county and two years later came to Mankato where he has a saloon. He married in 1869, Miss Jaquea.

Hon. George C. Chamberlain was born February 24, 1837 at Newburg, Vermont. In 1856 he was apprenticed to learn the printers' trade and in 1860 -2 published the Orange County Telegraph. He enlisted in 1863, in the Ninth Vermont; was afterwards commissioned first lieutenant and acting adjutant of his regiment; served until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Minnesota and locating at Jackson, established, and for eleven years published the Jackson Republic. He was two years county auditor; has also served as member of the legislature and of the state board of equalization. In 1881 he came to Mankato and purchased one-half interest in the Free Press, of which he was one of the editors until the threatened loss of eye-sight compelled him to retire.

Charles A. Chapman, born October 14, 1833, is a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1856 he graduated in civil engineering from Harvard college, then went to Iowa and became engineer for the Des Moines river improvement company. He came to Mankato in the spring of 1857 and in 1859 was made surveyor; in 1862 was elected county auditor; was also the first city engineer of Mankato, served three years. Since 1874 he has been in the real estate and insurance business. Married in 1859, Hannah A. Chapman, who has

borne him three children: James F. is living.

Samuel L. Chilson, a native of Pennsylvania, was born March 5, 1841, and in early manhood learned boiler-making. He went to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1871, and remained there until coming to Mankato in 1876; he owns shops in this city and does a large business. In 1862 he married E. Downard, who died in 1868. William was their only child. Susan Brimmage became his wife in 1870, and is the mother of four children: Albert, Margaret, Charles and George.

J. B. Clock was born in 1816, in Madison county, New York, and when a child went with his parents to Ohio. When eighteen years old he removed to Missouri, thence in 1847 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and since 1853 has been connected with the Chicago & North-western railroad company. For eleven years he was conductor, and it was he who ran the first train from Fond du Lac to Chicago. Since 1874 he has been in charge of the station at Mankato. Mr. Clock married in 1847 Eliza J. Simmons, who has borne him four children: Vira, Jennie and Jim are living; Dollie died in February, 1879, at the age of seventeen years.

W. E. Clark, a native of Illinois, was born in 1845, and lived on a farm with his parents until fifteen years of age. In 1861 he removed to Minnesota; worked at farming seven years, and since then has been engaged in the dairy business. Mr. Clark's marriage occurred in 1866 with Miss R. A. Foster, a native of Maine.

Marshall Comstock, born in 1827, is a native of Herkimer county, New York. At the age of sixteen he commenced learning his trade, that of carriage-maker. In 1853 he came to Mankato and took a claim, a part of which the city now includes. The most of Mr. Comstock's time is devoted to his farms in Decorah and Mankato townships. Sarah E. Patten, one of Mankato's early settlers, became his wife in 1860; of their six children the living are Willard, Minnetta, Edna, Grace and Marshall.

W. L. Coon was born December, 1821, in Dutchess county, New York. After leaving school he taught for twelve years in New York, Wisconsin and Missouri. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, having in 1852 commenced the study of law. September 1, 1856, is the date of his location at Mankato. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Second Minnesota cavalry, and served through the remainder of the war, since which time he has practiced law at Mankato. In

1853 he married Mary J. Paddock, who has had three children; only Mary is living.

J. C. Curryer, dentist, was born November 7, 1837, in Shelby county, Ohio, and at an early age moved to Butler county. In 1861 he commenced the study of medicine and dentistry at Cincinnati, and in 1863 graduated from the Physio-Medical College. He practiced in Butler county and in Cincinnati until removing to Thornton, Indiana, in 1867; from there he came to Mankato in March, 1871, and has since practiced dentistry exclusively. Mr. Curryer's wife was Sarah E. Drake, whom he married in 1863, and who has borne him three children: Alva B., Ivan D. and John H.

Benjamin F. Davis was born November 8, 1823, at Evansburgh, Pennsylvania. He learned the carpenter's trade when young, and in 1847 enlisted in the Mexican war; while charging the enemy's works at Chapultepec he received in the right shoulder a severe wound, for which injury he receives a pension; July 10, 1848, he was discharged from service with the rank of sergeant. After returning he worked at his trade, and in 1852 engaged in mercantile business. In 1855 he went to Iowa; about two years later to Minnesota, thence to Ohio, and in 1869 engaged in dry goods and grocery trade in Illinois. After a few years residence at Northfield he came in 1877 to Mankato and established here a grocery and provision trade; the firm is B. F. Davis & Son. His wife was Anna Evans. Their children are Quitman S., Willard S., Anna M., Charles M. and D. Lloyd.

J. H. Davis, a native of Vermont, was born in February, 1843, and in 1850 removed to Wisconsin. Mr. Davis was brought up as a farmer. In 1864 he enlisted for one year, and served in the quartermaster's department. He came to Mankato in 1866, and in September of that year opened his meat market. On the 4th of July, 1877, Miss Zada Parks was married to Mr. Davis.

Isaac N. Dean, a native of Massachusetts, was born January 6, 1839, at Adams. He attended Harvard College two years. Mr. Dean owned, in company with his father, two tanneries. In 1861 he enlisted for nine months in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts. He married, May 20, 1860, Miss Augusta Dodge, who died in 1864, having borne him one daughter, Maud A. In 1872 he moved to Owatonna, Minnesota, and March 1, 1873, came to Mankato. September 16, 1872, his marriage with Eva Yates took place. He is a member of

the firm Davis & Dean, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements.

H. W. De Groodt was born in Ohio in 1841, and in 1856 came to Minnesota. In 1862 he enlisted as quartermaster sergeant in Company I, Minnesota mounted rangers, and served thirteen months. For two years he was in the hotel business at Carver; came to Mankato in 1867, and has here been in the boot and shoe trade and the saloon business. He has leased for ten years a hotel at Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, called the De Groodt House. Married in 1867 Miss McKee. They have three children.

William Dickhut, a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1850 in Jefferson county. He worked at shoemaking in that state until 1873; moved to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and followed his trade until coming to Mankato in 1880; since that time he has been in the saloon business. He married in 1874 Miss Fose. They have one child.

Judge D. A. Dickinson was born October 28, 1839, in Windsor county, Vermont. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1860, and the year following commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1862 in New York, and commenced practice in Plattsburg. He entered the United States navy in 1863 and served until 1865 as assistant paymaster. Attended lectures at Albany law school about nine months and practiced in New York until 1868; since that time he has been at Mankato. He was city attorney two years, and since 1874 has been district judge. In 1867 May E. Weed became his wife. They have lost one child. Sarah W. and Anna M. are living.

Dr. A. L. Dornberg, a native of Germany, was born in 1828, and in 1848 came to the United States. He entered the homeopathic college at Cleveland, and in 1854 graduated. Removed to Erie and practiced one year, then ten years in Indiana, and since 1864 has followed his profession at Mankato. Dr. Dornberg married in 1857, Miss Bryan. They have five children.

James Dougherty was born in 1845 in Ireland, and in 1851 came to the United States. He learned the trade of blacksmith in York county, Pennsylvania, and worked in Washington and in Philadelphia. Came to Minnesota in 1866; followed his trade for a time in St. Paul and Rochester; also one year at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, as post blacksmith; since 1868 he has been in business at Mankato. Married in 1869, Miss Gready. They have five children.

John Dougherty, a native of Ireland, was born in 1847, and in 1852 immigrated to Philadelphia, where he learned the blacksmith trade. He came to Mankato in 1869 and after working at his trade for a time entered into partnership with his brother James. In 1874 occurred his marriage with Miss Buckley. They are the parents of four living children.

Benjamin Durkee was born November 13, 1812, in Madison county, New York. He learned glass blowing, and after working a number of years in his native state removed to New Jersey, most of the time being foreman of the glass works when he was employed. In 1856 he came to this state and made a claim in Mankato; after farming four years he commenced the marketing business in Mankato city. Since 1877 he has been manufacturing Dunkee's balsam, for all disease of the lungs. He has since 1869 held the office of county coroner. Married in 1839, Isabel McCan who died November 20, 1854. Four of their six children are living. In 1865 Elizabeth Bunker became his wife.

William C. Durkee was born May 27, 1842, in St. Lawrence county, New York. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Mankato. He enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Second Minnesota; February of the next year he was discharged for disability, but in August enlisted as sergeant in Company E, Ninth regiment; December, 1863, was commissioned captain of the Sixty-second colored regiment and served until August 1866. In May, 1868, he graduated from the law department of Ann Arbor college, and was admitted to practice in Michigan; returned to Mankato and was admitted to the bar in this state. Since 1869 has been clerk of the district court. Mary Davis became his wife in 1869, and has borne him five children. The living are Emma, Ella S., William C. and Gertrude M.

David C. Evans, born April 28, 1820, is a native of Wales. Came to the United States, and from 1836 until 1843 lived at Palmyra, Ohio, then in Iowa county and La Crosse, Wisconsin, until coming in 1853 to Blue Earth county; he was one of the organizers of South Bend. In 1854-'5-'6 he served as county commissioner; was a member of the state senate in 1859 and during the Indian war of 1862 was commissioned brigadier-general of militia. Since 1874 he has held the office of county treasurer and resided at Mankato. Married in 1848, Mary Herbert, who died in 1852; in

1855 Jane Morgan became his wife. The living children are Sarah A., Thomas M., David M., Job M., Arthur Ap., Mary J., Meredith, Myrthin and Miriam.

E. F. Everitt was born in 1837 at Westfield, Pennsylvania. In 1858 he settled in Meeker county, Minnesota, but in 1863 returned to his native state and spent the following winter hunting and trapping in northern New York. He commenced photographing in 1862 and since 1867 has been at Mankato; he occupies the fine brick building erected in 1875 by him. Margaret McKinley in 1869, became the wife of Mr. Everitt.

M. L. Fallenstein, born in 1854, is a native of Pennsylvania. He moved to Wabasha county, Minnesota, and learned the barber's trade. In 1873 he removed to Mankato, opened a shop and is having a good trade. Mr. Fallenstein's marriage occurred in 1875 with Emma Dauber. They have two living children.

Jacob Flachsenhar was born in Hessen, city of Darmstadt, in July, 1855, and while living in his native country learned the trade of carpenter. Came to New York city in May, 1873, and in the fall of the same year to Mankato, where he worked in the sash factory. He now keeps a saloon and is also in the insurance business. Married in 1876, Lizzie Horr.

L. G. M. Fletcher was born in 1830 in the state of New York. In 1854 he located in Mankato and engaged in surveying. The first school-house in this county was built of logs, where the Union school building is now, in Mankato, and Mr. Fletcher was the first teacher; since that time he has been engaged in the real estate business, grain buying and farming. He married in 1868, Lucina B. Foot, who died September 17, 1870, leaving three children; George H., Carrie D. and Emma A. In 1872 he married Susan M. Dyer, by whom he has five children; Lucina E., Ella M., Jennie D., Nellie and an infant.

J. B. Ford, a native of Canada, was born in 1848, and in 1849 moved with his parents to Wisconsin, where he resided until twenty-two years of age, engaged in farming. In 1870 he came to Minnesota and located at Mankato. He learned the barber's trade, at which he has since worked and has a good shop here. In 1875 Miss Daly became his wife.

F. H. Fowler was born April 11, 1832, in England. Came to America in 1839 and located at St. Louis; he went to St. Paul in 1842, thence in 1844

to St. Anthony, and in 1854 removed to Judson. Mr. Fowler has been a resident of Mankato since 1856, and is doing business as a commission merchant. In 1863 he enlisted in the Second Minnesota cavalry and served until war ceased. Married in 1872 and has two sons.

J. G. Fowler was born in Yorkshire, England, June 20, 1844, and with his parents in 1850 immigrated to St. Louis; six months later they removed to St. Paul, then to St. Anthony; in 1857 they went to Jordan and the year following to Mankato. He enlisted in 1862 in Company E, ninth Minnesota, and served ten months; returned to this city and was in the auction business until 1870, when he went to Chicago, but the next year was burned out. He returned and since 1876 has been register of deeds. Married in 1867, Ellen Cheney, since deceased. Of their four children the living are Hattie E., Walter H., Benwilfred.

E. P. Freeman was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 22, 1837. He graduated from Yale College in 1860; studied law and in 1861 was admitted to the courts of New York and shortly afterward to the courts of Minnesota; came to Mankato in 1861 and has since been engaged in his profession. In 1867-8 he was county attorney, then served in the state senate, after which, until 1873 he was register of United States land office at Jackson; again in 1874-5 was in the state senate. He resumed practice at Mankato; in 1878 was elected county attorney and in 1880 was re-elected. Eliza K. Morris became his wife in 1861 and has borne him five children; Minnesota M., Elma H. and Edward are living.

W. Gassler, born in 1845, is a native of Baden. He immigrated to the United States in 1865, and for four years was employed in a brewery at Milwaukee; after doing the same work in Winona about nine months he came to Mankato; continued working in the brewing business three years, then started for himself where he now is, West Mankato brewery. In 1874 he married Miss Marti, and has one child living.

John Glavin is a native of Canada, where he was born in 1845, and until 1869 lived on a farm. At that time he moved to Michigan for about three years and in 1872, came to Mankato and opened his grocery store; he keeps a full line of goods but makes a specialty of fruits. In 1873 Mr. Glavin married Mary E. Parker. Their children are James and Mortimer.

Evans Goodrich was born July 6, 1823, in

Chautauque county, New York. From 1859 until 1862 he resided at St. Paul, then came to Mankato; he was the first county surveyor and first justice of the peace was appointed by Governor Ramsey. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Second company sharpshooters, which afterward became Company I, first regiment, of which he was sergeant; February 1862 he was discharged for disability. Lived on his farm until 1877 and has since been in the wholesale liquor business. Married in 1855, Mary Rathburn, and has seven children.

Robert Goodyear was born in 1827, in Connecticut, and remained there until coming, in 1856, to Minnesota. He took 120 acres of land in Mapleton, which he afterward sold and bought a farm in Judson, where for ten years he carried on the nursery business. Mr. Goodyear came to Mankato and bought a farm of thirty-four acres, well adapted to his business, that of raising various kinds of fruits and berries. In 1864 he married Mary J. Perry. Julia, Amanda, Abbie and Mabel are their children.

Nicholas Graeber is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1826. Came in 1849 to America; after making Cincinnati his home for three years he removed to St. Louis, where he was in the hotel business two years. In 1855 he went to Red Wing; kept hotel two years then followed gardening until coming to Mankato in 1880; he is now running the Blue Earth brewery. Miss Welch was married to Mr. Graeber in 1857 and has six children.

J. G. Griebel, born April 1, 1838, came to America in 1853 and located in Chicago, and learned the shoemaker's trade. He went to St. Paul in 1857, and a few years later removed to Indiana and opened a shop; came to Mankato in September, 1865, and is a member of the firm of Griebel & Brother; they have the largest establishment of the kind in the city. In 1864 Mr. Griebel married and has four children.

Edmund Grubb, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1821 in Lehigh county. Learned the tanner's trade and worked at it twenty-two years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Second Pennsylvania cavalry, and served until the close of the war. After leaving the army he was one year in the oil business, and in 1867 came to Mankato; he is engaged in the tanning trade, also manufactures gloves. In 1845 Miss Housel became his wife. They have five children.

H. L. Gude, born in 1826, is a native of Hol-

land. He learned the trade of tailor and then had a shop of his own. In 1846 he immigrated to New York city where he worked ten years, and in May, 1856, came to Mankato; he had a tailor shop here fifteen years and has since been in the saloon business. Mr. Gude has served as justice of the peace and was also postmaster for a time.

John N. Hall was born May 15, 1822 in Litchfield county, Connecticut. From 1838 until 1858 he was in mercantile business in Fairfield county, and then until 1862 in Mankato; at that time he was appointed collector of internal revenue. In 1865 he organized and was partner in the banking firm of J. J. Thornton & Co. He was cashier of the First National bank from its incorporation until 1880, when he engaged in the business of abstracts and titles. Married in 1846, Esther M. Comstock. They have lost one child; the living are Roger L., Emma M., Carrie C., Mary C. and John N., Jr.

Z. G. Harrington, M. D., was born August 20, 1830, in Windham county, Vermont. At the age of thirteen he removed to Bennington and finished his education at the seminary of that place. He first studied medicine with Dr. L. G. Whiting, of Chester, and in 1857 graduated from Albany Medical school; he then associated himself with Dr. Whiting and practiced at Chester until, in 1872, he came to Mankato and has since labored in the profession here. In 1874 Julia E. Robbins, of Chester, Vermont, became his wife.

P. J. Hawley, an Englishman, was born in 1849 and coming to America at the age of thirteen with his mother settled in Milwaukee. After leaving school he was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company as clerk in the superintendent's office. He was station master at Lanesboro eleven years and in the spring of 1881 took charge of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul station at Mankato.

F. G. Heinze, a native of Germany, was born in 1848 and in 1850 immigrated to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He worked at farming seven years and in 1857 made a claim in Mankato of 160 acres where he lived five years. Mr. Heinze learned the baker's trade, and is now doing a good business, having in 1880 started for himself. Married in 1874, Mary Schuerer, and has three children.

Henry Himmelman was born in Germany in 1834, and in that country learned the wagon maker's trade. In 1854 he came to America and for a time worked at his trade in St. Charles; removed

to Minnesota in 1856, and established himself at Mankato in the wagon making and blacksmith business. Mr. Himmelman built the City Hotel on Plum and Second streets; he is also the owner of Union Hall. In 1858 he married Miss Paulina Heinze, a native of Germany. They have five children: Rosina, Henry, who is general manager of the hotel, Ferdinand, Edward and Ida.

John S. Hinckley was born June 30, 1816, in Stonington, Connecticut. He learned the trade of painter and in 1849 moved to St. Paul; came to Mankato in 1852 and the next year put up a shanty where the Citizens' bank now stands. He was one of the original town site company. In 1854 he pre-empted 160 acres of land and built a log cabin which was burned the next year by Indians. Mr. Hinckley was one of the first county commissioners. He married in 1864, Mrs. Angeline Jackson, who was born April 11, 1817 in Erie county, New York, and in 1842 went to St. Paul when there were only a few shanties there; hers was the first shingled house. In May, 1838 she married Henry Jackson, who died in 1857.

J. W. Hoerr, born June 27, 1834, is a German by birth. Came to America in 1852 and located in Ohio, where he worked at cabinet making. In 1856 he removed to Mankato and took 160 acres of land which he afterward traded for hotel property. Mr. Hoerr has held various town offices and for a number of years has been county treasurer. In 1858 he married Miss Schaffer. They have eight children. Is a member of the firm of Jensen & Hoerr, carriage works.

L. N. Holmes, born in 1822, is a native of New York. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked three years; removed to Wisconsin and was there engaged in different kinds of employments. In 1858 he came to this state, made a claim at Blue Earth City, and after farming one year came to Mankato. He enlisted as a private in the Second Minnesota and after serving four years was discharged with the rank of captain. Returned to this city, operated a mill three years and has since been doing carpenter work. Is a large producer of honey; has one hundred hives of bees. Married in 1868 Amanda Gale. Myrtle is their only child; one is deceased.

R. D. Hubbard, a native of New York, was born December 14, 1837, in Otsego county. When fifteen years old he went to California; after living there ten years he returned to his old home. Previous to coming to Mankato in 1870 he had been

in Pennsylvania engaged in the grocery trade. In July, 1870 he took another trip to California but returned to Mankato; for two years was in the wheat business and in 1872 built the linseed oil mill. He married in 1863, Mary E. Cook, who died in 1877 leaving one child, Jay. October, 1879, Frances Griffith became his wife.

James B. Hubbell was born March 18, 1836, and is a native of West Winsted, Connecticut. In 1857 he came to Mankato and engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Hubbell served the county one term as register of deeds; in 1861 he was appointed Indian trader, and was at Fort Thompson for a time; he was interested in building the railroad from Mankato to Wells. Since 1878 he has carried on business in Montana as contractor, freighter and dealer in general merchandise. Married September 9, 1858, Katie A. Tew. Their children are Louis B., Grace, Henrietta M., James B. Andrew L., Hattie T. and Robert W.

Thomas Ireland was born March 10, 1812, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and lived in that state, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois until 1859 when he settled in Minnesota. At the Indian outbreak in 1862 he was living at Lake Shetek and on the 24th of August as he was mowing hay he received a warning to leave, as the Indians were murdering the whites. Started with his family before breakfast and soon after saw three Indians, one of whom shot at him. The Indians soon joined the main body of two hundred and the party of fugitives, augmented by the arrival of several families, resumed their flight. The Indians soon discovered the direction they had taken, and the women and children were hid in the grass. A parley then ensued, the Indians saying they only wanted the horses; this ended in eight Indians firing at the party, and wounding two women and three children. Two of the men, Smith and Rhodes, ran away, Smith's wife begging him not to desert her. These men escaped. About thirty Indians surrounded the party and the chief, "Lean Bear" started for Mr. Ireland, who raised his gun to shoot him. The chief bared his breast and told him to fire, which he did, and the chief fell dead. He then shot another Indian, after which firing ceased for half an hour. The chief then in command called for the whites to come out and they would not be harmed. Mr. Ireland had by this time received a wound in the thigh and William Everts was also badly wounded. The women told the Indians that the men were all killed. The

Indians told them to come out and go to their houses; they started and the chief told Ireland to come out, and not be afraid. He replied that he was not afraid but was shot. He went toward the Indians and when within about seven rods of them they fired a volley, several bullets striking him, one in each lung. His wife asked him how long he would live and he answered that he did not know. It was then raining and he was bleeding from every wound and would have died soon had not the rain stopped the flow of blood. To end his sufferings he requested the women to shoot him in the head, and thus prevent the Indians from scalping him alive. The band of Indians started away, taking the women and children, leaving Mr. Ireland for dead. He lay where he fell until four o'clock, when Mr. Eastlick's boy came along carrying his infant brother. After many efforts Mr. Ireland gained his feet and walked with the boy for about half a mile, when he was overcome by weakness and laid in that spot for three days. After the end of that time he walked eighteen miles and reached a place known as "Dutch Charlie's" twenty miles from where the party was attacked. The place was deserted and he made a bed in the stable and fully expected to die there. After remaining there twenty-four hours, the mail carrier, on his way to New Ulm, discovered Mr. Ireland but could not help him as he had Mrs. Eastlick who was badly wounded. The small party started hoping to reach New Ulm. The fourth day after Mr. Ireland was wounded was spent on the prairie. The fifth day they overtook Mrs. Eastlick's boy with his little brother; the next morning they reached Brown's place and there the mail carrier left them and said he would send help from New Ulm, and would return on the third day. Upon his arrival at New Ulm he found the place deserted and was obliged to return to the refugees without aid, and started on his return to Sioux Falls, from which place he would send aid in four days. At the end of that time Mr. Ireland, though suffering greatly from his wounds, started for New Ulm, and from there sent help to the women left at Brown's. He remained in New Ulm about four days then came to Mankato and remained until he recovered from his wounds. Two years later he went to Illinois and returned to Minnesota with his son; in 1866 went again to Lake Shetek, lived there six years, then came to Mankato and has since resided on section 16, Mankato township. Mr. Ireland was married in

1832 to Sarah Harrison who bore him seven children, two of whom are living. In 1854 he married Sophia Watters; by this marriage had four children, two of whom are living. His third marriage was with Mrs. Sally Haddock in 1866. His two daughters, Rose and Ellen, were held captives by the Indians for four months. They were sold by the Sioux to the Yanktons for a pony each, and taken to Fort Pierre, where they were given up to the whites.

Joseph Jacoby, a native of Minnesota, was born in 1858, in Blue Earth county. His education was attained at the school of the Catholic Sisters in Mankato. Mr. Jacoby worked at farming two years after leaving school, and since that has been employed in house and carriage painting.

H. P. Jensen, born in 1844, is a native of Denmark. When but fourteen years old he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, and coming to Fredonia, New York, he worked one year for others; then passed the same length of time in Mankato, after which he returned to New York, but in 1869 came again to this city. In 1872 the firm of Jensen & Miller was formed, and in 1873 the present firm of Jensen & Hoerr succeeded them. December 4, 1869, is the date of Mr. Jensen's marriage.

P. K. Johnson was born in 1816 in Rutland county, Vermont. He learned the tailor's trade, and resided in Rockford, Illinois, from 1837 until 1841, when he removed to Wisconsin. In 1847 he went to St. Paul, where he erected a building and continued at his trade; he was in 1849 a member of the first legislature. In 1852 he came to Mankato, one of the first settlers here; he with others laid out the town and had it surveyed; also made a claim of 160 acres and opened a small trading store. Mr. Johnson was the first register of deeds in this county, also first justice of the peace and postmaster; in 1855-6 was in the legislature. Married in 1850 Laura Bevins. They have four children living.

Hans Jorgensen, born in 1848, is a native of Norway. In 1870 he came to the United States, and in 1871 to Mankato; had previously lived one year at Madelia. He is engaged in the merchant tailoring business in this city. Mr. Jorgenson married, February 28, 1875, Annie Johnson. They have two children, John A. and Josephine A.

Nicholas Keber, born in 1841, is a native of Germany. In 1860 he immigrated to St. Louis; after farming one year he removed to Wisconsin

and learned carriage-making, at which he worked three years. He enlisted in Company F, First Missouri cavalry, in 1864, and served nineteen months, then farmed in Illinois three years. Came to Mankato in 1868; worked at carpentering and as a clerk several years, after which he engaged for himself in the grocery and dry goods trade; now has a saloon. Married in 1872 Miss Aachen. They have two children.

Jacob C. Knoff was born in Norway in 1854, and coming to America in 1870 located in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. He removed to Martin county, Minnesota, in 1871; came to Mankato in 1873 and learned the trade of harness-maker; he is now one of the firm Nelson & Knoff. In 1877 he married Johanna Johnson. They have one child: Mathea Josephine.

B. Kohler, a native of Germany, was born August 16, 1827, in Baden, where he learned shoemaking. In 1854 he came to America; worked six months in New York, then in Ohio until 1855, at which time he came to Mankato, and the year following embarked in the boot and shoe business. Caroline Reble became his wife in 1857, and has borne him seven children; the living are Albert, Charles C., Emma and Bertha.

J. R. Koller is a native of Indiana, where he was born October 15, 1857, and was raised as a farmer. On the last day of August, 1879, he came to Mankato, and is now business manager at the Central warehouse, established some eight years.

Joseph Kraus was born in Bavaria in 1830, and in 1852 came to America; he had learned the jeweler's trade, at which he worked three years in the old country. He went to Pennsylvania, where he had different kinds of employment, and for about two years did carpenter work; after living in Ohio a time he went in 1855 to St. Paul, thence to Mankato the next year. During the Indian troubles he joined the home guard. In 1871 he engaged in the jeweler's business and had a fine store; now keeps a saloon. Married in 1856 Eva Rothmayer. They have one child living: Theresa.

Joseph Kron, a native of Mankato, was the first white boy born in the town; May 21, 1855, is the date of his birth. From 1877 until 1880 he was proprietor at the Minnesota House, which building he owns. In 1880 he erected the beer saloon which he now occupies.

Peter Larson was born in 1837 in Norway, where he worked seven years at shoemaking.

Came to America in 1858; after six years at his trade in Chicago he removed in 1864 to Mankato and continues in the same vocation. Mr. Larson has the reputation of a first-class shoemaker. Miss Oleson became his wife in 1858, and has five children living.

Quirinus Leonard is a native of Germany, born in 1835. In 1853 he came to America and after attending school in Wisconsin, he taught for eighteen years. He held offices of trust in Scott county for a number of years previous to 1876, the date of his coming to Mankato. Mr. Leonard is engaged in the dry goods and grocery business here. In 1878 he was elected city justice and holds the office now. Married in 1863, Elizabeth Keber. They have four children.

O. P. Lieberg was born in Norway in 1831 and worked there seven years at the barbers' trade; then in 1852 came to America and followed the same business at Chicago and various other places. In 1862 he took a claim near St. James, but abandoned it during the Indian troubles and in 1865 took another 160 acres in Blue Earth county; worked at farming ten years. He is now engaged at his trade in Mankato. Married in 1857, Caroline F. Solberg. They have six children.

William F. Liedloff, a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1850 and remained fifteen years in that state. He came to Mankato and learned the harness makers' trade, at which he worked for others until 1869, when he engaged in business for himself; he keeps a fine stock and is having a good trade. Miss Ikier married Mr. Liedloff in 1874 and has three children.

Isidor Longini, a native of France, was born in 1854. He learned the German language, then kept books for his father four years and in 1872 came to America. He clerked five years in Mankato for A. Longini, also three years for his brother and in January 1881 bought their business; he keeps a full line of clothing.

Herman Lorenz, born in 1836, is a native of Germany. He learned the business of florist, at which he worked in the old country until 1870, when he came to America; from New York he went to Wisconsin; one year later to Kansas City and in 1872 to St. Paul, where he remained two years. Since 1874 he has resided at Mankato; his is the only green-house in the city. Miss Falkman became his wife in 1879; they have one child living.

H. A. Maas was born in Germany, in 1856, and

coming to America in 1862 with his parents, settled in Detroit, Michigan. He learned the gilders' trade, and from 1874 until 1878 worked in Minneapolis; had also learned the confectioners' business and when he came to Mankato engaged in the manufacture of candy; now has a fine store and ice cream saloon. In 1878 Miss Inveen became his wife.

Martin Meihof, born in 1832, is a native of Prussia. In 1859 he came to Mankato; worked at farming one year and two years in a brewery; then manufactured brick one year at La Crosse, Wisconsin and has since been engaged in that business in this city; in 1880 he erected a fine building at the corner of Front and Elm streets, where he now has a saloon. He married in 1858, Christine Drahar. Arnstene, William F., Albert, Emma, Adolph, Ida and Henry are their children.

Dr. D. F. McGraw, a native of Illinois, was born February 19, 1856, in Du Page county. Removed to Mankato in 1863 and has since resided here. He studied dentistry first with Dr. Stauffer of this city, and afterwards with Dr. Myers, of Davenport, Iowa. Since 1876 he has been in practice here.

W. R. McMahan, M. D. was born in Clark county, Kentucky, and when young moved to Indiana. He studied medicine in that state and received his diploma; practiced several years in Ottumwa and Dubuque and since 1856 has followed his profession in Mankato. In 1857 he was a member of the constitutional convention; was county physician eight or ten years, and was several years in the city council; he was one of the procurers of the charter for the Minnesota and North-western railroad and was twice its president; he is a member of the State Medical Society and for six years has been examiner for pensions. Married in 1842, Mary C. Condict, who died in 1873. Ten children were born to them; the living are Isadore F., Elizabeth F., Charles C., Joseph C., Helen C., William R. and James C.

Hugh McMurtrie was born in Pennsylvania, in 1837, and when young moved to Michigan with his parents. He learned the carpenters' trade and in the spring of 1859 came to Mankato; was in the employ of the government three years at Winnebago agency, then farmed until the Sioux massacre when he volunteered his services in the defense of New Ulm. In 1863 he enlisted in company E, Second Minnesota cavalry and served through the remainder of the war. After spending a time in St. Paul and Faribault he came to

Mankato. He is a prominent member in Freemasonry. Married in 1871, Sarah D. King. Bertie, Sadie and James H. are their children.

James McMurtrie, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1828, in Union county. He came to Mankato in 1853, when there were but four houses in the town; he, in company with George Van Brunt and M. T. Comstock, built the first saw-mill in this county; the mill was afterwards sold to the government. He was then for two years in business in Mankato and was afterward until 1860, superintendent of a farm on the Indian reservation. He lived several years in St. Paul, but returned to this city in 1868; worked in a fanning-mill manufactory and has since been engineer at the linseed oil mill. His wife is the widow of his old partner, George Van Brunt.

Andrew Madson was born in 1857, and is native of Denmark. In 1870 he immigrated to Minnesota; after working five years at farming in Butter-nut Valley he returned to Mankato and learned the trade of tailor; he was employed in that business four years and since 1879 has been in partnership with Hans Jorgensen; they are said to do first-class work. Married in 1880, Carrie Alden who has borne him one child, Henry.

Joseph Manderfeld, born in 1837, is a native of Prussia. In 1854 he located at Chicago and worked at his trade, that of painter. He came to Mankato in 1864 and in 1869 established himself in business with a stock of paints, glass and paper. In 1873 he erected the fine two story brick block which he is occupying. He took a partner in 1879 and the firm now is Manderfeld & Williams.

Charles Mansfield was born July 9, 1828, in Monroe county, New York. In 1849 he went to Sharon, Wisconsin, and taught school; then after spending some time in California and Oregon he returned to New York; in 1854 came to Mankato; took some land in what is now McPherson, but the next year he came back to Mankato. In May, 1861, he went into Company H, First Minnesota, and was mustered out in May, 1864. Was employed by fur traders until 1866, when he returned to this city; was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue; served in that position and as deputy collector until 1879. Married in 1876 Louisa Burchard, who has borne him Charles, Jr., John A., Mary L. and an infant.

J. P. Menth, a native of Prussia, was born in 1848, and in 1852 came to America with his parents, who settled on a farm in Wisconsin. He re-

mained with them until twenty-five years of age, then fitted himself for a teacher, and until 1880 taught in different parts of Minnesota; since then he has been engaged in general merchandise in Mankato. In 1872 Miss Meyer became his wife. They have three children.

Isaac Marks was born in 1823 in East Prussia. In 1840 he immigrated to St. Louis and lived in that city until the spring of 1846, when he went on horseback to Illinois; sold his horse and proceeded by steamer from Galena to Prairie du Chien. Lived at LaCrosse until May, 1848, then went to Minnesota; he helped build the first raft that came down the Mississippi, of pine logs, to be used for buildings at Sauk Rapids. He was for a time justice of the peace, and performed the ceremony uniting the first couple married in Benton county; it was Mr. Marks who built the first trading house at Winnebago Agency. Since 1857 he has been a resident of Mankato. Married, August 15, 1862, Anna Schoffman, who died November 22, 1879, at Philadelphia.

George H. Marsh was born November 26, 1833, in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. After a few years residence in Boston he came in 1853 to Mankato and built a store, which was standing until 1880 on Front and Mulberry streets. Mr. Marsh had in 1854 the first mail contract from St. Paul to Mankato, and in 1856 from St. Paul to Sioux City; he was register of deeds in 1856-7. At the Indian outbreak of 1862 he was at Redwood, and brought the first tidings to this city. Married in 1858 Cornelia M. Darling. Mr. Marsh is in the real estate business.

J. Q. A. Marsh, a native of New Hampshire, was born October 13, 1827, in Chesterfield. From the age of twenty-three until coming to Mankato in 1854 he was in mercantile trade in that place, and until 1859 he continued the business here; since that date he has been engaged in real estate and money loaning business. He was in company with his brother George in contracting to carry the mail from St. Paul to Mankato and Sioux City. At different times he has served the town by filling with credit various offices. In 1859 he married Sarah J. Hannah. Their children are Charles M. and Mary E.

S. B. Martin is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1846. In 1869 he came to the United States and located in Chicago; he traveled in different states until 1871, then settled in Mankato. Mr. Martin's business is that of a jeweler; he com-

menced learning the trade when but sixteen years old. In 1873 occurred his marriage with Miss Catherine Schaffer.

Oliver R. Mather was born October 20, 1832, in Hartford county, Connecticut. When twenty-one years of age he moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, and worked at building and brick-making there until coming to Blue Earth county in 1864; lived on a farm near Willow creek. Since 1872 he has been building, making brick and burning lime in Mankato. Married in 1854 Phoebe A. Gibbons. Jennie, Mattie and Mary are their children.

George Maxfield, born October 20, 1810, is a native of Monongalia county, Virginia. Until 1829 he was farming; at that time he went to Ohio and learned wagon-making. In the spring of 1853 he came to Mankato; after working in a store and at his trade a few years he commenced his present business, quarrying and running a lime kiln. Married in November, 1831, Sarah Boden. Of the twelve children born to them the living are Wesley, Emma J., Laura E., Kinsey, George, Nettie, Charles F. and Anna M.

George W. Mead was born September 4, 1845, in Youngstown, Ohio. From 1855 until 1857 he lived in Wisconsin, then removed to Garden City, Blue Earth county. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, Ninth Minnesota; was wounded at Mobile; mustered out August 24, 1865. He returned to Garden City and did carpenter work until 1872, then came to Mankato. Mr. Mead served as deputy clerk of the district court until the fall of 1880, when he was elected judge of probate; he had been admitted to the bar in 1879. Nettie Cram became his wife in January, 1868, and has borne him two children: Effie M. and Jessie.

John F. Meagher was born April 11, 1836, in Ireland. Moved to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1847; learned the trade of tinner and worked there until removing in 1857 to Minnesota. Came to Mankato in June, 1858; was employed at his trade until 1862, then started in business. He served as county treasurer two years, county commissioner one year; was a member of the city council three years, and is now its president; has also been in the state senate and legislature. Married in 1866, Mary Battelle. Their children are John B., Alonzo E., Jeremiah W., Felix K. and Kitty.

Jacob Miller, a German, was born in 1842; came to America in 1854 and until 1861 lived at Milwaukee. He enlisted in Company F, Sixth

Wisconsin; was wounded in 1864 and discharged from the hospital. Came to Mankato and for a number of years followed the carpenter's trade; is now in the butcher business. In 1869 he married Miss Bravander. They have five children.

James E. Miller, a native of Indiana, was born January 4, 1853, in Lafayette. In 1857 he accompanied his parents to Shelby, where they engaged in farming. He removed to Mankato in 1877 and worked at teaming until December, 1879; since that time he has been studying law.

W. T. Mills was born in 1839 in the state of New York. When about eighteen years old he went with his parents to Illinois and in 1856 to Mower county, Minnesota. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Second Minnesota infantry, and at the close of the war was mustered out as first lieutenant. After leaving the army he worked at farming and for the Northwestern stage company several years; is now located at Mankato and engaged in buying butter and eggs. Married in 1867, Fannie Oakley, who in 1872 died, leaving one child, Lillie. Emma Wood became his wife in 1874 and has borne him two children; Nellie and Flora.

John A. Nelson, born in 1844, is a native of Sweden. In 1871 he came to the United States and located first at Mankato; in March of the next year he sailed for England; spent some time in Sweden visited Havana, and then in 1875 returned to Mankato. Until 1881 he was employed by the Sioux City railroad company; at that time he became proprietor of the Milwaukee hotel, opposite the depot.

L. C. Nelson, a native of Norway, was born in 1843, and in 1844 came to the United States. He located in Wisconsin and learned the harness maker's trade at Madison. In 1869 he came to Mankato and worked for some time at his trade; May 18, 1878, he established his present business. Mr. Nelson's wife was Miss Jennie Knoff.

John C. Noe, born May 2, 1844, at Newburg, New York. Received his early education there, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie; practiced his profession in that state until 1873 when he came to Mankato; in October, 1873, he was admitted to the courts of Minnesota. Mr. Noe's marriage occurred in 1868 with Anna Chandler, of Fishkill, New York.

Edward Oglesby, was born in 1823 in England, where he learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1850 he came to America and landed at New York; re-

mained in that state until 1853 then went to Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and since 1857 has been working at his trade in Mankato. He makes boots and shoes and does repairing neatly.

F. Polchow, a German, was born in 1843, and in 1870 came to the United States; resided two years in the state of New York, and in 1872 removed to Mankato. Until 1877 he was employed here in the brick yards, then bought an interest in the business and has since been in company with J. A. Willard. Mr. Polchow married in 1870, Wilhelme Chultz. Frederick, William, John, Lena and Louis are their children.

Lawrence D. Pardy, a native of New York, was born November 26, 1836, in Clinton county. In June, 1872, he came to Mankato, and in company with Mr. Allen, his partner, built the store the following year, which they occupy in their wholesale and retail grocery trade. Mr. Pardy's early life was spent in the mercantile business.

Benjamin Pay was born in 1831 in England; when six years old he came to America with his parents and located at Watertown, New York. After leaving school he traveled seven years for a cracker manufactory. For a while he was farming in Vernon, Minnesota, and the greater part of the time since 1856 has been in the livery business; he now has the finest stables in Mankato. During the Sioux troubles of 1862 he was engaged in conveying dispatches over the country and had several very narrow escapes from death by the Indians. Mr. Pay has served as alderman, also deputy sheriff, and is now chief engineer of the fire department. Married in 1853, Mary A. Roper. They have four children.

J. A. Piper, born in 1848, is a native of Pennsylvania. While young he moved to Adams county, Wisconsin, and in 1861 came to Blue Earth county; for a time he worked at farming and then learned the trade of blacksmith at Garden City; has been since 1880 engaged in that business in the city of Mankato. Married in 1875 Miss Gerry.

H. W. Perry, a native of New York, was born in 1828, in Cattaraugus county. In 1838 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, thence, in 1857, to Mankato and made a claim in Ceresco. He now owns a farm in Vernon, which is carried on by his son. Mr. Perry was working as teamster for the government and helped take the Indians to Mankato, who were executed there. Married Decem-

ber 7, 1850 Miss L. A. Perry. They have one son, E. A., who is now married.

A. R. Pfau, a native of Germany, was born February 14, 1847 and in 1849 immigrated to New York; his parents died on the journey. He was educated in that state and studied law with Judge R. S. Hart; removed to Wisconsin and was admitted to the courts there in 1868; in the spring of the next year he came to Mankato and has since been in practice here. Mr. Pfau served four terms as county attorney. In 1871 he married Caroline, daughter of Judge Brown, of Indiana. Their children are James F., Albert R., Caroline and Edith.

O. O. Pitcher was born May 30, 1830, in Cattaraugus county, New York. He spent some time in that state, Illinois and Minnesota, attending school and teaching; came to Mankato in 1857, studied law and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. For four years he served as prosecuting attorney; is now alderman of the city; since 1875 has been resident director of the State Normal school and in 1868-'9 he was a member of the state legislature. Married in 1859, Mary Warren. Their children are Plumer W., Grace and Fannie.

George Pond, a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1857 in Dane county, and until twenty years of age he attended school, then worked at farming one year. He went to Sioux City, where for three years he was employed as clerk in a clothing house then removed to Mankato and is here engaged in the clothing business with his brother.

S. C. Pond was born in 1849, in Dane county, Wisconsin. He was in school until the age of twenty years, after which he farmed for about three years and passed the same length of time as clerk in a general merchandise store. For some time he was clerking in Sioux City previous to 1881 when he came to Mankato and in company with George Pond opened a fine clothing store.

E. Price was born in 1847 in Wales and at the age of two years removed with his parents to Wisconsin; in 1854 he came to Blue Earth county. He enlisted in 1863 in the Second Minnesota cavalry and served until the war closed, after which he returned to Mankato. For five years he drove stage and was in the omnibus business the same length of time; now keeps a livery. Married in 1867, Miss Edwards. Two children have been born to them, Ida M. and Edward E.

John Quann, a native of Ireland, was born March 6, 1825 and in 1829 went with his parents to

Quebec. He learned stone cutting in Canada; removed in 1846 to Illinois where he worked at his trade and farming; thence in 1855 to St. Peter and in 1861 to Mankato. Since 1862 he has been proprietor of the Washington Hotel. Married in 1846, Alicia Lamb who died in 1857. One child living: Margaret. In 1860 he married Margaret Smith; her living children are Jennie and Esther.

A. J. Richter, born in 1856, is a native of Austria. In 1869 he came to Minnesota and located at New Ulm where he attended school; afterwards worked four years in the brewery at that place and was employed the same length of time in a brewery in Mankato. Since 1879 he has kept a saloon here.

Andrew J. Richter, a native of Germany, was born in 1856, and in 1860 came to the United States. He came to Mankato in 1876 and has since been engaged in the saloon business here. In 1877 Mary Stiener became his wife. Their children are Annie C. and Mary.

I. Rolfson, born in 1846, is a native of Norway. In 1870 he came to America, and to Mankato; worked one year on a railroad, then took 160 acres of land in Murray county and after farming six years, returned to Mankato; worked another year on a railroad and in 1878 opened his saloon. Married in 1880, Eliza Elsen. Rudolph is their only child.

Christian Roos was born in Germany in 1831; in 1851 came to America and two years later to Mankato. He made a claim and lived on it until 1862 then for one year was engaged in buying and selling horses; afterwards operated a saw-mill several years, and after visiting the old country, he returned and bought a farm on which he built a saw-mill. In 1873, he came to the city and engaged in woolen manufacturing. Married in 1863 Caroline Grafe. The children are Charles, George William, Edward and Eva.

Major Robert M. Rose was born June 30, 1831, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and in 1847 entered Princeton College. For three years he was engaged in the hardware trade in Maine; in 1855 he came to St. Paul, and in 1857 was one of the proprietors of the town site of Belle Plaine. He enlisted November 1, 1861, in the second company organized in the state; was promoted to major and served gallantly in the civil war until 1864, when he was sent on Sully's expedition to the Yellowstone; he built Fort Wadsworth that

year, and was in command there until April, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. In 1873 he established at Mankato a general real estate and insurance agency; his son, Dickinson L. Rose, is in business with him. Mrs. Rose, married in 1852, was Charlotte S. Ladd, of Maine. Their daughter, Fannie E., is an artist of much promise. In 1871-2 Major Rose was in the state senate.

E. L. Rosebrook was born April 21, 1828, in Allegany county, New York. In 1840 he went to Michigan and lived in different parts of the state, engaged in steamboating, farming and mercantile pursuits; after traveling a time in Ohio for a Cleveland firm, he returned to Michigan, and in 1869 came to Mankato, where he has since been in the livery and hack business. In 1854 he married Mary Lepper. One child is deceased, Hubert R. is living.

L. L. Sage, a native of Canada, was born in 1849, and when a young man learned the miller's trade. He came to Mankato in 1878 and worked in different mills until February, 1881, when he bought a half interest in the Farmer's mill. In 1875 occurred his marriage with Sophia Smith. Two children have been born to them: Mabel G. and Abbie.

Charles A. Sanborn, born in 1846, is a native of Iowa. He came with his parents in 1855 to Minnesota and lived on a farm at Cannon City; in 1865 removed to Blue Earth county and worked a farm in Sterling. Since 1874 he has been at Mankato, engaged in the lumber business. He was married that year to Mary B. Burgess.

J. A. Samborn was born August 16, 1848, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, and finished his education at Dartmouth College. He came to Mankato in 1870 and clerked until starting in the drug business in 1872; in 1877 the firm became Samborn & Walz; besides drugs they keep sheet music and are agents for sewing machines. Mr. Samborn married in 1878 Lizzie Shaubut. Nellie G. is their only child.

Theodore Scattergood was born September 19, 1840, in Plymouth, Michigan. In 1861 he went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where for two years he manufactured farming tools; came to Mankato in 1864 and until 1866 was engaged as a merchant; he then resumed the manufacture of agricultural implements, and continued that business until in 1880 he was elected auditor of Blue Earth county. His wife was Miss Gertrude Blackman,

of Rock Island, Illinois. Their children are Charlotte C. and Alfred T.

Gottlieb Schmidt, born April 17, 1826, is a native of Prussia. In 1854 he came to the United States and located in Iowa; the year following he removed to Mankato, when there were but five houses here, and opened the first harness shop in the place. He is still in the harness trade; also does carriage trimming and upholstering. Mr. Schmidt married in 1863 Ida Gotucker. They have one son, Wilhelm O.; Hugo O. is deceased.

John Schweitzer, born October, 1843, is a native of Germany; he came in 1860 with his parents to Winona, Minnesota, and until 1868 lived there on a farm; then removed to Faribault and kept a hotel one year; was also proprietor of a hotel in Mankato the same length of time; since then he has kept a saloon in this city. In 1869 he married Mary Snider, a native of France.

Peter Schweitzer, a native of Germany, was born April 27, 1835, and in 1854 came to the United States. He worked at farming until 1859, when he returned to Europe, but in 1861 came back and settled in Winona county, Minnesota. After another visit to Europe he returned, and in 1865 went to Montana, but came again to his farm and remained until removing in 1870 to Mankato. Since 1877 he has been county sheriff. Married in 1871 Elizabeth Ullman. Their living children are Mary, Mathias P., William and Laura.

Edward Searing, president of the State Normal School at Mankato, was born at Aurora, Cayuga county New York, July 14, 1835. His boyhood was passed on a farm and the rudiments of his education were received at the district school. His higher education was obtained solely by his own efforts. At the age of sixteen he taught his first term of four months. He then passed two years at the academy at Cortland, New York, paying his expenses by teaching winters. He continued his studies at Cazenovia Seminary and held the position of assistant teacher of Latin, until his removal to Michigan a year or two later. At Bay City he was for a year principal of the graded school. In 1857 he removed to Wisconsin and opened a private school in Union, Rock county; remained two years and returned to Michigan. In 1861 came back to Wisconsin and re-opened the school at Union, and in the fall of 1863 removed to Milton and remained in the academy there until his election, in the fall of 1873, to the office of state superintendent of public instruction. He be-

came prominent as a public speaker and as an author of classical text-books. In 1876 he had charge of the educational exhibit of Wisconsin at the Centennial, and obtained for the state an honorable award. He was re-nominated by his party in 1877 and again in 1879, but the party was so largely in the minority that the efforts of his friends were fruitless, though he ran ahead of his ticket about 5,000. Retiring from office January 1, 1878, he spent the balance of the winter in the South, and soon after moved his family to the homestead at Milton, where he resumed his college work. In the spring of 1880, he came to Mankato and assumed charge of the State Normal School and has by his untiring energy and standard of scholarship been exalted in all grades and the attendance largely increased.

M. J. Severance was born December 24, 1826, in Franklin county, Massachusetts, and lived on his father's farm until the age of eighteen. He concluded his studies in 1848, at Williston Seminary. Read law and in 1852 was admitted to the courts of Massachusetts; located in 1856, at Henderson, Minnesota, and there commenced practice. In 1859 and 1861 he was elected from that county to the house of representatives of Minnesota. He enlisted as a private, August 14, 1863 in Company I, 10th Minnesota; in 1864, he was mustered out, and mustered in as captain of his company; served till August 1865. Resumed his practice, and in 1870 came to Mankato; he acted as local attorney for the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad company. In 1881 he removed to St. Paul and formed a law partnership with W. P. Warren; the same year he was appointed judge of the district court for the sixth judicial district, in place of Hon. D. A. Dickinson, appointed to the supreme bench, and now holds the position by election.

Henry Shaubut was born March 22, 1822, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In 1836 he removed to Ohio, thence in 1841 to Indiana; he came to this city in 1854 and built the Mankato House, of which he was proprietor five years. He lived at his farm in Lime, with the exception of one year at the hotel, until 1867 when he came again to Mankato. Mr. Shaubut is president of the City bank. In 1847 he married Hannah Collett. Of the ten children born to them the living are Benjamin F., Viola, Lizzie, Harry, Luella and Grace.

John C. Shaubut was born in 1854, in Wabash

county, Indiana. He is a graduate of Bryant and Stratton's Business college, Chicago; his father John J. Shaubut came to Mankato in 1856, and the next year engaged in the dry goods trade. John C. Shaubut became a partner of Mr. Jones in the bakery business in 1880, and the year following the firm became Beebe & Shaubut.

J. J. Shaubut was born July 21, 1818, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In 1836 he went with his parents to Richland county, Ohio, and four years later removed to Wabash county, Indiana, where, October 3d, 1847, he married Anna Comstock, who was born October 15, 1826, in Ohio. In 1856 he came with his family to Mankato, and engaged in mercantile business here twenty-two years. Mr. Shaubut was councilman when the city of Mankato was organized, and when the Union school building was erected he was trustee of the school board. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shaubut are: Emma J., John C., Ella, Libby, Eva, Bertha, Katie, and Guy W.

Theodore J. Sherk was born in 1853, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and when but fourteen years old, started in life for himself. After passing one year in Illinois he went to Iowa, and engaged as clerk in a general store; came to Mankato in 1869, and until 1874 engaged in the grocery trade; at that time he entered the butcher business, and now has sole charge of the Pioneer meat market. Married in 1874, Miss L. J. Tyler. They have but one child: Edith L.

A. M. Smith is a native of New York, where he was born in 1835. At the age of fifteen years he went with his parents to Michigan, and while residing in that state learned the trade of carriage maker. In 1866, after spending three months in Faribault, he came to Mankato, and has since continued his trade here. He married Miss Williams in 1860. They have two children living.

Cal. Smith was born October 30, 1852, in Oswego county, New York, and in early life moved with his parents to Michigan, where he attended school and graduated. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company H, 23d Michigan infantry, and was mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant. Returned in 1865 and engaged in painting, also carried on a livery; in September, 1869, he came to Mankato where he does wagon and carriage painting. Married in 1869, Miss Griswold.

J. P. Smith was born in April, 1847, in Lake county, Illinois, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted September 4, 1864, in the 146th Illinois,

and served until the war closed. At the time of President Lincoln's funeral he was an escort to Springfield. In 1865 he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and in 1875 came to Mankato; since 1877 has been engaged in manufacturing the Empire middlings purifier. Married in 1875, Miss Pattee. They have one son and two daughters.

Dr. S. F. Snow, born in 1829, is a native of Ohio. After graduating from the Medical college of Cleveland, he entered the Cincinnati Medical school. He practiced in Ohio fifteen years, and part of that time kept a drug store. Since 1873 he has followed his profession at Mankato, and has an extensive practice. In 1856 Miss McGrew became his wife. They have four children.

M. J. Sontag, a native of Germany, was born in 1832, and in 1854 came to America. From Wisconsin he went to St. Paul and thence on foot to Mankato; made a claim which he afterwards sold and visited St. Paul, Chicago and Racine, then returned to Mankato. He made another claim, and until 1861 worked at farming. Enlisted in Company H, Second Minnesota infantry, and served until war ceased. Returned to this city and has since been proprietor of Sontag's hotel and restaurant. In 1867 he married Mrs. Bohn. They have two children.

M. O. Sundt is a native of Norway, born October 11, 1843. When seventeen years old he learned the tailor's trade and has followed it continually since. In 1869 he came to America and settled in Rochester, Minnesota; removed to Mankato in 1872, and the following spring established himself in business. He married in 1868 and has three daughters.

C. D. Taylor was born in 1838 in Canada. His father was a jeweler for thirty-six years and in 1861 he commenced learning the trade with him; his business was established at Mankato in 1878 and he now has a large and flourishing trade. Mr. Taylor's marriage occurred October 5, 1875 with Lillian H. Pearson, of Morrison, Illinois. Anna and Edith are their children.

Nickolas Theissen, a native of Germany, was born in 1841. He learned the wagon makers' trade and worked at it five years. In 1868 he came to the United States; after staying seven months at New Ulm he came to Mankato, and although commencing business in a very small way he has now a fine trade. In 1870, Anna Eckstein became his wife; they are the parents of seven children.

R. J. Thomas was born April 3, 1826 in Wales, and in 1848 came to America. Until 1863 he was employed in milling at Racine, Wisconsin, then went to South Bend, Indiana, and did a general mercantile business until coming to Mankato in 1865, since which time he has been in the grocery trade. Sarah Baxter, of Wales was married to Mr. Thomas in 1852 and has borne him four children; the living are John R., Elizabeth E. and Sarah J.

J. J. Thompson was born August 28, 1834, in Madison county, Illinois; at an early age he moved to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of machinist. From 1853 until 1855 he worked in St. Paul then returned to St. Louis and was in the lumber business until 1861, when he again went to St. Paul. In 1863 he came to Mankato; for a time was buying furs, then went into the lumber and produce business and afterwards owned a brick yard. He became county auditor in 1879; has also been mayor, alderman and chairman of the board of county commissioners. Married in 1863, Fanny Parks who died in 1866. His second marriage took place in 1869 with Emma Garinguigner. The living children are Gregg A., Sayre J. and Norris G.

Henry G. Thoms, a native of Germany, was born in 1836; at the age of seventeen he learned the barbers' trade; came to America in 1856 and followed his trade one year in Chicago, also in St. Paul the same length of time and then removed to Belle Plaine; one year later he went to St. Peter and remained until coming in 1860 to Mankato. Mr. Thoms has a neat shop and does good work. His first wife died in 1863 and the year following he married Christina Fuerst; have five children.

H. C. Tibbets, born in 1828, is a native of Maine. In 1848 he went to Massachusetts and in 1855 located at Mankato; he worked as painter here until 1857. In June, 1861 he enlisted in company H, Second Minnesota and in 1865 was discharged at St. Paul. At present he is working at the painters trade. Mr. Tibbets' wife died in 1875; her maiden name was Lydia Wallingford. The children are, Annie, Hattie and Eva M.

E. A. Tiffany was born May 23, 1847, in Buffalo New York, where he learned the trade of carriage maker. In 1866 he settled in St. Paul; worked there at his trade, also at piano tuning and for a time engaged in the post-office. He came to Mankato January 1880 and started in his present busi-

ness—books and stationery. Mr. Tiffany married in 1875, Mary West, of Canada.

John W. Trask was born in 1810, in New London county, Connecticut. At three years of age he accompanied his parents to the state of New York and lived there on a farm until 1855 then removed to Wisconsin, and in 1858 to Minnesota. In the Sioux trouble of 1862 he went to New Ulm; afterward when all seemed quiet he started to return to his farm but was surrounded and fired upon by Indians, the first shot broke his wrist; he ran, closely pursued by a mounted Indian who was vainly trying to shoot him, but the gun only snapped; at last he succeeded in firing and the bullet just grazed Mr. Trask's temple; after lying insensible for a time he was found by soldiers and taken to Mankato hospital, where his right arm was amputated above the elbow. Until 1867 he continued farming, then came to Mankato, his present home. Married in 1834, Julia E. Lamb. Two of their three children are living.

Dr. Oscar Trenkler, a native of Germany was born in 1829. He studied medicine and graduated previous to coming to America, in 1856; for a time he was in Boston, as assistant to a celebrated physician there, and finally changed from the allopathic to the homeopathic practice. In 1861 he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the 15th Wisconsin, and served eleven months. He came to Minnesota and remained until 1876, then passed one year in Germany, but returned to this state and is now residing at Mankato. Married in 1877, Amelia Oehler.

B. Tuttle, a native of New York, was born in 1839, in Jefferson county. In 1850 he went to Illinois with his parents and in July, 1869 came to Mankato; he entered the hardware trade in 1871 at Blue Earth City and afterward at Farmington, but in 1874 returned to Mankato. He deals in hardware and is agent for the Adams & French harvester and Sweepstakes thresher. Mr. Tuttle is married and has one daughter.

T. G. Vincent, M. D., was born in 1850, at Plainfield Vermont, and in 1854 moved to Whitewater, Wisconsin with his parents. He graduated in 1873 from Hannibal Medical College, Chicago; then spent one year abroad in the hospitals of London, and in that city studied practical surgery. In 1875 he returned to America and located at Rockford, Illinois, where his marriage occurred, with Anna C. Blake. In July, 1878 he removed to Mankato; he makes a specialty, in surgery of the eye and ear, is also a thorough and skilled phy-

sician with an increasing practice. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent have four children; Hattie, Ethel and a pair of infant twins.

George Wagner is a native of Bohemia. He passed some time in the study of music, also learned the tailor's trade, at which he worked five years previous to coming to America. Went to Milwaukee in 1869 and in July of that year came to Mankato; in 1874 he opened his merchant tailors store and continues engaged in the same business.

Hon. Franklin H. Waite was born in February 1813, in Windham county, Vermont, and when three years of age moved with his parents to Jamestown, New York, where for a great many years his father was a leading attorney. At twenty years of age he commenced the study of law with his father and three years after was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state; ten years later he was appointed judge of the courts of common pleas and held that position until the office was abolished. In 1860 he came to Mankato; continued his practice and in 1867 was elected to the state senate; in 1869 he was elected judge of the sixth judicial district of Minnesota, and five years later resigned, having filled the office with distinction. Since retiring from the bench the judge has continued the practice of law. In June, 1844, he married Adeline Holman. Josephine and A. F. are their children.

F. A. Walker, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1852, and at the age of nineteen years commenced learning the trade of harness maker. He came to Minnesota in January, 1872; worked five years in Rochester and the remainder of the time in Mankato; he is a member of the firm of W. B. Walker and Company. In 1875 occurred his marriage; he has one son and two daughters.

W. B. Walker was born in 1830, in Genesee county, New York, and when but three years of age moved with his parents to Pennsylvania. When twenty years old he began the harness makers' trade, and in 1857 removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota. He enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Minnesota, and in December, 1864 was mustered out of service. The following year he was married and settled in Mankato. They have two sons. The firm of W. B. Walker and Company do both retail and wholesale business in harnesses and saddles.

J. F. Walsh, a native of Michigan, was born in 1852 at Detroit, and when five years old came with his parents to Le Sueur county, Minnesota.

He attended St. John's College two years, then read law; in 1874 was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with Mr. Bangs; two years later he went to Henderson and practiced about three years. Since 1880 he has been in the practice of his profession at Mankato. In 1878 he married Miss Rice; they have one child.

Dr. Charles F. Warner was born August 30, 1832, in Genesee county, New York. He studied medicine with his father, who was a physician, and attained his literary education at the Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, New York. In 1854 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and practiced in Livingston county, New York, until coming to Mankato. Dr. Warner entered the army as assistant surgeon, but ill-health compelled him to resign. Since the autumn of 1869 he has been in practice at Mankato. He was a member of the Livingston county Medical Association and State Medical Society; is now vice-president of the Minnesota Valley Medical Association. In 1854 he married Esther S. Town. They have lost one child; the living are Lillaette and Clayton E.

F. L. Watters, a native of Ohio, was born May 1, 1851, in Kent; when quite young he accompanied his parents to Akron, the same state. He learned the trade of millwright and worked at that business in different places; in 1878 he came to Mankato to superintend the construction of the Hubbard mill, in which, in 1880, he bought an interest. In 1876 occurred his marriage with Carrie Kline. Maud is their only child.

M. G. Willard was born October 23, 1842, in Oneida county, New York. He attended Whites-town Seminary of that county, and in 1868 graduated from Hamilton College; while in school he had read law, and the year of his graduation from college he was admitted to the bar of New York. On coming to Mankato he was admitted to practice in this state. For five years he has been counselor for the First National Bank here, also for the Central Minnesota Railroad Company. Julia E. Norton became his wife in 1870, and died in 1876, leaving two children, Charles N. and Elkins C. His second wife, Mary W. Willard, married in 1879, has borne him one daughter, Frances H.

Theodore H. Williams, son of Harvey Williams, was born November 3, 1855, in Charlotte, Michigan, and in 1866 the family came to Mankato. He engaged as clerk in the store of J. H. Ray, and in

1872 became teller at the Citizens' National Bank; afterward went to Massachusetts and attended the Williston Seminary; returned to Mankato, and in 1879 became a partner in the firm Manderfeld & Williams. He was married the same year to Alice H. Cromwell; one child: Julia May.

John C. Wise, born September 4, 1834, is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1852 he published a newspaper in Washington county, and in 1855 he started, in company with W. Ashton, the "Superior Chronicle," the first newspaper at the head of Lake Superior. In 1858 he was connected with the "Congressional Globe," and the year following he came to Mankato and published the "Mankato Record," which he sold in 1868. The year following he and E. C. Paine established the "Review," of which since 1870 he has been sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Wise was connected with the school board eight years, and for two years has been president of the board of education. Married in 1857 Amanda Flory. Charles E., Kitty, John C., Nellie and Amanda F. are their children.

James A. Wiswell was born September 15, 1828, in Windham county, Vermont, and when four years of age moved with his parents to Broome county, New York. In 1853 he graduated from Union College at Schenectady, then studied law, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. He came to Blue Earth county in 1857, and located at Garden City; was elected three successive terms to the state legislature, in which he did good service. In 1864 he removed to Mankato, and in 1868 was mayor of the city, also in 1876-7-8; now he is in practice here. He was united in marriage in 1863 with Helen M. Carey, who has borne him two children; Gertrude L. is living.

William W. Woodard, born August 6, 1851, is a native of Geauga county, Ohio. When he was but three years old his mother died, and he afterward accompanied his father to Illinois, from there to Wisconsin, and thence in 1865 to Austin, Minnesota. In 1869 he graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, and then for ten years was connected with a drug store, which he opened at Welles, Faribault county; was also a partner and editor of the "Welles Advocate" five years, and ten years postmaster. In 1880 he came to Mankato and bought the "Free Press," which was established in 1856; G. C. Chamberlain purchased one-half interest in 1881. Mary V. Knox became his wife in 1873, and has two children.

CHAPTER LXX.

TOWN OF MANKATO—LIME—JAMESTOWN—LE RAY
SOUTH BEND—JUDSON—CAMBRIA—BUTTERNUT
VALLEY—LINCOLN—GARDEN CITY.

At the session of the county commissioners held April 6, 1858, the town of Mankato was given the territory included in congressional township 108, range 26, lying east of the Minnesota river, and that part of township 108, range 27, lying east of the Blue Earth, excepting the southern tier of sections in both townships; April 16 following that tier was added. The boundaries remain the same with the exception of the part included in the corporate limits of the city of Mankato.

It is probable that the first settlers outside of the city limits were Columbus Ballard and H. B. Kauffman. They came in 1853. Mr. Ballard located in sections 19 and 20, and Kauffman on section 26.

The village of Tivoli was surveyed in April, 1858, on land owned by Moses Bennett and others, in section 25. Mr. Bennett built a saw-mill and some other improvements were made, but the town proved unsuccessful and the plat was vacated in 1870. The mill has not been in operation for some time.

Tivoli post-office was established in 1858. Mr. Bennett was appointed postmaster; the present postmaster is Enoch Morse.

The Red Jacket mill was built by Messrs. Scott & Elliot. It at one time had a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. After passing through various hands the mill was burned about two years ago. The White Star mill and the saw-mill adjacent were built by N. W. Dickerson. Neither have been in operation for a year past. Hodapp Brothers own a saw-mill in section 32, which was built in 1876 at a cost of \$5,000, with a capacity of six thousand feet of lumber per day.

The town now has six school-houses, all frame but the one in district 72, which is stone. They are furnished with modern school appliances.

The town was organized in connection with the present city of Mankato, May 11, 1858. The first members of the board were, S. M. Walker, chairman; James Shoemaker and J. Q. A. Marsh, with S. C. Kitchen as clerk. The first election separate from the city was held April 7, 1868, at the school-house in district 53. The chairmen of the town board since then have been Peter Frenzel and Henry Ruegg.

Adam Arnold was born May 21, 1833. He learned the trade of baker, at which he worked in Germany, his native land, until 1854, when he immigrated to New York. The next year he went to Pennsylvania where he remained until coming in 1859 to Mankato; in 1860 he located on his farm of 250 acres, and in January of the year following married Ernst Margraf, who died February 19, 1880. She was the mother of nine children, of whom seven are living. Mr. Arnold has for nine years been town clerk.

E. Carr was born June 13, 1851, in Illinois, and while very young went with his parents to New York; about eight years later they removed to Ohio, and in 1865 to Garden City, Minnesota. In 1874 he came to Mankato and worked some time in the hardware store of L. L. Davis; also was engaged in the lumber business for a while in Michigan; afterward was in the employ of Long & Co., Mankato city. For the past year Mr. Carr has lived on a farm on section 27. Married in 1874, Mary Hanch. Three children are living; one is deceased.

Lorenzo Carr, a native of New York, was born September 23, 1815; he was brought up on a farm in Erie county and learned the trade of mason. In 1844 he went to Illinois and lived ten years on a farm, after which he went back to New York and five years later removed to Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Ohio, but was discharged for disability one year after, and returned to Ohio. He removed to Garden City, Minnesota, in 1865, and in 1877 came to his present home. Married Mary Tyler in 1839; they have had five children; the oldest son was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

O. B. Caswell was born in Vermont in 1824, and remained there until 1837, when he went to Wisconsin with his parents. In 1864 he removed to Minnesota and the same autumn enlisted in the Sixth regiment of this state; he served from that time until war ceased. Mr. Caswell's marriage occurred in 1850 with Julia Wagner. Minnie and Edmund are their children. Neither of his parents are living; he has one brother who was in congress several terms, and also does business at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, as a banker.

Daniel Foley was born January 10, 1819, in county Claire, Ireland. About 1844 he emigrated to Canada, and one year later to Dutchess county, New York, where he worked at gardening two

years. In 1847 he was employed on the Vermont Central railroad, but resumed again his business of gardening in New York. He came to Mankato in 1856, and in 1865 bought his present farm of 80 acres. Rosa Newman was married in 1850 to Mr. Foley, and has five children.

Peter Frenzell is a native of Germany, born August 7, 1822, but since 1850 has been a resident of the United States. He lived in New Orleans two years; then visited St. Louis, Galena and St. Paul, remaining a short time in each place, and in 1853 located at Mankato. He moved to his farm in 1855, a part of which is now in the city limits. For several years he has been chairman of the town board. Married in 1846, Julia A. Schmidt. Their living children are Michael, Lena, Albert and Mary.

Captain George W. Haigh was born December 11, 1838, in Seneca county, New York, and when fifteen years old moved to Michigan with his parents; in these two states he was given a good education. He enlisted in September, 1861, and the next February was discharged, but re-enlisted in August following, in Company D, 24th Michigan; he was twice wounded, and when discharged held the rank of captain. Returned to Michigan where for two years he was assessor of internal revenue. In 1873 he came to Minnesota, and in 1875 to the farm he now owns. Esther Marston became his wife in 1868. Garry S. and Alexander T. are their children.

John Hanny was born March 24, 1825 and lived until eighteen years of age on Prince Edward's Island, his birth place. He went to Massachusetts, afterwards to Rhode Island, and thence to Wisconsin where he was engaged in the lumber business until the civil war, when he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Wisconsin. He participated in many very severe battles; was captured at the battle of the Wilderness and taken to Andersonville. Upon being honorably discharged at the close of the war, he enlisted for eighteen months in the regular United States army. In 1869 he came to Minnesota, and in 1878 to his home on section 27.

George Kille, a native of Prussia, was born June 16, 1831, and in 1851, came to the United States. He settled at St. Charles, Missouri and remained there until the spring of 1856 when he came to Mankato, and pre-empted eighty acres on section 19; he now has 124 acres. Mr. Kille served as town supervisor for six years. Gertrude Amtman

became his wife in 1854 and is the mother of twelve children; one is deceased.

Antoine La Chapelle was born April 2, 1831, in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. His father was a carpenter and he also worked some at that trade. When about seventeen years old he came to Minnesota with a party on an exploring expedition, and remained in this state. He volunteered his services at the time of the Sioux troubles, and during the massacre was stationed at New Ulm, in charge of a company. After the war he went to farming in Rice county, also kept a small general store at Winnebago Agency. Since 1874 he has lived at his farm on section 26. Married in 1856, Julia La Quire. Ten of their thirteen children are living.

J. B. Orr, born July 21, 1841, is a native of Harrison county, Ohio. In 1855 he went with his parents to Iowa, where he worked at the carpenter trade until enlisting in Company I, Sixth Iowa; he was in both General Sibley's and General Sully's expeditions, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Iowa. Came to Minnesota, and in 1877 to his farm where he now lives. Mary Wilcox was married to Mr. Orr in 1864 and has seven boys living.

John Pohl was born January 12, 1820, in Prussia where he learned blacksmithing. In 1850 he came to America and after living in Milwaukee a short time, removed to Patterson, New Jersey, where he worked four and one-half years in the locomotive shops; subsequently he worked at locomotive building a short time at Milwaukee. In 1855 he came to Mankato and took 160 acres in Nicollet county, but did not settle there, and soon after bought the same amount of land in Mankato where he has since lived. Married in 1855, Mary A. Becker. Elizabeth, Henry and Frank are their children.

Meikel Reinbold, born January 20, 1824, is a native of France. In 1845 he came to America and until 1854 lived in the Southern states; at that time he came to Minnesota and took a claim of eighty acres in Mankato township, his present home. In 1848, occurred Mr. Reinbold's marriage with Mary Wessall. Thirteen children have been born to them, and nine are living.

David Rivers was born August 19, 1837, in Clinton county, New York. In 1858 he migrated to Wisconsin and at the time of the rebellion enlisted in Company G, Wisconsin cavalry and September, 1864, was honorably discharged; he re-

mained six months longer in the government employ, then returned to Wisconsin. He came to this state in 1865 and lived five years on a farm in Mankato, after which he went to Iowa but in 1877 he came again to Mankato and in 1880 went to the farm where he is now living. Married in 1858 Louisa Tollman; his second marriage took place in 1866, with Mrs. Sarah Fletcher. He has nine children living.

Henry Ruegg, born in 1816, is a native of Germany. In 1843 he came to the United States and first located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he dealt in groceries and provisions. He removed to Ohio in 1850, and his marriage occurred in 1853 in that state; his children are Henrietta and Permelia. He served as justice of the peace and for ten years was chairman of the town board. Mr. Ruegg enlisted in 1862 in the Second Minnesota and was mustered out in 1865 as first lieutenant.

LIME.

This is one of the original towns, and was set off by the county board in April, 1858. It is situated in the northern part of the county, bounded on the west by the Minnesota river, and on the north by Le Sueur county. It contains the south half of congressional township 109, range 26, and that part of the south half of 109-27 lying east of the Minnesota river. It was one of the earliest settled towns in the county. As early as July, 1852, we find James Rablin and family located in section 32. A child of Rablin and wife was the first born in the town, and his wife was the first white woman who settled here.

In 1853 quite a number of settlers came. among them we find J. Lewis, H. J. Fuller, O. S. Redfield, Robert Wardlow, William Wood and James Talmadge. The settlement from this time was comparatively slow until 1856, when emigration came in rapidly.

The first death in the town was that of J. W. Farnham in the spring of 1855. He owned what is now known as the Knowles farm. The first school in the town was taught during the winter of 1857-8 by Rev. B. Y. Coffin. The school-house was a small log structure, located on the west side of section 29 and east of the old Sioux City and Mendota road. This building was used a few years, then a dwelling-house formerly belonging to Daniel Steele was occupied for the purpose. This was used until a few years since, when a brick building was erected, which was blown down during a hurricane in June, 1880. The district

has since erected a frame house. The town now has four school-houses, all frame.

Religious services were held at an early date in the old log school-house before mentioned, by the Rev. Coffin.

A few years since Mr. Charles Forster put up a saw-mill on the north shore of Eagle lake, which is still in his possession and operated by him.

The first meeting for the purpose of organizing the town was held May 11, 1858. Daniel Campbell was chosen chairman of the town board, and Henry Goodrich was elected town clerk.

Jacob Born, a native of Switzerland, was born in 1831. Came to the United States in 1844 and settled in Hardin county, Ohio; came to Lime township, Minnesota, in 1866, and located on section 34. He has held the office of county commissioner for three years, and has been town clerk since his residence here. Married Miss Mary A. Miller in Ohio in 1854. They are the parents of four children: John U., Eliza, Celia and Mary A.

Anton Dank, a native of Germany, was born in 1828. Came to the United States in 1853, locating soon after in Missouri. His home was in that state four and one-half years, and in the spring of 1868 he came to Minnesota and settled on his present farm of 110 acres in Lime. In his native country, in 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth Kague, who has borne him six children.

Charles H. Forster was born in Prussia in 1842. When thirteen years old he came with his parents to Illinois; from 1865 to 1869 he lived in Nicollet county, Minnesota; then bought a saw-mill at Marysburgh, Le Sueur county, and ran it two years. Coming to Lime he brought with him the machinery from his saw-mill, and has since, together with farming, engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Enlisted in May, 1861, in the 15th Illinois infantry, and served until September, 1865. He has served here as county commissioner three terms. In 1866 he married Alvina Hynes. Caroline, Theodore, Rosanna, Henry and Emma are the children.

Mrs. Marie Annie Hilgers, widow of the late B. Hilgers, is a native of Germany, born in 1852. When four years of age she accompanied her parents to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin; remained one year. Her parents were named Romer. In 1857 they came to Minnesota, and have since resided in Lime. Mrs. Hilgers' marriage occurred in May, 1870; nine years later her husband met his death. In February, 1879, he was killed by a

falling tree, leaving his widow with three small children: Albert, Gertrude and Jacob.

Frank Mann was born in Germany in 1826. Came to America in 1851 and settled in Washington county, Wisconsin. In 1863 he came to Minnesota, and has since lived on his farm in Lime. He was united in marriage in January, 1856, with Miss Mary Leadloff. She has borne him seven children, five sons and two daughters: Paulina, Louisa, William, Atwood, Frank, Oscar and August.

Phillip Mueller, a native of Germany, was born in 1829. Came to America in 1853, and the first year remained in New York city. They then made Chicago their home until 1856, and after a short visit in Wisconsin came to Minnesota; spent a few weeks in Mankato, then settled in Lime. Has been a school officer many years, also supervisor. At Mankato in 1864 he married Miss Augusta Ludloff, who is a native of Germany. They are the parents of five children; Louis P. is the only surviving one.

John Rausch, farmer was born in Germany, in 1828. On arriving in the United States in 1847 settled in Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he remained until 1856, then came to Lime, Minnesota. Married in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, in 1854, Mary A. Yome, Jacob, John and Ellen are their children. August 2, 1881, Jacob was united in marriage with Miss Annie Appert. Ellen is also married and has one son, George.

Peter Schulte is a native of Germany, born in 1817. Coming to America in 1847 he made his home in St. Charles, Missouri, until 1854; came to Minnesota that year and settled in Lime the same fall. Married in Missouri in September, 1849, Clara M. Eckler. They have seven living children: Henry, Frank, George, August, Dinah, Mary and Elizabeth. Three children died when young. Henry, George and Dinah are married.

JAMESTOWN.

This town is located in the extreme north-east part of the county. When first formed it only constituted the south half of congressional township 109, range 25, but the county board at their second session, held a few days later, added all of township 108, range 25. This was subsequently detached and formed into another township.

The settlement of this town did not begin until 1856; among the settlers of that year were John Heron, Albert Volk, Charles Doran, Lawrence Byrne, Patrick Mullen, Michael Murtaugh, Joseph

Gilfillan and a number of others. Mr. Heron was the first to settle, and located in section 19.

The first birth in the town was that of Clara Thomas. She was born March 14, 1858. The first death, that of Mrs. Lawrence Byrne, occurred in August, 1858. May 10, 1857, Peter Jackson and Nancy W. Ives were united in marriage by Rev. A. H. Kerr.

The first school in the town was taught by Mrs. Sarah M. Davis, at the house of A. P. Davis, during the summer of 1857. Only eleven scholars attended that term. The town now has nine school-houses.

The first town meeting was held May 11, 1858. William L. Rappley was chosen clerk. The town officers elected for the ensuing year were Timothy Sullivan, chairman; Robert Heslep and John Cummings, supervisors; A. P. Davis, clerk; Solon Webster, assessor; Patrick Mullin, collector; Lawrence Byrne and J. L. Burgess, justices; George Bennett and Timothy Murtaugh, constables.

Joseph Fisher, a native of Germany, was born in 1826, and upon coming to America in 1853 located in Ohio, but removed thence in 1856 to Mankato, Minnesota, and four years later came to Jamestown. Mr. Fisher was united in marriage with Regenia Wolf in 1869. Their children are Stephen and Annie.

LE RAY.

Le Ray is situated in the north-eastern part of the county. It was formerly a part of Jamestown. Upon petition it was set off for separate organization, by the county board January 4, 1860, and included all of congressional township 108, range 25, except the south tier of sections, which at that time belonged to the Winnebago reservation; they were, however, added to the town in March, 1864, making it six miles square. When set off from Jamestown the town was called Lake; in June following the name was changed to Tivoli, and again in September, 1860, to Le Ray.

The year 1856 witnessed a large immigration to the county, and as that was the year which began the settlement of Le Ray, a great many claims were taken, though comparatively few of them were made by permanent settlers. Of these earlier arrivals there are still living in the town William Gilfillan, Michael Beireis, August Glockzin, Robert Heslep, Conrad Schogll, George Chapman, William Morris, James Douglass and the

Burgess family. H. B. Lane came also that year.

The first death which occurred was that of the wife of A. A. Stewart. She died in the fall of 1858 and was buried on the farm. The first birth was that of George F. Burgess, March 12, 1857. He is the son of J. L. and Miranda Burgess. Albert Turner and Miss Cummings were united in marriage by Elder Small in June, 1859; the first marriage.

The first school was taught by Miss Hannah Haslitt in a claim shanty on section 18. She had an average attendance of about fourteen; now there are seven school-houses.

The village of Eagle Lake was surveyed in November, 1872, on land owned by Freeman A. Cate, in the north-west quarter of section 18 and on the line of the Winona & St. Peter railroad. The next year other parties had another site surveyed just east of it, and called Lake Eagle. The two together comprise a thriving village. The first store was established in 1871, by a Mr. Texley, in a log building. His store was for the purpose of supplying those engaged in building the railroad and was therefore transient. The first permanent business house was erected the fall following by H. C. & T. F. Burgess, and filled with a stock of general merchandise. Aside from this the town now contains four general stores, one meat market, two livery stables, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one flouring mill, two saw-mills, one planing mill, one elevator, one billiard hall and two hotels.

There are two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Christian. The former was organized in 1868, with about sixty members; Rev. John Powell was their first pastor. Meetings were formerly held in the school-house; a frame church was built in 1879 at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The Christian church was organized in the town of Mankato, in December, 1856, with sixteen members, and their pastor was the Rev. J. M. Harris. The church was transferred to Eagle Lake, and a building erected in 1879, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The present membership is eighty-two, and the pastor is W. H. Burgess.

Spier post-office was established about ten years since, with Freeman A. Cate as post-master. The name was subsequently changed to Eagle Lake. The present post-master, W. W. Phelps, received his appointment in 1875.

Michael Beireis was born in 1857, in Cleveland, Ohio. When only three years old he came to Minnesota, and for two years lived in St. Paul. Since 1856 he has been a resident of LeRay township, Blue Earth county. Married at Mankato, in 1880, Miss Celia Richards.

Freeman A. Cate, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1836. In 1858, migrated to Boston, Massachusetts; enlisted in the First Massachusetts cavalry, and served three years; was mustered out at Washington. Came to Minnesota in 1865, and engaged in farming until 1876; purchased at that time a grist-mill; his time is now devoted to milling and farming. Martha A. Dickerson became his wife in 1866. John H., Lillian and Freeman are their children.

Tompkins Coffin was born in New York, in 1825. From his native place, in 1853, he moved to Illinois, thence in 1866 to Minnesota, locating in Le Ray township, on section 21. Married in 1846, Jane Davis. Their children are Adelia, Benjamin, Abraham, Edward and Libbie.

John Dagan is a German by birth, born in 1840. For thirty years he lived in his native country, and in 1870 came to America. Five years later he came to Blue Earth county, locating in LeRay township on section 28. He was united in marriage in 1875 with Miss Margaret Kisendoper.

Jerome Dane was born in New York in 1827. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Mexican war; served three years. In 1848 he moved to Wisconsin, and to Minnesota in 1858; located in LeRay. During the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Second Minnesota infantry, receiving the commission of second lieutenant; he resigned in 1862 but the same year re-enlisted as captain in the 11th Minnesota. In 1853 he married Nancy J. Mills. Orphia A., Orlo and Lucy M. are their children. Mr. Dane has held many town offices.

T. E. Davis, whose parents are natives of New York, was born in Wisconsin in 1850. When six years old he came with his father's family to Minnesota and the same fall located in LeRay. During the trouble with the Indians he took an active part and received a gun shot wound in the arm. His father, David Davis, died in Mankato in September, 1861, at the age of fifty-one years.

F. J. Doolittle was born in Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, in 1851. Until 1874 he lived in his native town, then located in Mankato, where he worked at his trade, that of engineer, in a saw-mill, until 1877. During the fall of that year he

moved to LeRay and located on section 19. His marriage with Miss Matilda Macbeth took place January 21, 1880. They have one son, Bertram.

Chester Ewer is a native of New York, born in 1799. He was raised on a farm, then learned the carpenters' trade. In 1822 he married Miss Mary Hamilton. Remained in New York until 1839. He lived in Wisconsin until 1866, then came to Minnesota and for two years resided at Mankato. Settled in LeRay on section 10 in 1868. Elmira, Alvira, Thomas, Mary J., and Cordelia are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle.

Isaac N. Ewing was born in Blunt county Tennessee, June 22, 1825. He passed his youth on his parents' farm in Illinois, having moved there with them in 1827. In 1867, came to Minnesota and settled on a farm in LeRay. In July, 1862 he enlisted in the 79th Illinois infantry; served through the remainder of the war. Married in 1849, Amanda Cusick. William H., Mary L., Kate B., Albert B., Arthur, Esther E., Gideon A., Charles H. and Hettie are their children. Mr. Ewing also served one year in the Mexican war.

William Gilfillan was born in Jefferson county, New York, 1832. In 1856 came to Minnesota and soon after located at LeRay; removed to Eagle Lake in 1875. He at first engaged in wagon making, later embarked in the hotel business. Mr. Gilfillan has served as town clerk and constable. Married in March 1860 Hattie O. Dailey, who has borne him five children. William C., Carrie E., Charles W. and Nettie are the living. Addie M. died at the age of seventeen months.

August Glockzin is a native of Prussia, born in 1835. Emigrated to Canada, in 1854 and while there worked on a railroad. In 1855 he arrived at Detroit and from there went to Milwaukee. On coming to Minnesota in 1856 located first in Mankato, then made a claim on sections 25 and 26. For four years he was engaged in driving stage and carrying the United States mail, then gave his attention to farming. Mr. Glockzin has served as town supervisor three years. He married Miss E. C. Zilke, who has borne him seven children; six are living.

Robert Heslep, a native of Ireland, was born in 1803. He came to America in 1831, and for three years lived in Essex county, New York, then moved to Pennsylvania; lived in Erie and Mercer counties until 1855, when he came to Minnesota; located in Le Ray. Miss Elizabeth Boyd became his wife in 1830. Twelve children have been born

to them; Nancy, Emma, Arena, Belle, William, James, Mary, John, Robert and Elizabeth are the living.

E. M. B. Laird was born in Vermont in 1814. When four years old he moved with his parents to Monroe county, New York; in 1831 went to Michigan; returning to New York he was engaged in contracting and farming, also hotel keeping; in 1858 came west and afterward kept hotel in West Mankato and South Bend, then opened a farm where Madelia now stands. At the time of the Sioux war scare he assisted in erecting Fort Cox; remained at his farm and had his little son Ezekiel stand on the house-top to give the alarm if Indians approached; the family experienced some narrow escapes; one son, Alvira, was surprised while at work and wounded in the thigh by Indians who escaped. In 1841 he married Cynthia C. Parker. Phebe, Alvira E., Joseph D., Anna M., Ezekiel M. B., James, Charlotte and Nellie M., are their living children.

Mrs. Angeline L. Lane, widow of the late Henry B. Lane, was born in Oswego, New York, December 7, 1826. She went in 1845, with her parents, to Wisconsin, where in 1848, she was married to Mr. Lane, who was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1820. They moved to Minnesota in 1856 and settled in Le Ray. Mr. Lane died August 8, 1879. Susan A., Byron H., Wesley O., Elizabeth C. and Abraham L. are their children. Charles W. died May 12, 1881.

Adolph Leni, a native of Switzerland, was born in 1848. When a child of about five years he accompanied his parents to America; settled in Buffalo, New York; from 1855 to 1875 he lived in Galena, Illinois, where he learned blacksmithing; came to Minnesota in 1875 and worked at his trade four years, then moved to his farm in Le Ray. Married at Galena, Miss Sophia Koppen. They are the parents of four children; William, Annie, Clara and Elmer.

Orrin Mills was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1840. When six years old he accompanied his parents to Jefferson, Wisconsin, where his father died in the spring of 1858, at the age of sixty-eight years. The same year Orrin, accompanied by his mother came to Minnesota, and located on section 29 of Le Ray township. Married in 1868, Martha E. Brit. Carrie B., Orrin O., Nancy H., Mary F. and William B. are their children.

L. L. Miner, was born in Pennsylvania in 1849.

Lived at home until 1858, then moved to New York, and farmed there until coming to Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1861; for three years was farming in that county and in the fall of 1864 moved to Jackson county. In 1876 he settled in Eagle Lake, where he is engaged in the manufacture and repairing of wagons, etc. In 1867 married Miss Louisa Dayton, of Canada. Their children are William C., Millie M., Myrtie B., Jennie and Spencer.

Zimri Moon was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1847. In 1852 he moved with his parents to Miami county, Indiana, thence in 1855 to Iowa. In 1862 he located in Houston county, Minnesota, but since 1874 has resided in Le Ray. Married in Houston county, in 1865, Cornelia Wait. Clara E., Rose B., George F., Laura, Pearl F., and Ina R., are their children. In connection with his farm, Mr. Moon is interested in the manufacture of lumber; the saw-mill is owned by the firm, Moon and Brother.

Edward Mynard was born in Wyoming county, New York, near Warsaw, in 1845. When seventeen years of age he started out to earn his own living; in 1866 went to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where for five years he manufactured lumber. On coming to Minnesota he first settled in Freeborn county, where he farmed two years, then in 1873 came to Eagle Lake; here he has a blacksmith and general repair shop; is also interested in the only drug store in the village; firm name, Mynard & Wells. His wife was Miss Mary E. Howard, married in 1862. Merton A. is their only child. Johnnie died when quite young.

Henry Robertson was born, in Western Virginia, in 1826. Removed with his parents to Ohio in 1832. He settled on section 31, Le Ray, Minnesota, in 1857, and has since resided here. Enlisted in 1864 in the 11th Minnesota and served until the close of the war as an independent scout. Married in 1848, Sarah J. Kurlinger, of Ohio. Samuel M., Eliza E., Brenton, Elmer, Henrietta, Emery, Emma and Isabel, are their living children.

Conrad Schogll, a native of Germany, was born in 1814. He came to America in 1844; lived in Hudson county, New York, five years; in 1849 removed to Wisconsin and in 1856 came to Minnesota; still lives on his farm in Le Ray. In New York, in 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Lora Hinton, a native of Germany. Of their four children, only Louisa survives.

Xavier Schaub is a native of Germany, born in

1821. His life was passed in his native land until 1868; then came to America; soon afterwards proceeded westward to Minnesota and located a home on section 9 of LeRay. His marriage with Helena Schaub took place in Germany in 1844. Three sons have been born to them: Lambert, Frank and Martin.

John Sieren, a native of Germany was born in 1832. Came to America when about thirteen years of age, and made his home in Seneca county, Ohio; he came to Minnesota in 1857 and settled in LeRay; has served as supervisor, town treasurer and treasurer of school district. His marriage with Miss Margaret Wagner took place in Ohio. Nine children have been born to them.

A. C. Smith, M. D., was born near Dayton, Ohio, in September, 1833. When eighteen years of age began the study of medicine. At twenty-two he began practice and in 1858 migrated to Cleveland, Minnesota, where he was actively engaged in his profession until enlisting in the spring of 1864 in the 11th Minnesota. In 1867 he made a professional tour through Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin, returning to Cleveland in 1870; five years later he located in Iowa but in 1877 came to Eagle Lake. January 23, 1868 he married Miss Charlotte A. Hurst. Arthur A., Mary M. and Robert J. are their living children.

George F. Sower was born about twenty-four miles from Washington, in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1826. He learned the trade of mechanic. Married in the spring of 1849, Catherine Graham, born in 1821. In 1860 they came to Minnesota and made a home in LeRay. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Sower enlisted in Company E. Ninth Minnesota infantry, and served until mustered out at St. Paul August 24, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Sower have four children: Martha E., Octava A. Brook W. and Jessie.

Charles F. Stokes was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1842. Enlisted in 1862 in the 33d Wisconsin infantry and was honorably discharged at the close of the war; then came to Minnesota settled in LeRay and began the manufacture of lumber. He deals in fuel and railroad ties, and is interested somewhat in farming; is also postmaster at Smith's Mill. June 1, 1869 he married Lucy D. Baker, who died in 1872. Lavina Clark became his wife April 2, 1873. They have two children: Florence E. and Kenneth M.

Amasa Taber was born in Indiana in 1835. He lived in his native state until 1865 then came to

Minnesota and settled in LeRay township. He has been elected to many of the town offices. In his native state in 1859 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Brit who has borne one son and one daughter: Earl C. and Mary A.

Albert Tarno was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, near Fairview, about fourteen miles from Erie, in 1859. He was raised on a farm and with his parents came to Minnesota in 1870. They located in LeRay township, on section 26. Four years later, in 1874, his father was killed by a falling tree; he was fifty one years of age. Mr. Tarno still lives on the farm.

August Tarno, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1857, and lived on the farm with his parents until coming with them to Minnesota in 1870. He located with them on section 26 of LeRay township.

J. M. Turner was born in 1847, and is a native of Ulster county, New York. When three years old he moved with his parents to Wisconsin; they remained in different parts of the state engaged in farming, until coming to Minnesota in 1857. Located on section 23 in Le Ray township. Mr. Turner now lives on his farm on section 26. For twelve years he has been interested in the school of his district as one of its officers, has also been supervisor several terms.

James B. Wagner was born in Tioga county, New York, in 1839. When nine years old he accompanied his parents to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where his mother died. Went to La Crosse in 1851, then up Root river where he located. Enlisted in 1864 in the 186th New York infantry; served one year. He lived in Jefferson county, New York, until 1870, then came to Minnesota and to Eagle Lake in 1872. Since 1880 he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Married Miss P. A. Corey; Minnie, Charles F., John S. and James D. are their living children.

Irvin Wells was born in Onondaga county, New York, 1852. When only two years old he was left an orphan and the next year went to Wisconsin, where in Dodge and Pierce counties he grew to manhood. In the fall of 1877 he located in Le Ray and engaged in farming until the fall of 1880, then embarked in the drug trade at Eagle Lake with Mr. Mynard as partner. Married in 1874, Miss Mary C. Piner. Amy V. and Oscar are their living children.

R. G. Wood was born in Onondaga county, New York in 1829. He learned the trade of mechanic

and in 1845 moved to Wisconsin for three years; then served one year in the Mexican war, after which he lived in Wisconsin until coming to Minnesota in 1856. He lived in Steele county five years, then went to Le Sueur county, and finally settled in Le Ray. In 1853 he married Miss Phebe A. Howe. Alice M. and an infant are their children.

SOUTH BEND.

This is one of the smallest towns in the county; its area is about twenty square miles. It is situated in the northern part of the county at the point where the Minnesota river makes the great "south bend," from which the town derives its name. When first formed in 1858 it contained all of congressional township 108, range 27, lying west of the Blue Earth river, excepting the tier of sections on the south. At another meeting, held a few days later, the county board attached that tier.

In June, 1853, a small steamboat, named the Clarion, landed at the bank where the village of South Bend afterward came into existence. She was commanded by Capt. Samuel Humbertson. He had with him his nephew, Thomas Lameraux, his clerk, Alden Bryant and his engineer, John Mann. The location so pleased them that they determined to settle there and start a town. With that object in view Mr. Humbertson built a small shanty and placed his nephew in charge of his interests while he was away furthering his project. Shortly after they left I. S. Lyon (called Buckskin Lyon, because of his wearing a suit of buckskin), came in from Iowa with an ox team. Lyman Matthews and D. C. Evans came in July. Later in the fall came E. R. May and Owen Herbert, the latter in the employ of Mr. Evans. Mr. May returned to St. Paul but the rest remained on the ground all winter. During the winter Mr. Evans built a log house, 16x24 feet, and three stories high. This was the first permanent building erected in the town.

In the spring of 1854 Captain Humbertson started for South Bend in a new boat named "The Minnesota Belle," having on board fifteen families, bound for the new settlement. When they reached the rapids in the river a few miles above Carver, the water was so low they could come no further, and were obliged to return to St. Paul. Mr. M. Thompson was the only one that came on to South Bend. He brought his family and became interested in the town, and so also did Mr. May by buying out Bryant & Mann.

The town was laid out in December, 1853, and continued to increase until the population amounted to about a thousand inhabitants. About this time the Indian outbreak occurred and created a panic, causing many to leave. The bridge across the Blue Earth was also washed away by a freshet. In the meantime, Mankato being the county seat, had obtained the advantage and began to flourish, while South Bend gradually lost prestige, her business melted away until now there is but one store and one hotel in the place.

The first marriage occurred in the summer of 1854; it was that of Noah Armstrong and Hannah Howd, a half sister of Lyman Matthews.

The town site of La Hillier City was laid out on Mr. Armstrong's claim a short distance above the mouth of Blue Earth river, in September, 1857. A hotel was built, but never used as such. A flood the next spring dampened the rising aspirations of the embryo city.

West La Hillier was also platted that year, but never amounted to anything. Upon the county records is the only place it can be found.

The village of Minneopa was platted in September, 1870, on section 20. It is at present only a flag station. It was named from the falls near, which the Indians called "Minniinninopa," meaning the stream of two falls or double falls.

A post-office was established at South Bend in 1855, and Matthew Thompson appointed postmaster. He was succeeded in the spring of 1859 by Lars Lee. The postmasters since have been P. F. Eckstorm, W. R. Price and D. P. Davis the present incumbent.

The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. William Williams, a Baptist minister from Big Rock, Illinois, in the spring of 1855 at the home of D. C. Evans. That same fall the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, a Congregationalist, preached at the same place. This was the germ of a church organization which occurred soon after, resulting in a union church. About this time Rev. J. W. Powell, a Methodist, held services at Mr. Evan's house. The two first mentioned preached in the Welch language. The union organization also took place at Mr. Evans' house.

The Congregationalists built a church in 1857, costing about \$800, which is still used by them. The Calvinistic Methodists built in 1861; they subsequently became Presbyterians, and have remained so since, still occupying their church. About the time the Congregationalists built their

church, another branch of the Calvinistic Methodists built one about one and one-half miles southeast of Minneopa Falls.

Probably the first Bible class in the county was organized at the house of D. D. Evans on Christmas day, 1855. A Sunday school was organized at the same place in June previous, with Dr. Edward Thomas as superintendent.

The first school in the town was taught by Mrs. Joshua Barnard in 1855. A school district had been organized in 1854, being the second one organized in the present limits of the county. There are now in the town four school-houses.

The Minneopa Hotel was started in 1858 by Mr. Miner Porter on his farm a short distance west of South Bend village. He subsequently fitted up the grounds as a summer resort for visitors to the falls. He is now proprietor of the Merchants Hotel, Mankato.

The meeting for the organization of the town was held May 11, 1858, at the village of South Bend. The following were the officers elected: Lyman Matthews, chairman, L. G. Barrett and J. A. Jones, supervisors; Edmund Purnell, clerk; D. J. Lewis, assessor; Lars Lee, collector; E. K. Bangs and L. Abbott, justices; Lars Lee and W. P. Goodell, constables. During the war with the South the town paid \$1,500 in bounties to volunteers, beside what was paid to assist the families of those in the field.

William R. Davis is a native of Wales, born in 1841. He came to America when four years old, and until 1871 made his home in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, then removed to Blue Earth county, and in 1874 established himself in the grain trade, which he still continues. His wife was Miss Sarah A. Evans, a native of Minnesota, who has borne him three children: Catherine, Claudia and Jane.

Owen Herbert, a native of Wales, was born in 1826. He immigrated to this country in 1852 and the next year settled in South Bend, Minnesota; one year later located on his present farm. A company, of whom one was Mr. Herbert, laid out and staked the village of South Bend. In 1859 he married Miss Jane Edwards. David, Mary, John, Ellen, William, Alice, Albert and Kate are their children.

Thomas Hughes was born in Wales, in 1826. In 1846 came to America; lived eight years in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and ten years in La Crosse county; came to Minnesota in 1861, and settled in Judson; in 1872 located his present farm.

For four years he was deputy sheriff, also held town offices. He married Jane Roberts. William, Elizabeth, Mary and Lydia are their children.

Griffith Jones was born in Wales. He came to this country in 1841 and for one year made his home in Oneida county, New York, then moved to Madison county. In 1847 migrated to Wisconsin and in 1853 to Minnesota. He was married one year previous to Miss M. Jones; they were the first permanent settlers west of South Bend, and were obliged to go to St. Paul for provisions. During the Indian outbreaks in 1856 and 1862 Mr. and Mrs. Jones suffered much from loss of crops and the depredations of the savages. Their children are Emma J., who died in 1871; Margaret who is now Mrs. Wilson; John, Sarah, Thomas, William.

George M. Keenan, a native of Ireland was born in 1821. He immigrated to this country in 1848 and farmed in Pennsylvania until 1855 then settled near Vernon Center, Minnesota. In 1857 he bought four lots in Le Hillier and erected a large stone house. In 1862 enlisted for 100 days and was stationed at South Bend; at the expiration of that time he enlisted in a company of mounted rangers under General H. H. Sibley. Returning he made a homestead in Butternut Valley, which he sold in 1870, and bought a home here; has held different town offices. Married Agnes Wallace in 1842, she and their two children died during the voyage to America. He married in 1856 Elizabeth Steele. Samuel, Margaret, George, Elizabeth Hannah, Nellie and Nina are their living children.

D. J. Lewis, a native of Wales, was born in 1823. He came to Oneida county, New York, in 1842; migrated to Minnesota in 1855 and made a claim which is his present farm. He was one of the first settlers of the town; was appointed the first assessor; he has held that office four years. Married Miss Margaret Jones, of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in 1859. Joseph R., Anna R., Thomas D., Eliza J., Mary A., Daniel E., Ida M., and Humphrey E. are their children.

JUDSON.

The town of Judson lies in the northern part of the county in the second tier from the west. It is drained in the north by the Minnesota river and in the south by Minneopa creek. At an early date in the settlement, the creek was called Switchel creek and later Lyon's creek, but the present name has been generally adopted as more appropriate. The population is almost entirely Welch. The Scandinavian element is represented in the north

along the river. The temperance element has always ruled the town, as a consequence no saloons were ever allowed.

The first white settlers of the town were Calvin Webb and family and John Johnson. They came in the fall of 1854. Mrs. Webb was the first white woman in the town.

In the spring of 1855, W. J. Roberts, Hugh Edwards and Daniel Evans came with their families. They were part of a train of eleven families that came from Wisconsin. The remainder settled in South Bend.

The first religious services were held in the summer of 1855, by Rev. John Powell, a Methodist. Services were conducted at private houses until the school-house was built the following winter, when they were transferred to that. There are now three churches in the town; two Welch Calvinistic Methodist and one Presbyterian. The Jerusalem church is located in section 5 and was the first organized. Their minister at that time was the Rev. William Roberts. At first a log church was built. Their present church is frame and cost about \$2,000. The present pastor is Rev. W. M. Jones. The Presbyterians organized later, under the auspices of the Rev. Kerr, of St. Peter. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Rees. Their church is located on the east side of section 18 and cost about \$2,000. The Carmel church is located in the center of section 15, and cost about \$2,700. The society was organized at the school-house in the district early in 1869, under the direction of Rev. William Roberts, with twenty-eight members; there are now about thirty-five members, and Rev. R. F. Jones is their pastor. A Baptist organization was effected by Rev. William Williams at the school-house in Judson village, which continued a number of years, but is now extinct.

The first birth was that of Griffith Roberts, a son of W. J. Roberts and wife, born in August, 1855. The first marriage was that of R. T. Roberts and Margaret Edwards. She was a daughter of Hugh Edwards, and the marriage took place at his house in June, 1856.

The village of Judson was surveyed in November, 1856, and located partly on sections 3 and 4, township 108 and sections 33 and 34, township 109, range 28. A steam saw-mill was built by Messrs. Fowler, Patterson and Goodwin. A store, blacksmith shop and small hotel were also built. The village being unfavorably located never flourished to any extent. The mill soon passed into

the hands of C. S. Terry, who added a grist-mill. On account of subsequent financial embarrassment of Mr. Terry, the mill passed into other hands and was moved across the river to Nicollet county. Most of the village lots are now vacated and the only business done is a small store belonging to Borrie Sanstrom. A post-office, established in the early days of the village still exists. Rev. William Williams was appointed postmaster. He held the office until a few years since, when the present incumbent, Mr. Wolfe was appointed. Another village was laid out at an early date on the north shore of Crystal lake, and called Seymour. On account of disagreement between the proprietors the plat was never recorded and although some improvements were begun, the village was allowed to die in its infancy.

The first school was taught in a log house on the site of Judson village. The town now has five school-houses all frame.

The meeting for organization, under the township law, was held May 11, 1858, in the village of Judson. A. J. Crisp was chosen moderator, and and W. H. Thurston, clerk. Officers elected—Robert Patterson, chairman; William Jenkins and A. J. Crisp, supervisors; T. R. Coulson, clerk; W. H. Thurston, assessor; J. A. Tidland, collector; G. Johnson, overseer of poor; John Goodwin and J. O. Robinson, justices; David Reed and S. R. Dean, constables.

Edward Evans, son of the late Evan H. Evans, who was one of the early settlers of South Bend was born in Wisconsin, 1853. At the age of two years he accompanied his parents who came to Minnesota and settled in South Bend. His home was in that place until 1877, then he settled in Judson on his present farm. Miss Anna Williams became his wife in 1877.

David E. Evans, a native of Wales, was born in 1830. Arrived at New York in 1847 and remained in that state six years; afterward in Wisconsin for about one year, then came to Faribault, Minnesota. In 1858 he became a resident of Judson. He was united in marriage in 1859 with Miss Mary Hughes. Two sons have been born to them, John and Charles.

Daniel Edwards was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin in 1848. When seven years old he came with his parents to Minnesota, and has since been a resident of Judson, living on a farm; has held many of the town offices. His father Hugh Edwards died here at the age of sixty-six years. In 1872 he married Miss Mary J. Roberts, who has

borne him five children. Emma, Maggie, Hugh, Adeline and Moses.

Hugh H. Edwards was born in 1842, in Oneida county, New York. When five years old he went to Wisconsin with his parents, and lived there until 1855; then came to Minnesota and settled in Judson. He held all the principal town offices. In 1873 he was appointed mail agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and after a service of four years was transferred to the Sioux City. His wife was Miss Ann Roberts, married in 1862, John, Daniel, Elizabeth and Emma are their children.

John Edwards was born in 1847, in New York, when a child he went with his parents to Wisconsin, thence, in 1854, to Judson, Minnesota. Here he has since lived with the exception of his time of service in the army. Enlisted in 1862, in Company E, Ninth Minnesota. At the battle of Mobile he received a wound which rendered him a lifelong cripple. In December, 1865, he married Miss Jane Jones. They are the parents of six children; Hugh, Thomas, Henry, David, William, George.

John J. James, a native of Wales, was born in 1839. Came to America at the age of eight years with his parents. They settled in Oneida county, New York, and from there he enlisted in 1862 in company B, 146th New York infantry, serving until 1865. After the war he came to Minnesota, and has since made his home in Judson. He married, in 1868, Miss Hannah Meridith, who has borne him three children: Charles, Robert and Vzaleel.

William W. James, town treasurer, was born in 1850; a native of Wales. When a small child he was brought by his parents to Oneida county, New York, where he lived until the age of fifteen years; then came to Minnesota. He has since been a resident of Judson, and has been engaged in farming. Mr. James has served his town as treasurer. In 1877 he married Miss Sarah Jones. William and John are their children.

Humphrey H. Jones was born in South Wales in 1839. When ten years of age he came to America with his parents, who settled in Wisconsin. Until 1866 he lived in that state chiefly, then visited Minnesota and chose a home in Judson. For a number of years he served as chairman of the town board. In 1868 Margaret James became his wife. Six children: John, Hugh, Elizabeth, Lla-wylen, Carodoy and Gomer.

Humphrey Jones, a native of North Wales, was born in 1819. In 1848 he came to the United

States and made his home in Pennsylvania. Subsequently went to Ohio, but in 1855 came to Minnesota and located on the farm on which he now lives. He soon after returned to Pennsylvania and worked in the coal mines for several years, but since 1867 has remained in Judson. His wife was Mrs. Ellen Evans, whom he married in 1867.

Hugh Jones was born in North Wales, in 1849, and came to America when a child. Until six years of age his home was in Pennsylvania; then in Wisconsin until 1863; coming to Minnesota he settled in Judson. When seventeen years old he began teaching, and for twelve years followed the profession—one term at South Bend, and the remaining time in Judson. During the great snow storms of 1873 he, with thirty-five scholars, was obliged to remain in the school building two days and nights, unable to get home. Mr. Jones has been town clerk for the past six years. In 1879 he married Mary Wigley. They have one child: Richard.

Reverend William M. Jones, a native of Wales, was born in 1835. After receiving a liberal education he entered upon the duties of the ministry, and preached five years in his native land. In 1867 he came to America and settled in Cambria, Wisconsin, where he made his home four years; coming to Minnesota he accepted a call to the pastorate of Jerusalem and Salem churches at Judson. In December, 1868, he married Miss Alice Williams. Owen, Richie and Katie are their children.

Reverend R. W. Jones was born in North Wales in 1823. On reaching majority he came to America, and for a short time tarried in New York; then went to Pennsylvania; was ordained a minister of the Welsh Presbyterian church, and officiated there two years; then was in Oneida county, New York, until 1863, when he came to Minnesota and settled on his present farm. Married, in 1848, Phoebe Jones. They have four children: Phoebe, Jane A., William H., and John T.

W. R. Jones was born in 1827, and is a native of North Wales. He learned the carpenter's trade in that country, and followed it there until coming to America in 1854. For one year he lived in Brooklyn, New York, then moved to Wisconsin, and in 1857 came to Minnesota. After a residence of one year in Rochester he settled in Judson. Married, in 1853, Jane Williams. Of the eleven children born to them, six are living: Caroline G., Annie, Marion, Christopher C., Elizabeth and Hugh W.

John W. Lewis, a native of Wales, was born in 1833; came to America in 1855; lived in Wisconsin until coming to Minnesota in 1858; settled in Judson, where he has held various town offices. Married, in 1855, Catherine Evans, who has borne him six children: John T., Elizabeth A., Mary J., Carrie, Thomas and Alice.

Richard Lewis was born in Wales in 1833, and came to this country in 1847 with his parents. He settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and was there engaged in farming until 1862; then located in Judson. Has served in all the principal town offices, and in 1880 was a member of the legislature. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Margaret Lloyd, who has borne him seven children—five are living: William, Richard Jr., Maggie, John and Eddie.

A. B. Little was born in New Jersey in 1826. At the age of ten years went with his parents to Canada. When he reached the age of eighteen years he moved to Illinois, where he engaged in farming and mercantile trade. Moved to Minnesota in 1869; made Mankato his home three years; then located in Judson. Mr. Little married, in 1850, Miss M. Smith, who died in 1870, leaving seven children. His second wife was Jennie Hanson, married in 1875. They have four children.

Martin Nilson is a native of Sweden, born in 1830; learned the carpenter's trade and, in 1857, came to America. He followed his trade in his native country and, on arriving in America, settled in Judson. Married, in 1863, Miss Johanna Johnson. Anna, John and Henry are their children.

O. R. Owens was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1836. Came West in 1863. He settled on a farm in Judson, and has served here as supervisor and school officer. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Meredith, a native of New York. They are the parents of four children: Joseph, Maggie, Emma and Robert.

Thomas W. Phillips, a native of South Wales, was born in 1826. Came to America in 1845 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was there engaged in the iron works four years. In 1849 removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming until 1855, then came to Minnesota, locating first in Scott county. In 1866 came to Judson. He has been chairman of the board of supervisors three years. Married Mary A. Phillips in 1855. They have four children.

Rowland W. Price is a native of Wales, born in 1839. Came to the United States with his parents

when about nine years old, and until 1855 lived in New York and Wisconsin. Came to Minnesota and was engaged in the milling business fourteen years at South Bend, then located on a farm in Judson. Married in 1858 Miss Sarah Woods. Six children have been born to them: William, Edward, Anna, Mary, David and John.

John Rees was born in South Wales in 1817. In 1852 came to America; went from New York to Canada, and soon after settled in Pennsylvania. In October, 1855, he came to Minnesota; lived at South Bend and in Nicollet county until 1866; came to Judson at that time. His wife, Margaret Jenkins, was married in 1839, and died in 1856, leaving seven children. Thomas, the eldest son, enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Fourth Minnesota, of which he was sergeant; was wounded in the battle of Vicksburg, and died in Memphis in 1863, at the age of twenty-three. The next son, William, enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Ninth Minnesota; was taken prisoner in 1864, and died at Andersonville prison, after a confinement of four months, at the age of twenty-two. The other children are Rachel, Ann, Jane, Margaret and Mary.

Henry R. Roberts, son of Owen Roberts, was born in 1850 in Ohio. In 1855 his parents came to Minnesota and settled in Judson on the farm where his father still lives, and where Henry was raised. In the year 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Rees. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have one child: Katie.

Owen Roberts is a native of Wales, born in 1826. He came with his family to America in 1850, and for five years lived in Ohio. In 1855 came to his present farm in Judson, and has since lived here, an honored and respected resident. He was united in marriage in his native country with Miss Catherine Jones. Humphrey, Henry R. and Margaret are their children.

William J. Roberts was born in Wales in 1825. Came to this country in 1841; the first five years of life in America were passed in Utica, New York. He then removed to Wisconsin; remained there until 1855, at which time he migrated to Minnesota, and Judson has since been his home. Married in 1845 Miss Anna Rollins. They have five children living: John, Thomas, David, Caroline and May.

John Wigley was born in Wales in 1835. When twenty years old he came to America; settled first in Wisconsin and engaged in farming until 1857,

then came to Minnesota and has since made his home in Judson. Enlisted in 1863 in the Second Minnesota cavalry, and served until the close of the war. For six years he has held the office of assessor. Miss Caroline Roberts became his wife in 1862. Elizabeth, William, Sarah, Anna and Jane are their children.

Richard Wigley is a native of Wales, born in 1833. He was reared to manhood in the land of his birth, but since 1857 has been a resident of the United States. After spending one year at Racine, Wisconsin, he came to Minnesota and has since lived in Judson township. He has held many of the town offices and was county commissioner in 1875-'76 and '77. His wife was Miss Mary Williams, married in 1856; they have nine children.

Thomas D. Williams was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. In the spring of 1855 he migrated to Minnesota; resided in Nicollet, Nicollet county, until coming to Judson in 1870. In 1862 he married Mrs. Sarah Thomas, widow of David Thomas. She had five children by her first marriage: Mary A., William R., David J., John E. and Rees W. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two children; Margaret J. and Harriet A.

CAMBRIA.

The name of this town is derived from the principality of that name in Wales, from whence nearly all the settlers came. It is situated in the extreme north-western part of the county, and was formerly included in Butternut Valley, but was separated from it in 1867; it includes all south of the Minnesota river, of congressional township 109, range 29. Its area is about twenty square miles. June 3, 1867, the people met at the school-house in district number 10, and organized. The officers elected for the year were, J. S. Davis, chairman; W. P. Jones and W. R. Lewis, supervisors; W. E. Davis, clerk; Evan Bowen, assessor; T. Y. Davis, treasurer; S. D. Shaw and Edward Rowe, justices; David Thomas and D. L. Harris, constables.

No settlement of whites occurred until 1855. That year we find D. J. Davis, W. J. and D. J. Williams, John Davis, George Gilley, D. A. Davis and Morris Lewis. The Rev. Jenkin Jenkins came that year and looked the ground over, but did not locate until the next year.

The first birth in the town was that of Catherine, a daughter of D. J. Davis. The first death was that of a little girl, in the summer of 1856.

She was the daughter of David Price. They were moving from their claim shanty into their new house, and the child being left alone a short time, in some unaccountable manner fell forward into the fire and was burned to death.

The first marriage was that of James Morgan and Mary Davis, in the spring of 1857 by the Rev. Richard Davis at the house of the bride's father, D. P. Davis.

The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins in a small shanty near the center of section 20 in the latter part of June, 1856. The Rev. Richard Davis also preached near the same place at the house of John Shields the following fall.

Horeb church (Calvanistic Methodist) was built in 1858. The organization of the church took place in 1857 with about twenty members; present membership about fifty, and the pastor is Rev. Griffith Roberts.

Salem church (Welch Congregation) is located near the center of section 28. The first services connected with this church were conducted by Rev. Jenkin Jenkins who organized it in October, 1855, at the house of John Watkins, with thirteen members. It was the first organized Welch church in the county. They subsequently changed their place of holding meetings to Cambria and conducted services at private houses and the school-house in district number 10 until 1874, when their present church was built. The membership is about forty and the pastor is Rev. J. W. Powell.

The first school was taught during the winter of 1857-'8 in a log building erected by "log subscription" and a general turnout to put it up. It was located in section 20, near the site of the present school house belonging to district number 11. The teacher was Edward Thomas; he had about thirty scholars. The town now has two school-houses, both frame.

Butternut Valley post-office was established in 1857. S. D. Shaw was appointed postmaster and the office located in section 19; the postmasters were changed several times and the office moved in accordance with these changes, the last location being at the house of John Shields. His daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess, had charge from 1868 until 1880, when the office was discontinued.

In lives lost during the Indian war, this town suffered more than any other in the county. Dur-

ing a horse stealing raid in September 1862, not long after the evacuation of New Ulm, the Indians killed James Edwards, N. J. Davis, J. S. Jones and Jonas Mohr of this town and Robert Jones of Brown county.

David T. Davis was born in 1824 in Wales. He came to the United States in 1852 and located in Illinois, but in the fall of 1855 removed to Minnesota and worked at farming in Judson; in 1863 he came to his farm in Cambria. Mr. Davis married in the year 1854 Magdaline Evans, who died in Cambria at the age of 42 years. Jane Williams became his wife in 1869. He is the father of eight children; the living are Anna, Elizabeth, Ellen, Evan and John.

R. H. Hughes, born in 1832, is a native of Wales. He immigrated to Oneida county, New York, in 1845. From New York, removed to Wisconsin, thence in 1862 to Judson, Minnesota, and in 1865 came to Cambria. Mr. Hughes has filled various town offices and has been in the state legislature. His wife was Hannah Hughes, whom he married in 1853. Twelve children have been born to them; the living are, Mary, Hugh, William, Byron, Amelia, Everett, Catharine, Ernest Robert and Llewellyn.

Jenkin Jenkins is a native of Wales, where he was born in 1803. He located in New York in 1832 and for about fifteen months studied at a seminary in Auburn; removed to Pennsylvania and labored as home missionary in that state a number of years, then followed his calling in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois. He came to Minnesota in 1855 and located at Cambria. It was Mr. Jenkins who organized the first church in Cambria and labored here for a great many years. He married in 1836 Anna Jenkins. Five of their ten children are living: Jenett, Benjamin, Anna, Joseph and Phillip.

John C. Jones was born in 1837 in Wales, and accompanied his parents to America in 1846. They located in Wisconsin, but in 1854 removed to South Bend, Minnesota, where both his parents died. Mr. Jones now resides in Cambria. He enlisted in company E, 2d cavalry in 1863 and served through the remainder of the war. In 1862 Rachel Lewis became his wife. Maggie J., Mary, Sarah A., Esther, Willie, Morris, Thomas, Emma, Tuter and Idris are their children.

W. P. Jones, born in 1828, is a native of Wales. In 1846 he came to the United States; lived for a time in New York city and Utica, then after do-

ing business in Ohio several years, came to Minnesota and in 1856 settled in Cambria, where he owns 300 acres of land. Mr. Jones has held different town offices and in 1877 was a member of the state legislature. In 1852 he married Margaret Walters. Fifteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Edwin Reed, a native of New York, was born in 1816, in Columbia county. After leaving school he learned the trade of mill-wright and worked at building in that state and Michigan until 1865; at that date he came to Minnesota and lived in Judson until coming to Cambria in 1870. E. Van Slyck, who was born in New York, was married to Mr. Reed in 1841 and has five living children: Augusta, Frank, Emeline, Mary and Daniel. Edward and Julia died in Michigan.

Samuel D. Shaw was born in Otsego county, New York in 1802 and received a good education in that state. After leaving school he worked a number of years as civil engineer, then studied law with Gen. John A. Dix; was admitted to the bar and practiced about nine years. Upon advice of his physician he left the office, and afterwards followed farming; came to Minnesota in 1855 and located in Cambria. In 1826 he married Eliza Osborn, who died November 6, 1879. But two of their six children are living; three died of consumption and one son died at St. Peter in 1862 from a cold, contracted at the battle of New Ulm.

John J. Shields, born in 1818, is a native of Wales. He immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1841, where he worked in the coal mines, also lived for a time in Maryland and Ohio; then passed three years mining in California. In 1856 he came to Minnesota and located in Cambria. He married Jane Tanley in 1841 and in 1877 she died at Cambria. Of the seven children born to them, five are living. Their son John, who was born in 1852, was educated at the High school of Blue Earth and the Mankato Normal school, and married Ann Evans.

A. S. Van Patten was born in 1834 in New York and removed with his parents, in 1846, to Rock county, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1855 he came to Brown county, Minnesota, and finally settled on section 18 in Cambria; has held a number of town offices. Mr. Van Patten married, in 1858, Caroline L. Shaw, who has borne him two children: Frederick and Arthur.

BUTTERNUT VALLEY.

This is the second town from the north-west cor-

ner and in the west tier in the county. Originally it included what is now Cambria and was so organized. Its present limits include the congressional township 108-29. The present population is principally Scandinavian and Welch. The first settlers were Andrew Strom, a Norwegian, and a Swede; they came in the latter part of 1856. The Swede located in the south-west part of section 17, but remained only a short time. Mr. Strom located in section 19 on the east shore of Strom lake, so named for him, where he remained until about four years since, when he moved to Renville county. A son of his, Odin, was born in the fall of 1857, and was the first child born in the town. Quite a number of settlers came in the next year and located principally in the north and west part of the town.

The first school in the town was taught by a lady from Madelia, during the fall of 1860 in the house of Andrew Strom. Schools were thus taught in private houses for several years. There are now four school-houses in the town.

Religious services were conducted at an early date by the Scandinavians, at private houses; for a few years past, meetings have been held at the school-house in district number 12. The present pastor is the Rev. Lars Gren, of Madelia, who conducts services once in four weeks. The present membership is about fifty. Salem church (Calvanistic Methodist) is situated on the east town line in section 24, and was built about twelve years ago. The pastor is Rev. W. M. Jones and the membership about forty. Bethel church is located in the south-east quarter of section 4, and was built in 1870. The pastor is Rev. Griffith Roberts, of Cambria.

The organization of the town took place May 13, 1858. David Davis was elected chairman of the town board, and J. S. Davis, clerk.

E. D. Evans, born in 1837 in Wales, immigrated in 1857 to Cambria, Wisconsin; removed in 1859 to California, where for twenty-one years he followed gold mining. He came to Minnesota and bought a farm in Judson, also one in Butternut Valley, then went again to California and continued mining; he returned to Minnesota and settled on his present farm. In July, 1881, his house was swept away by the cyclone that destroyed the village of New Ulm. In 1865 occurred Mr. Evans' marriage with Jane Williams, of Wisconsin. Their children are David, Richard, William, Evan, Walter and Jennie.

H. P. Felch, a native of Canada, was born in 1840, in Farnham. In company with his parents he settled on a farm in 1853 near Brandon, Wisconsin, where his father yet remains. Mrs. Harriet Parratt became his wife April 20, 1862; they lived on a farm, and he also carried on the cigar trade until 1866, when they removed to Minnesota. The same year he made a claim to the farm he now owns. They have had five children; the living are Carrie J., Edward E. and Clemmie B; they lost two, Delbert P. and Delia M.

Manley Mott is a native of Cortland county, New York, where he was born in 1835; with his parents migrated to Wisconsin in 1856, and lived on a farm in Green Lake county. He enlisted in 1862 in Company H, 20th Wisconsin, and served through the war. Upon leaving the army he came to Minnesota; lived the first year near Rochester, then removed to the farm where he resides at present. In 1856 occurred his marriage with Susan Locke, of Onondaga county, New York. Frank is their only child.

Charles H. Shelby was born in Norway in 1834, and in 1845 settled with his parents in Wisconsin. He learned shoemaking, which trade he followed, living for a time at Madison, Wisconsin, Decorah, Iowa, St. Anthony and Taylor's Falls, Minnesota. In 1862 he opened a farm in Watonwan county, but the same year was driven from it by Indians, and the year following he went to Mankato and resumed his trade, taking as a homestead the farm he now owns. Maria Solberg was married to Mr. Shelby in 1858, and has borne him seven children: Casper M., Theodore F., Matilda C., Albert H., Franklin O., Ida and Emma M. Mr. Shelby was in the legislature in 1872, and for twelve years was justice of the peace.

Daniel Zempel, born in 1826, is a native of Prussia. In 1849 he entered the army and remained two years. He came to this country in 1857 and lived for a time in Lake county, Wisconsin, then sold his land there and took a claim near Waseca, Minnesota, which he sold in 1878 and bought the farm where he lives; has 200 acres, with good improvements. Married in 1853 Caroline Ducks. Of the fourteen children born to them, eight are living: Gotlieb, Etta, Thena, August, Lena, Amelia, Hermon and Louisa.

LINCOLN.

At the session of the county commissioners held April 6, 1858, this town was called Richfield, and attached to Ceresco for official purposes. At a

session held April 16, following, the name was changed to Fox Lake, which it retained until 1865, when it received the present name preparatory to organization. It comprises all of congressional township 107, range 29. The first settlers in the town were Isaac Slocum, Archibald Law and J. C. Tibil; they came in the spring of 1856. The population has increased slowly, there being at this date a large area of land in the hands of the railroad company and private speculators.

The first school was taught by Henry Goff during the winter of 1862-3, in Isaac Slocum's house. There were about fifteen scholars enrolled. The first school-house was built by private subscription. It was a log building, and now belongs to district No. 15. There are now five school-houses in the town, four frame and one log.

In 1868 the Swede Baptist society was organized under the ministry of the Rev. J. A. Peterson, with twenty-five members. Until 1870 they conducted services at private houses, then at a school-house until 1881, when their present church was built at a cost of about \$1,200. Mr. Peterson was succeeded by Rev. John Erickson in 1875, and he by the present pastor, Rev. Frank Peterson, in 1877. The present membership is about sixty.

The town meeting for organization was held at the house of J. W. Trask, September 26, 1865. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Isaac Slocum, chairman, C. D. Holloway and Isaac Bundy, supervisors; J. W. Trask, clerk; J. C. Tibil, treasurer; Andrew Keech and William Roberts, justices; A. H. Fairbank and M. H. Miller, constables.

John Chase, a native of Allegany county New York, was born in 1828, in Rushford. In 1838 he moved with his parents to Indiana, in 1840 to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin eight years later, and in 1856 to Mankato, Minnesota; the year following he located on a farm near Madelia, and in 1867 removed to his present farm. Mr. Chase enlisted in 1864, in Company C, 11th Minnesota, and served until the close of the war. Miss J. A. McGlashan, of Chautauqua county, New York, became his wife in September, 1861. Their children are Ida B. and Inize M., who are teachers, Ira E., Irwin A. and Lester L.

Andrew P. Erickson was born in 1844, in Sweden, and with his parents came to this country in 1852. Removed from Iowa to St. Paul in 1855, and in 1857 opened a farm in Carver county. He

enlisted in Company H, Ninth Minnesota, and served from August, 1862 until the war ceased. Mr. Erickson took a homestead in section 26, Lincoln township. In 1868 he married Louisa J. Johnson, of Sweden; Archibald T., Herbert A., Minnie A., Bertha A., Grace L., and Andrew L., are their children.

A. Folsom was born in 1845, in Essex county, New York. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, 106th New York and served until the war closed. He came to Minnesota in 1867, but returned to New York the same year; came west again in 1870 and engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin. After residing a number of years at Mankato and Albert Lea, where he was interested in a packing house, he purchased, in 1878, the farm he now owns. In the fall of that year he married Mary Taylor, of New York. They have one child, David A.

Olof Martinson, born in 1847, is a native of Sweden, and with his parents came to this country in 1857; they opened a new farm in Carver county, which they sold in 1867 and moved to another. Mr. Martinson remained with his parents until his marriage with Mary Johnson, formerly of Sweden, in 1877, when he settled on his present farm. They have one child, Mabel. Mr. Martinson has been chairman of the town board of supervisors five years, also clerk of the board and school treasurer several years.

P. M. Peterson was born in 1838, in Sweden, and at the age of sixteen years commenced to learn the trade of carpenter. In 1857 he, with his parents settled on a homestead in San Francisco, Carver county, and he bought his present farm, in 1865, in Lincoln township. Hannah Martinson was married to him in 1861. Their children are Minnie E., Charles A., Hattie H., Mary A., Edward S. and Violetta R. His wife died in October, 1876. Mr. Peterson has been town treasurer eight years and school clerk twelve years.

A. Swanson is a native of Sweden, where he was born in the year 1834. In 1854 he and his parents settled on a farm in Illinois, but the year following removed to Minnesota. He served in the army from 1864 until the end of the war; enlisted in Company H, Fourth Minnesota. Mr. Swanson took a homestead in Lincoln township, the year he returned from the war. Clara Erickson became his wife in 1859 and in 1867 died; she had borne him three children; James E., Alice M., and Hamuel T. In 1868 he married Carrie Gronlund, Charlotte B., Lorinda A., Oscar E., Nora L., and

Clara L. are their children. For a number of years Mr. Swanson has held town offices.

Dr. J. C. Tibil was born in Lebanon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, in 1807. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826; studied medicine, attended lectures and in 1829 established himself in his profession in Louisiana. In 1832 he went to Cincinnati and assisted in the establishment of Lane Seminary, then resumed his practice in Louisiana. He came to Minnesota in 1855, after another brief residence in Ohio, and made a claim in Lincoln; removed in 1864 to his present farm. Dr. Tibil and Isaac Slocum are the only ones left of the original settlers.

GARDEN CITY.

This town occupies a central location in the county and is well watered by lake and stream. It included, originally, all of congressional township 107, range 28, and was first organized under the name of Watonwan, from the stream that courses through it. This name was subsequently changed to Garden City. The act incorporating the village of Lake Crystal took section 5 from the jurisdiction of the town, thereby leaving thirty-five square miles, the present extent of the town.

Owing to the value of the water powers, settlement began soon after the advent of the whites in this section of the state. The first actual settler was Mr. O. J. Westover. He located on the Watonwan river in section 24, where he lived about two years, when he sold and moved to Mankato. G. W. Cummings made a claim in section 12, sometime in 1853; which he sold in 1854 to S. T. Mills.

Mills brought his family out in August; his wife was the first white woman in the town, and Mills lake was named in her honor. They lived in a small shanty erected by Mr. Cummings, which with slight improvement, constituted their home for two years. While in this shanty Mr. Mills began keeping travelers. In 1856 he built a double log house, and about 1864 a large frame, in which his family still reside. The hotel business was kept up until Mr. Mills died, in 1873. The following were also settlers of 1854; Mr. Gilchrist, located on section 23; Mr. Lamberton on section 22. Mr. Thompson also located on section 23, between Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Lamberton. He soon after sold to S. M. Folsom.

Mr. Thorne located on the south shore of Lake Crystal. His daughter, Elsie, born in December, 1854, was the first white child born west of the

Blue Earth river, in the county. A son was born to Mr. Mills and wife in January, 1855; this was the second birth.

The first death in town was that of Mrs. Van Slyke. She died in January, 1857, at Mr. Lamberton's house, and was buried on his farm. The first marriage of parties living in the town was that of Edward Thompson and Maria Thompson. They went to South Bend and were married in the spring of 1856. The first marriage ceremony performed in the town was that of Solomon Herriman and Julia E. Detamore. They were married on March 1, 1857, in the log house on Edward Thompson's claim.

The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Theophilus Drew, a Methodist circuit rider, then stationed at Kasota, early in 1856. A Sabbath school was organized with fifteen scholars, with E. P. Evans as superintendent. This school afterwards numbered 118 at one time. That same fall services were conducted at Mr. Mills' shanty, by Rev. B. Y. Coffin, also a Methodist. There was less than a dozen present, yet all the cabin would hold.

Upon the arrival in October of Rev. Anthony Case, the original proprietor of the site of Garden City, services were held regularly for a few weeks. He was a Baptist, and afterward located in town and preached for years. In 1866 the sect built a church, it being the first, and at present, the only church building in the town. On account of the weakness in membership the Congregationalists united with the Presbyterians and now hold services in the Baptist church.

The Disciples of Christ have an organization and hold services at the school-house in district number 20, in the south-western part of town. They organized in 1858 at the house of C. Detamore. Services were conducted until the past few years at various places. They now have a membership of about fifty.

The first school meeting was held in the fall of 1856, at the house of J. C. Thompson, on land now owned by T. N. Boynton. This meeting resulted in the building of a log school-house in Garden City village during the following winter. Soon after the building was finished, J. S. Dagget taught the first school in the township. A fine two-story building, costing about \$3,000, now occupies the same ground. The town has six school-houses, all frame. The one at Garden City has

three rooms, and is one of the finest schools in the county.

The history of the village of Garden City is an eventful one; at one time it bade fair to divide the honors with Mankato as the metropolis of the county. The principal cause of its downfall was a dispute which lasted for years in the courts, as to who had a legal title to the town site. When that dispute was settled it was too late to recover, yet few villages started with better natural advantages; none under more auspicious circumstances. The village was laid out with the name of Fremont, on land owned by Rev. Anthony Case, in 1856. Mr. Case gave parties from Boston certain privileges provided they would improve the water power. After these improvements had begun the parties failed, and from this arose the litigation mentioned before. In 1858 the site was relaid with some additions and alterations by one branch of the litigants, and called Garden City, which name it has since borne.

There are at present in the village in the way of business two hotels, two flouring mills, four stores, two blacksmith shops and one saloon. A newspaper, called "Garden City Herald," was established in 1868 by A. J. Manley; a four-page, eight column paper and obtained a circulation of about six hundred at one time. It was discontinued a few years later.

In January, 1881, the "Messenger" was established by J. L. Barlow; it is the size of the "Herald."

The mill owned by Andrew Friend on the south side of the village, was begun in the fall of 1856 by S. M. Folsom, and finished by E. P. Evans the following year. In the palmy days of Garden City it did a very large business, having in connection with the flouring mill a saw-mill, a planing mill, shingle and lath machines, turning machine, etc. The mill now operated by Mr. Enfield further up the river, was built the same year by Messrs. Dilley, Warner & Capwell.

The mill now operated by Messrs. Richardson & Moor, about a mile below the village, was built in 1866-'7 by S. M. Folsom for his brother, Dr. Henry Folsom. The first mill in the town was built by J. H. Greenwood and brother in 1856, and located on section 32. It is now the property of C. F. Butterfield. Like all the water power mills on the Wantonwan, it has had its share of washouts, the last being in 1881; the mill will be rebuilt and with a larger capacity. In connection

with the mill he is engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Butterfield fanning mill.

Two other towns were laid out by ambitious parties, viz: Wantonwan and Lowell; the former was laid out in August, 1857, partly on each of sections 31 and 32. No trace of it can be seen to-day. Lowell was surveyed in December, 1865, in section 13. A grist-mill was built, a few houses and a blacksmith shop, etc. After several changes in ownership the mill was moved to other parts and the embryo city became a thing of the past.

Garden City post-office was established in September, 1856, with E. P. Evans as postmaster. It was the third office established in the county. The present postmaster is C. B. Fraser.

Watonwan post-office was established in 1858 and J. H. Greenwood appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by C. F. Butterfield not long after. The present incumbent is Elizabeth Scott.

Joppa Lodge, No. 76, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Masonic hall in Garden City, August 1, 1868, with nine charter members and J. G. Thompson as W. M., which position he now holds. It was at one time a very large lodge; the present membership is about fifty.

The meeting for organizing the town as per act of the first state legislature was held May 11, 1858, at Folsom's hotel in Garden City. Edson Garry was chosen moderator and W. P. Hannah clerk. The town officers for the ensuing year were J. A. Wiswell, chairman; W. R. Robinson and J. H. Greenwood, supervisors; J. N. Cheney, clerk; A. M. Kendall, assessor; T. E. Potter, collector; S. M. Folsom, overseer of poor; F. E. Snow and J. W. Greenwood, justices; D. D. Hunter and William Moon, constables. Eighty-five votes were cast.

J. L. Barlow, a native of New Jersey, was born in 1843. When twelve years old he came with the family to Minnesota and, after leaving school, learned the printer's trade. In 1872 he established, at Janesville, a paper called the Independent, which he published for some time, and in 1875 started a small weekly paper in Le Sueur county, known as The Messenger. He moved to Garden City in the early part of 1881, and is now publishing it here. Mr. Barlow married, in 1874, Louisa J. Campbell. George W. and Rhoda E. are their children.

Swen Bengtson, Jr., is a native of Sweden, born in 1844, and since 1857 has been a resident of the United States. The family lived one year in Illinois,

then came to this state and were among the first settlers of Carver county. Since 1866 Garden City has been their home. In 1864 he entered the Fourth Minnesota infantry, and served during the remainder of the war. He was united in marriage in 1868 with Caroline Curtis, who died in 1872, leaving two children.

T. N. Boynton was born in 1815, in Orleans county, Vermont. He received but a common school education, and early in life commenced for himself. Worked in a saw mill and starch factory in Vermont until 1858, when he came to this state and, until 1860, dealt in general merchandise at Mankato; he then continued the business at Garden City. In 1872 he began stock raising. Mr. Boynton has one of the largest and best stock farms in the county. In 1843 he married Lucy G. Marston. Their children are: Fannie C., Clara, Carlos N., Charles J. and Alida L.

E. R. Brown is a native of Illinois, born in 1853. When a young man he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that work five years. In 1866 he came to Minnesota and located in Garden City. Here he learned blacksmithing, at which trade he has been employed the greater part of the time since. Mr. Brown was united in marriage, in 1873, with Maggie Robb, a native of Wisconsin. May is their only living child.

C. F. Butterfield was born in February, 1828, in Sullivan county, New Hampshire. At eighteen years of age he went to Vermont, learned the millwright's trade, and worked there until coming to Minnesota in 1857, after which he followed his trade several years at Mankato. In 1860 he came to Garden City and, in company with others, bought a saw-mill at Watonwan, and soon after built the Butterfield flouring mill, which was ruined by a flood, but rebuilt and operated until 1881, when it was again destroyed by high water. He is now building a still larger mill. He is manufacturing the Butterfield fanning mill, patented in 1875 by him. For nineteen years he was postmaster at Watonwan. Married, in 1855, Eliza Farnham. They have two children.

F. T. Enfield, born in 1839, is a native of Indiana. He came to Minnesota and engaged in farming in Nicollet county. In 1862 he entered company I, Sixth Minnesota, and served until the war closed. Upon leaving the army he worked at milling in St. Peter and Mankato, and in 1880 came to Garden City and bought the Watonwan mill, which he is now operating. Mary Kerrigan

became his wife in 1864, and has five children: George H., Edwin R., Lawrence, Dora and Maggie.

Major E. P. Evans was born in 1817, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. He worked at farming and in general mercantile trade previous to 1845, at which date he went to Boston and engaged in real-estate business. Mr. Evans bought the partly constructed flour and saw-mills at Watonwan, and, coming to Garden City in 1856, proceeded to complete them. The same year he was appointed postmaster, and also commenced mercantile trade; his was the second store in the place, but he only continued it two years and in 1862 sold the mill property. He was appointed major of the militia in 1862 and had charge of the volunteer troops on the frontier. Mr. Evans is a brother of old Mrs. Jewett, who was murdered by the Sioux, and he was marshal of the day at Mankato when the thirty-eight Indians were executed. Since residing here he has held many offices and positions of trust. Married in 1839, Miss S. H. Powers, who has borne him four children. George W. was the first to enlist from this state, joining a Massachusetts regiment; he died in the army. There are three children living.

C. B. Fraser was born in 1834 and lived in his native country, Nova Scotia, until fourteen years old when he removed to Boston and worked at carpentering nine years. In 1857 he settled in Garden City and continued his trade; since 1869 he has been dealing in general merchandise and for a number of years has been treasurer of the town; has also been postmaster since 1872. Mary E. Dilley became his wife in 1861 and is the mother of two children: Effie, who is at a conservatory of music at Boston, and Joseph, who is at home.

M. M. Clark was born in 1843 in Rutland county, Vermont. In 1857 the family came to Minnesota, and shortly after to Garden City. He entered the Fifth Iowa cavalry in 1861 and served through the entire war as musician. Upon returning to Garden City he engaged in the drug trade, and afterward the insurance business; since 1880 he has been station agent here. Mr. Clark was deputy sheriff of the county two years; was twice appointed clerk in the house of representatives, and in 1876 was elected to the state legislature. Married in 1867 Miss L. M. Fall. Their living children are Harry and Laura R.

J. B. Gail was born in 1806, and grew to manhood on a farm in New York, his native state. In 1849 he migrated to Wisconsin, and was employed

in farming there until 1855, at which date he came to Garden City and located on the farm where he has since lived, with the exception of six years spent at Mankato. Emily Tefft became his wife in April, 1828, and died March 6, 1880, leaving seven children.

James Glynn was born in March, 1817, and lived until the age of twenty-nine years in Ireland, his birth-place. He then came to America and settled in the state of New York; in 1856 he migrated to this state and to his present home in Garden City. In 1848 Miss Mary Rooney became his wife, and they have a family of seven children: Bridget, Mary A., Katie, Maggie, Thomas, William and Sarah.

J. H. Greenwood was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and in 1851 removed to Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm four years, then came to Minnesota in 1855 and located on his farm in Garden City. He and a brother built the first mill on the Watonwan river; after operating it some time it was sold, and he has since been farming. Mr. Greenwood has held several offices, and was a member of the first town board. Married in 1859 Miss J. L. Barnard. Carrie, Carl, Grace and Mabel are their children.

George W. Lamberton, a native of New York, was born October 2, 1832, in Lewis county. When fifteen years old he moved with his parents to Wayne county, where his father died, and in 1849 the family went to Milwaukee. In the spring of 1854 he started for Minnesota; A. G. Sutliff accompanied him to Mankato; desiring to look the country over they traveled on foot across southern Minnesota to the Mississippi. Each returned to his home, but came again in the fall, and Mr. Lamberton selected the claim where he lives. In 1863 he enlisted for three years in Company E, Second Minnesota cavalry. Married, April 27, 1857, Eliza Olds. Their living children are Frank A., George P., Fred. E., Marshall J. and Archie W.

S. T. Mills, deceased, was born in June, 1819, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Permelia L. Ball became his wife in 1848; moved to Illinois, and in 1854 they located in Garden City, on the banks of Mills lake, so named in honor of Mrs. Mills, who was the first white woman to settle in the town; she relates many interesting incidents of pioneer life among the Indians. Mr. Mills died in 1873; Mrs. Mills and three children survive him: Edward P., L. B., and T. Filmore

Their son Freeman, who died in 1862, was the first white child born in Garden City.

G. W. Moor, a native of Maine, was born in 1838, and when sixteen years old began learning the miller's trade. From 1856 until 1861 he was employed at the Minneapolis mills; then enlisted in the Third Minnesota and served until 1864, after which he returned to the Minneapolis mills. In the fall of 1880 he came to Garden City, and went in company with Mr. Richardson in a mill which was built in 1866 by Mr. Folsom.

Dr. G. Murphy, a native of Iowa, was born in 1850 in Wapello county. His parents being in limited circumstances, he was obliged to work his way through life without assistance from them. In 1870 he commenced the study of medicine; entered the Keokuk Medical College in 1875, and in 1879 graduated; in the meantime he had taught school for a while. Since the fall of 1879 he has been in the practice of his profession at Garden City. Dr. Murphy has been twice married; the last time was in 1877, to Lizzie Brown. They have two children.

W. D. Richardson was born in 1842 at Providence, Rhode Island. For several years he worked at the butcher's business, then migrated to Winona county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. In 1875 he came to Garden City and bought the Folsom mill, now owned by the firm Moor & Richardson, and has since been engaged in business here.

Thomas Rooney was born April 13, 1857, in Garden City, in an old log house used as a fort during the Indian troubles of that year; he was raised on a farm and received a liberal education. His father, Patrick Rooney, a native of Ireland came to the United States in 1849, and in 1856, settled on the farm where he resided until 1862, the time of his death. Mr. Thomas Rooney now lives on the same farm.

James G. Thompson was born May 17, 1833, in Bennington county, Vermont. He was brought up on a farm in Washington county, New York, and educated in that state. In 1856 he came to Garden City. During the Indian troubles of 1857 he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Garden City Sharp Shooters. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Minnesota, and was on the frontier with General Sibley's expedition; afterward he was south and was made captain of a colored regiment; he served on the staff of Colonel Drew and was promoted to major of the 68th U.

S. colored infantry. In 1865 he returned to Minnesota and the year following was elected to the state legislature. Married August 26, 1858, Frances E. Thompson. Their children are James R., William R., Sherman B., Eleanor F., David G., Frances M. and Libbie M.

Dr. Irvin H. Thurston, a native of Ohio, was born in 1828, in Licking county. At the age of twenty-three he entered medical college at Cleveland, where he took a regular course and graduated. He practiced medicine until coming to Minnesota in 1857; the greater part of the time since that date, excepting while in the army, he has been employed in farming. In 1862 he entered the Eighth Minnesota infantry as first assistant surgeon and was promoted to surgeon; at the close of the war he returned to Garden City. Dr. Thurston has married three times; in 1870, Mary F. Gerry became his wife. He has six children; Minnie E., Nettie, Julia, Anna B., R. H., and Rose E.

Berton Tyler, born in 1852, is a native of Erie county, New York. In 1859 he accompanied his parents to Minnesota and located in Garden City near Mills lake, where he now resides. He is a brother of Charles Tyler and a nephew of Mrs. Jewett, who were murdered by the Indians. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss May Finch. They have two children, Roy and Ellis.

Wallace Wells is a native of New York state, where he was born in the year 1848. At the age of nine years he removed to Wisconsin with his parents, and there lived on a farm; in 1878 he came to this state and located on the farm in Garden City where he now resides. Mr. Wells married in 1870, Miss Helen Huxford, a native of Michigan. Frank and Lulu are their children.

A. T. Williams was born in 1842, in Michigan. After graduating at the Detroit Commercial College he was employed two years as assistant postmaster. From 1864 until 1867 he was in a general merchandise store in Mankato, in partnership with Mr. Ray; then he came to Garden City and continued in the same line of business, in company with his brother, to whom he sold his interest in 1880. Mr. Williams has held many town offices. Married in 1863, Miss C. Fisher, of Fremont, Ohio. They have two children.

D. Williams, a native of Michigan, was born in 1840, and after leaving school he worked in his father's office until twenty-one years old. Since coming to Garden City, in 1861, he has been deal-

ing in general merchandise. Mr. Williams was a number of years postmaster at Garden City. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa A. Miller. They have three children.

Mrs. Pauline Willson, wife of R. K. Willson, has been a resident of Minnesota since coming here in 1859, with her first husband, Moses Tyler, who was killed in 1863 by a horse. Mrs. Willson's son, Charles Tyler, and her sister Mrs. Jewett were both murdered by the Indians in the massacre of the Jewett family.

CHAPTER LXXI.

VILLAGE OF LAKE CRYSTAL. RAPIDAN. DECORIA.
MCPHERSON. MEDO. BEAUFORD. LYRA.

The thrifty and enterprising village of Lake Crystal is situated on the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, about twelve miles west of Mankato. The corporate limits include all of section 5, township 107, range 28, and the south half of section 32, township 108, range 28, being taken partly from each of the towns of Judson and Garden City. It derives its name from the beautiful lake near the shores of which the village is built. The original proprietors of the site now occupied by it were L. O. Hunt and W. R. Robinson. In June, 1854, they located their claims, taking a strip a mile long and a half mile wide, partly in each of sections 5 and 32, Mr. Hunt's claim being the west quarter section. They immediately returned to Wisconsin, whence they came, and brought their families, arriving about the middle of September. Temporary shanties were put up and housekeeping begun in short order. Mr. Hunt commenced a log house that fall and finished it the next spring. This was the first house built on the ground of the future village. With the exception of 1867-8, Mr. Hunt has continued to live on the location of his choice, most of the time engaged in farming; at present he is engaged in the livery business in the village. Mr. Robinson continued to live on the site of his original claim until his death in 1873. He was one of the first commissioners elected in the county, and was always an active, enterprising man. His family still lives in the village.

The first birth in the village was that of Charles B. Robinson, which occurred February 4, 1856.

A son was born to L. O. Hunt and wife March 5, 1856. The first death was that of Calvin Webb; he died at the house of Mr. Robinson in April, 1857. He had a farm on the opposite side of Lake Crystal, in the town of Judson, and was brought over by his family on account of the Indian scare, caused by the "Inkpadutah war." Mr. Robinson's house being barricaded, was the resort for the settlers under such circumstances. The first marriage of parties living in the village was Peter Peterson and Betsy Dorset.

The first religious services were conducted at Mr. Robinson's in 1856, by Rev. Kidder; Revs. Anthony Case and Theophilus Drew preached also from time to time, but no church organization was effected until some time after. The Methodist denomination organized first under the leadership of Rev. Albert Perkins. The Presbyterians followed next. Both of these organizations now have nice churches.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Abbie Tuckey during the summer of 1869, in a frame house formerly occupied as a dwelling. The following year a large two-story frame building was erected at a cost of about \$1,700. Five thousand dollars are in the hands of the school board for the erection of a more substantial building in the near future.

The first attempt to start a town was made in 1857, by parties owning the land in the southwestern part of section 5 and the south-eastern part of section 6; 320 acres were laid out, and the new town named Crystal Lake City. The proprietors gave C. S. Terry, then a resident of Nicollet county, now in Minneapolis, a certain interest in the town site if he would start a store. This he did, and placed it in charge of a younger brother. At the end of about a year, losing faith in the future prosperity of the town, he moved his goods; the building passed into other hands and was moved away. Thus ended the existence of the village.

With the advent of the railroad the prospects for a town were so flattering that Messrs. Robinson and Hunt had the present village site surveyed. This was in April, 1869. To-day a beautiful village of about five hundred inhabitants justifies their action and judgment. There are five hotels, eleven stores of different kinds, two warehouses, one lumber-yard, one elevator, three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, three agricultural implement dealers, one livery, one meat-market, one res-

taurant, one milliner, two dressmakers, three shoe shops, one harness shop, one tailor shop, one barber shop and three saloons. The professions are represented by two lawyers and three doctors. For the year ending September 31, 1881, the receipts of freight by railroad amounted to 6,881,300 pounds, and the shipments amounted to 11,185,100 pounds.

The newspaper "Public Spirit," a weekly, published at Mankato, was first started here, but recently moved, having a Lake Crystal department, of which A. G. C. Whitman is editor and business manager.

Loon Lake post-office was established in 1867, and Mrs. S. A. Cookson appointed postmistress. The office was located at her house about a mile east of the village. As soon as the village was large enough to demand a post-office this one was moved and the name changed. The present postmaster is Daniel Crane.

Bethel Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., was organized December 2, 1872, with eight charter members, and Benjamin Birge as W. M. The present membership is sixteen. M. L. Holly is the present W. M.

The village was incorporated in 1870. The meeting for organization was held March 29, 1870, at the school-house. The officers elected for that year were; A. Chemidlin, president, L. O. Hunt, W. R. Robinson, M. E. Dunn and William McGillis, trustees; W. P. Marston, recorder; Henry Humphrey, assessor; J. Simmons, treasurer; Evariste Franchere, justice, and Alonzo Frizzell, constable.

H. E. Blakely was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1822 and when about 14 years old moved with his parents to Illinois. From 1849 until 1855 he was living in California; was in a hotel some time and afterwards was employed by the Union Pacific railroad company; he came to Minnesota in 1873 and has since been engaged by the St. Paul & Sioux City company; for three years past he has had charge of their elevator at Lake Crystal. Married in 1858 Eliza Storer, who died April 24, 1881. They had two children: Herman S. and Alla.

D. F. Crane, a native of Vermont, was born in 1840, in Orange county. When nine years old he went with his parents to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin; in 1860 he came to this state and the next year enlisted in the Second Wisconsin; subsequently entered the Tenth Minnesota and served until

the close of the war; he was wounded in the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Crane came to Lake Crystal in 1870 and entered the grocery trade. Since 1873 he has been postmaster. In 1866 he married Mary Reed. They have three children.

Lorin Cray was born in 1844 in Clinton county, New York and when five years old moved with his parents to Wisconsin; at the age of fifteen he came with the family to Minnesota. In 1862 he enlisted and after serving three years, was discharged for wounds received at the battle of Nashville. He returned to Mankato and worked at farming until commencing the study of law, in 1873; upon being admitted to the bar in 1875 he commenced practice at Lake Crystal. In 1869 Miss Sarah Trimble, a native of Wisconsin, became his wife.

Dr. W. R. Cullen, born in 1851, received his literary education in Wisconsin, his native state. He studied medicine and in 1879 graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; removed to Minnesota and has since been in the practice of his profession at Lake Crystal. Dr. Cullen's marriage took place in 1875, with Miss Jennie Kissenger.

C. E. Davis was born in 1845 in England. At the age of fourteen he left school and clerked in a store until 1865, when he came to America; he settled in Le Sueur and until 1869 was in the employ of Smith & Company; at that date he removed to Lake Crystal and opened a general merchandise store in company with M. E. Dunn; W. P. Marston was afterward his partner. In 1873 Mr. Davis sold his interest and went in company with P. A. Larson in the same business. They have a large and increasing trade, Sylvia Raney became his wife in 1871 and has two children: Myrtle and Ray.

C. H. Estell, born in 1855, is a native of Wisconsin. When he was ten years of age he accompanied his parents to Blue Earth county and was here brought up on a farm and given a common school education. Until three years ago he was employed in farming, then came to Lake Crystal and engaged in the butcher's business. In 1880 Nellie Hamlin became his wife.

J. P. Fairbank was born in 1826, in Cattaraugus county, New York. In 1850 he removed to Wisconsin and worked at farming in that state until 1856, when he settled in Dodge county, Minnesota and continued in the same employment. Since 1865 he has worked at black-smithing; in 1870 built his shop at Lake Crystal. In 1849 he

was united in marriage with Eliza J. Hoard. A. S. and Sarah M. are their children.

L. C. Farmer was born in 1856 in Indiana and when twelve years old moved with his father to Minnesota; from Wadena county they came to Blue Earth, where he attended school and farmed until coming to Lake Crystal three years ago. After engaging one year in the tin and hardware business, he entered the fancy grocery trade. There is also a store of theirs at Minneapolis, under the direction of his brother, E. A. Farmer.

Dr. H. H. Hering was born in 1842, in Green county, Ohio, and graduated at the age of eighteen from the Miami university at Oxford, after which he began the study of medicine. In 1861 he entered Company E, 74th Ohio; was afterwards made captain of his company, and in 1863 resigned to accept the position of assistant surgeon in the same regiment; because of poor health he returned to Ohio. He came to Minnesota in 1865 but in 1869 went again to his native state and entered the Miami medical college, from which he graduated in 1872, and then practiced four years in Xenia. During that time he was physician to the state home for sailors and soldiers, also to the county infirmary. Since 1876 he has been in practice in Lake Crystal. In 1874 Alice Murphy became his wife.

John Richard Hughes, a native of England, was born in 1849 at Liverpool. When only fourteen years old he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith and for eleven years was in charge of a railroad company's shops at Hollyhead. In 1880 he immigrated to the United States and opened a shop at Lake Crystal, where he is now doing business.

L. O. Hunt was born in 1821, and lived in his native state, New York, until eighteen years of age, when he moved to Wisconsin and engaged in farming. In 1854 he came to Lake Crystal as one of the first settlers. The farm he took included a part of what is now the village. He continued farming until 1880, at which time he began the livery business. Mr. Hunt was a member of the first town board of Garden City. Married in 1849 Sarah Dean who died in 1881. They had four children: W. S., C. C., H. L., and E. B.

Joseph Kieffer was born in 1838 and till the age of eighteen lived in Germany, his native land. Upon coming to America he engaged in milling at La Crosse, Wisconsin. From 1857 to 1870 he was in the saloon business in Fillmore county, and

has since kept a saloon and hotel at Lake Crystal. Married in 1869 to Barbara Switzal.

P. A. Larson was born in 1845 in Norway. Came to this country in 1864, settled at Red Wing and for five years was employed in a store as clerk. In 1869 he came to Lake Crystal and in company with Mr. Simmons, started a store; subsequently he was in business alone three years and then formed a partnership with C. E. Davis. In 1869 Miss Minnie Simmons became his wife. Norman is their only child.

Franz Langer was born in 1835 in Prussia but while quite young moved to Norway, where he learned glass cutting. He worked at the trade until coming in 1869, to the United States; he located at Lake Crystal and opened the hotel where he is still in business. In 1863 his marriage took place in Norway, with Mary Oleson. They have six children.

W. P. Marston, a native of Canada, was born in 1840 and in 1857 settled at Belle Plaine, Minnesota. He was two years in a saw-mill and then for some time worked at building; erected buildings for the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad from Le Sueur to Crystal Lake. Since 1869 he has been dealing in general merchandise at Lake Crystal and in 1880 built the fine store he now occupies. In 1876, Mr. Marston was elected to the state legislature. Mary I. Smith became his wife in 1869. Birdie, Grace, William P. and Frank are their children.

Captain A. J. Murphy was born April 10, 1831, in Green county, Ohio. He studied medicine two years and then completed his education at the Farmers' College, Cincinnati, after which he taught three years and engaged in the hotel business about the same length of time. In 1862 he entered Company F, 34th Ohio; he was acting captain nearly all the time and mustered out at the close of the war. He bought a farm at Judson, Minnesota, in 1867 but sold it in 1880 and started a large stock farm in Iowa which he still owns; in 1881 he commenced hotel business in Lake Crystal. Mr. Murphy has held many town and county offices and at one time received the nomination for the state legislature; when he was candidate for nomination for lieutenant governor he received the entire vote of the county. His wife was Miss Nannie Snowden. Their children are John C., James S., and Louella.

T. J. Perry, a native of Wales, was born in 1838. When he was a child his father died leaving quite

a property which was invested by friends and never returned to him. At the age of three years he went with friends to Canada, and when sixteen years old began clerking in a store. In 1854 he removed to Wisconsin and two years later to Cincinnati, where he commenced in mercantile business, which he has since followed. In 1871 he came to Minnesota and the next year to Lake Crystal; he has had different partners in business, but is now alone and has a fine new store. Married in 1867, Ella P. Hillyer. Emma Elizabeth is their only child.

T. Reese was born in Wales in 1844, and when seven years old immigrated with his parents to New York; two years later they removed to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he attended school and worked at farming. In 1864 he entered the army and remained during the rest of the war. He settled on a farm in Judson, Blue Earth county, in 1871, and in 1881 formed a partnership with J. E. Rowland in the hardware business. Ann Owen became the wife of Mr. Reese in 1870, and has one child, Mary E.

Patrick Riley was born in 1858, and lived until nine years of age in Clark county, Ohio, his native place; he then accompanied his parents to Blue Earth county, where he attended school and worked at farming. Mr. Riley was employed several years on the Winona & St. Peter railroad, and since 1880 has been in the saloon business at Lake Crystal.

William R. Robinson, deceased, was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1821, and resided there until 1854, when he came to Minnesota and located where the village of Lake Crystal now stands; he and a brother-in-law, L. O. Hunt were the first settlers at this point. Mr. Robinson assisted in laying out the village and was identified with its interests until his death, which occurred in July, 1873. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners and held various other offices. In 1845 he married Mary Dean, who survives him. Their living children are Frances A., James A. and Wilber R.

J. E. Rowland was born in 1854, and lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, his native city, until thirteen years old, when he, with his parents, located in Blue Earth county, where he learned the brick masons' trade. After leaving the State Normal School, at Mankato, he engaged in teaching four years. Since 1879 he has been in the general hardware business at Lake Crystal.

J. Howard Salls, a native of Illinois, was born in September, 1850, at Harvard. The family moved to Iowa when he was a child; he attended school there and clerked until 1873, when he entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1875, and then, until 1880, was in charge of a drug store at Cleveland, Ohio. He came to Minnesota at that time for his health, and deciding to remain, he engaged in the drug trade at Lake Crystal. Ella G. Hawley was married in 1876, to Mr. Salls.

William Seeger, Jr. was born in 1842, at Moscow, Russia. At the age of ten years he emigrated with the family to Ohio; thence in 1855 to New Ulm, and shortly after to St. Peter. He enlisted in 1861 and served until June, 1866; he was one year special telegraph orderly for General Grant. After working at the harness makers' trade several years in different places he came, in 1871 to Lake Crystal, and opened a harness shop; shortly after went to St. Paul where he did a large business for about five years and then returned to Lake Crystal. Married in 1870, Arnetta Fall; they have three living children.

John D. Thomas, a native of Wales, was born in 1831, and when a child accompanied his parents to New York; five years later they removed to Wisconsin and in 1869 to Minnesota. He lived four years on a farm in Judson and then came to Lake Crystal; since residing here he has been in the lumber business, also kept a hardware store for a time. In 1873 his first wife died, and in 1877 he married Harriet Guffis. Mary J., Daniel, Richard and Martha A. are their children.

Stephen Thorne was born in 1845, in Danbury, Connecticut. At the age of fourteen years moved with his parents to Westchester county, New York and completed his education at Peck's Institute, after which he was employed in clerking and book-keeping. From 1861 until the close of the war he was recruiting officer; then followed civil engineering until 1874, at which time he went to the Pacific coast; in 1878 he came to Lake Crystal and bought a farm, also engaged in the saloon business. Married in 1872, Frances E. Stephens.

Anson G. C. Whitman, a native of Maine, was born in 1851, at Bethel, Oxford county. His parents took their family to Wisconsin when he was a boy, and he was there given a liberal education. He was for a time correspondent for a Chicago paper and since 1868 he has been a resident of Lake Crystal; in 1880 he became editor and busi-

ness manager of the "Public Spirit," now published in Mankato.

RAPIDAN.

This town is situated in the north-central part of the county and is traversed by the Maple and Le Sueur rivers in the east and Blue Earth and Watonwan rivers in the west. These streams furnish water powers that eventually must make the town the center of a large manufacturing industry.

On account of the territory embraced by the town being in the Winnebago reservation, settlement was retarded until a comparatively late date. The valuable mill site now occupied by the Rapidan mills in section 8, attracted attention at an early date. In 1854, quite a number had secured claims there; among them Basil Moreland, G. W. Cummings, William Washburn, Williston Greenwood. They were obliged to leave them after a vigorous protest on their part, in the possession of the Indians. The Indians were removed in 1863 and settlement began again. Among the earlier ones who came in were J. D. Hooser, H. C. Eberhard, C. G. Chamberlain, W. L. Stevens, Lucius Dyer, G. Schwan, E. C. Payne, A. J. Jewett, Charles Meiskie, M. Bosin, William and August Blume.

Mr. Dyer built the Maple River Mill on section 35, in 1867; it is a two run of stone, water power mill and only does custom work. After several changes, the property is now in the hands of J. Mericle. Mr. Jewett located in the south-west quarter of section 33, where the year following he with wife, father, mother and nephew were killed by the Indians, and his child about two years old wounded and left for dead, but by care recovered and now lives with his uncle in Boston.

The first school in the town was taught by Miss Emma Smith, during the summer of 1866, in what is now district number 79; the school-house was of logs, and had been built the previous spring and located in section 35. This building was used until the present house was erected a few years later. The town now has five school-houses.

The Union mill on section 31, was built in 1867, by George Henton and Richard Rew; it is a frame mill, water power with two run of stone. It proved a financial elephant on the hands of the originators; it now stands idle.

The Rapidan mill was built by Silas Kenworthy & Co., in 1866, and operations begun in December of that year with two run of stone. The company have since added two more run. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Kenworthy sold his interest

to Mr. Hans Knutson, who with the former partners of Mr. Kenworthy, J. W. Mendenhall and J. B. Swan, has formed a new company, known as the Rapidan Mill Company; it is a water power mill and has a capacity of about sixty barrels per day.

In 1867 the mill company laid off a small portion of their tract into lots and named their village, Rapids. If the splendid, natural power is ever used to its fullest extent, it is sure to be a widely known village. At present, only a few connected with the mill occupy the lots. The mill, one blacksmith-shop and cooper-shop constitute the business of the place. A fine iron bridge spans the Blue Earth at this place. It was built in 1879 and is the only bridge in the town. A little further down the river, the village of Rapidan was platted in 1864 on land owned by C. P. Cook, but nothing further ever came of it. In 1875 the railroad company established a station in the south-east corner of section 4. That year, Olof Olson put up a store, which, with a small warehouse, constitutes the station proper. About eighty rods further south a store was started in the fall of 1878 but was only continued about two years. A post-office was established at the station, in January, 1875 and Mr. Olson appointed postmaster, which office he continues to hold. Castle Garden post-office was established in 1867 and N. Bixby appointed postmaster and the office located at his house in section 15. He was succeeded by G. W. Derby, who held the office until it was discontinued about 1874.

The first town meeting was held April 15, 1865, at the house of E. C. Payne in section 21. Twenty votes were cast, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year. E. C. Payne, chairman; W. L. Stevens and J. Sanger, supervisors; M. A. Reader, clerk; J. D. Hooser, assessor; G. Schwan, treasurer; C. P. Cook and A. J. Jewett, justices; P. Paff & H. C. Eberhart, constables. Mr. Payne resigned May 22, 1865 and Mr. Jewett failed to qualify as justice. Mr. Lucius Dyer was elected to fill both vacancies.

J. W. Derby, born in 1819, in Washington county, New York, was raised on a farm and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1844 he went to Wisconsin and there worked at his trade; after living in Illinois about two years he came, in 1855, to Minnesota and settled in Blue Earth county; at that time there was but one family between him and Blue Earth City. He was with the party

who found the bodies of the murdered Jewett family. Married August 7, 1853, Jane E. Eldridge who died September 25, 1877, leaving seven children: Levina, Charles A., Ellen, Esther, Ida, George, and Lottie M.

O. Holberg was born in 1827 and learned the shoe-maker's trade in Sweden, his native country. He has worked at farming since coming to America in 1868, though previous to that he had followed his trade. In 1870 he located in Blue Earth county. Mr. Holberg was married in 1860, to Miss Bridget Jonstetter. Their children are John and Erick.

Silas Kenworthy was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, December 29, 1803; when young, he moved with his parents to Ohio and in 1822 they went to Indiana. He and his father built a grist mill which he operated two years and afterward worked at farming for a time. In 1854 he came to Minnesota and the year following built a small flouring mill in Le Sueur county, which he sold in 1864 and came to Rapidan; in company with others he built what is known as the Rapidan flouring mill. Mr. Kenworthy has erected seven mills, all water power; three in Indiana and four in this state. He has held many town and county offices and in 1874 was elected to the state legislature. Married in 1827, Marion Mate. Nancy A., Cynthia A., Ella J., Elizabeth, and May are their children.

Hans Knudsen, born in 1842, is a native of Denmark. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn the miller's trade and worked at that business in Denmark until 1873, when he came to the United States; worked in the Rapidan mill until 1880; at that time bought one-third interest in the mill. In 1873, he married Marie Nelson. Ida May is their only child.

H. W. Mendenhall was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1828. He worked about six years at the trade of painter and then engaged in the miller's business until coming to Minnesota about 1854; settled on a farm in Le Sueur county. It was he who, in 1856, bought and ran the first reaper in the Minnesota Valley. From 1858 until 1864 he was in the milling business in that county, then in company with Kenworthy and Swan, built the Rapidan mill; is now senior member of the firm. Married in December 1848, Nancy A. Kenworthy. They have six children: Clara M., Orson S., Alice, Minnie E., William W., and Ida E.

Olof Olson, a native of Sweden, born in 1841, was brought up on a farm and given a high school education. He came to America in 1872 and worked at farming in Freeborn county until 1874 when he removed to Blue Earth county; the next year he established his general store at Rapidan station, where he also fills the office of postmaster. Nettie Roland became his wife in 1874. Oscar, Alfred and Lindo are their children.

Colonel B. F. Smith was born July 4, 1811, in Knox county, Ohio. For a number of years he was an assistant of his father, who was clerk of the courts of Knox county; was auditor of that county four years, and served in the Ohio legislature. From 1857 until 1861 he resided in Vernon Centre, Minn., and at the breaking out of the rebellion he recruited a company of cavalry; served as lieutenant-colonel of the Third Minnesota and then resigned because of poor health; was offered but did not accept the appointment of colonel of his regiment; was soon after put in charge of Fort Snelling and remained in the service of the government until 1866. In 1869 he was elected to the state senate; was four years in the land office at Redwood Falls, and six years register of deeds of Blue Earth county. Married in 1830, Julia Stilley. They have seven living children.

W. L. Stephens was born in 1826, in Knox county, Ohio. He accompanied his parents to Michigan in 1829, from there to Indiana, thence to Wisconsin and since 1864 he has been a resident of Blue Earth county. In 1850-1 he was in California, prospecting for gold; since coming to this state he has been farming and recently has made a specialty of stock raising. In 1853 he married Miss E. J. Smith, who died in 1866; her children are Buel V., Stella, Francis W. and Edwin. By his second wife, who was Sarah J. Christie, he has one child: Elizabeth.

James B. Swan, a native of Ohio, was born in 1836, in Medina county, and in 1857 located in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, where he served as register of deeds and county auditor. For several years he was engaged in farming and was one year in a flouring-mill. Mr. Swan was one of the volunteers stationed at New Ulm during the Sioux trouble. In 1866 he came to Blue Earth county and was one of the company to erect the Rapidan mill; is still a member of the firm. He has held various town and county offices. Married in 1859

Mary Kenworthy. Their children are Ora, Edson and Bertie.

W. W. Swan, deceased, a native of Canada, was born in 1825 and came in 1852 to Minnesota; the next year he settled in Le Sueur and until his death in 1856, held the offices of register of deeds, clerk of the court and postmaster. He was one of the original owners of the town site of Le Sueur, and was the first person buried in the cemetery.

DECORIA.

This was the last organized town in the county. Like the others located within the reservation limits it was not settled by whites until after the removal of the Indians. The name is derived from three Indian chiefs living upon the reservation, whose surname was Decoria. It is situated in the east central part of the county and includes all of congressional township 107, range 26. It was at first attached to Rice Lake and then to Mankato for official purposes. A separate organization was effected at the house of J. S. Larkin October 8, 1867. The meeting was presided over by Charles Rundquist; A. H. Matteson, Jacob Munshenk and J. S. Larkin were the judges of election and William Larkin was the clerk. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: A. H. Matteson, chairman; J. S. Larkin and Jacob Munshenk, supervisors; William Larkin, clerk; Charles Rundquist, treasurer; A. H. Matteson and Joshua Ady, justices; A. S. Kingery and M. Smith, constables.

The first settler in the town was Joshua Ady. He was connected with the Indian agency as before mentioned and remained behind when the Indians were removed. Accompanied by his wife and three children, he came into the town January 1, 1865, and located where he now lives in the south-west quarter of section 2. Quite a number of settlers came in that year, most of whom are dead or have moved elsewhere.

The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Kidder, a Universalist clergyman from Indiana, at the house of S. T. Mantor, sometime during the summer of 1867; there is at present no church organization in the town, although services are conducted occasionally.

The first school was taught during the summer of 1870, by Frances Herrick in a frame building erected for the purpose and located on section 35; there were about thirty scholars in attendance. The town now has six school-houses all frame.

Decoria post-office was established about 1869, John S. Larkin was appointed post-master and the

office located at his house in section 28. He was succeeded by George Todd, who held the office until 1875, when it was discontinued.

Joshua Ady was born in Ohio, in 1818. In 1839 moved to Iowa, and in 1848 was appointed blacksmith on an Indian reservation, and located in Todd county, Minnesota. He accompanied the Indians on their removal to Blue Earth county, and remained with them two years; settled on a farm in Mankato township, and in 1865 located on section 2, Decoria, where he owns 320 acres of land. Has held the offices of justice of the peace overseer of poor and town treasurer; the latter office since 1868. Married at Mankato in 1856, to Mary Kennedy and has four living children; John Franklin, James and Robert.

C. Ballard, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, was born in 1829. At the age of twenty-one started a country store and was in business three years, then moved to Minnesota in 1854 and settled near Mankato. In 1864 removed to Rapidan and nine years later to Decoria, where he owns a large tract of land. In 1857, he served as county assessor, before the township organization and has since held several town offices. Married in 1856, Miss Lois Gregory, who died in 1878. Eleven children were born to them. The living are George B., James L., Willis N., Lois E., John M., Thomas B., Charles A., Mary Belle and Robert.

Jacob Denn, born in Prussia, in 1827, came to America in 1851, and went to Buffalo, New York. After a residence in Michigan of three years, came to Minnesota in 1855, and located in Dakota county. Fourteen years later he came to Blue Earth county and settled on his present farm in Decoria; owns 320 acres of land. Married in 1860, Emma Feist. They have seven children.

B. H. Gerlich was born in Wisconsin in 1841. Came to Minnesota in 1870, and settled on section 24, Decoria. Afterwards went into business in Mankato and after two years, settled on his present farm. Married Catharine Gassler, in Wisconsin in 1869. Paulina, John, William, and Clara are their children. Mr. Gerlich has held the offices of supervisor and school director several terms.

H. H. Gerlich was born in 1845 in the state of Wisconsin. In 1868 settled in the town of Mankato and after eleven years residence there came to Decoria. He held the office of school clerk in 1874, and in 1875 was elected a member of the legislature. Of the 200 acres comprising his farm, 160 are under cultivation. His wife was

Miss F. Frie, whom he married in 1866. Of seven children, six are living.

Frank Kennedy, born in Ireland in 1827, was raised on a farm. At the age of fourteen started out for himself and went to Scotland and England. At the age of twenty-two came to America, and after roving about some time, settled in Kentucky. For three years he resided there, then lived in Illinois eleven years. Settled in Scott county, Minnesota, and finally in Decoria, Blue Earth county. Was married in 1857, to Miss Sarah Vanetten, of New York. Their children are Mary, Con E., Rose, Catherine, Ellen, John, Frank and Charles H.

S. J. Mace was born in Virginia in 1853. At the age of six years he accompanied his parents to Iowa and thence to Minnesota; at that time there were no settlers between them and Alma City. He now has a farm of 160 acres. In 1880 he married Mrs. Susan Weaver, of Blue Earth county, who has borne him one child.

George McKee, a native of Ireland, was born in 1827, and at the age of eighteen came to this country. In 1856 he came west and settled in Winona; afterward located at the agency, and finally settled on section 36, Decoria, where he owns 250 acres of choice land. Has 150 acres under cultivation; the farm is well stocked. Married in 1864, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, Miss Sarah Tanney.

A. H. Matteson was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. In 1845 went with his parents to Illinois and to Wisconsin in 1855. Came to Minnesota in 1865 and after one year at the agency located on section 35, Decoria, where he now resides and owns 160 acres of land. He has held the offices of chairman of town board, town clerk and justice of the peace; at present holds the last two offices. Married at Agency, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, November 13, 1865, to Mary P. Tillotson; they have seven children living.

George Todd was born in England in 1828, and came with his parents to America when three years of age. They settled on a farm, where George grew to manhood. In 1859 he came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm, remaining until 1865, at which time he came to this state and to his farm in Decoria township. Has been a supervisor since coming to the town, and was postmaster for five years; is at present, 1881, chairman of the town board. Has been married twice and is the parent of seven children, six of whom are living.

William Waddell was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1808. In 1820 emigrated to Canada and resided there for sixteen years. Went to Missouri but on account of unhealthiness of the climate was obliged to leave. In 1869 came to Decoria township and located on the farm where he now lives. Married in 1841 to Miss Minerva Mericle; they have had eight children; all but one are living.

MC PHERSON.

This town is located in the east tier in the county, and comprises all of congressional township 107, range 25. It was first called Rice Lake and attached to Mankato for official purposes. The petition for organization was accepted by the county commissioners at a session held September 2, 1863, and the name changed to McClellan. The election for organization was ordered to be held at the house of Lucius Dyer, September 19, 1863. At this meeting Lucius Dyer was chosen moderator and John Low, clerk. The judges of election were R. O. Bartlett, Henry Foster and J. L. Alexander.

In March, 1865, the name of the town was changed to McPherson.

The first white settlers of this town were those connected with the Winnebago Indian agency located where Hilton now stands. They were Gen. J. E. Fletcher, agent; Henry Foster, Joshua Ady and A. L. Foyles, attaches. Shortly after Mr. Lincoln became president, Gen. Fletcher was superseded by Charles Mix as agent and returned to Boston.

Mr. Foster, in company with Mr. Ady, operated a blacksmith shop at the agency for the government. When the Indians were moved in 1863. Mr. Foster remained, and has since been a resident of the town. So also did Mr. Ady, but he took a claim in Decoria, where he now lives. In 1857 Isaac Autrey came in and made his headquarters at the agency. He was absent much of his time but upon the removal of the Indians, he made a claim in section 15, and subsequently moved to section 10, where he now resides. No more white settlement occurred until after the removal of the Indians, when it was quite rapid. The town is now well settled with an industrious class of people.

The village of Hilton was surveyed in 1865, on land owned by Aaron Hilton, in the south-east quarter of section 28, and has since had two small additions.

The village now has two hotels, three general

stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops and three saloons.

Four churches are located here. The Catholics organized in 1864, by Father Somereisen with about thirty families. Their present church was built in 1874 at a cost of about \$1,300. The membership is now about 120 families, and services are conducted by Father Grafweg, of Mankato.

The German Evangelical church was organized in 1874 with about twelve families. Their church was built the same year at a cost of about \$1,200. Their first pastor was Rev. G. H. Knabel, and the present one is Rev. Herman Ohs.

The Lutheran church was also organized in 1874 with fifteen members. Rev. Albert Kuhn was the first pastor. They built their church the same year at a cost of \$1,200.

The Congregational church was organized in 1874 with less than a dozen members, under the ministrations of Rev. Wallace Bruce. The present pastor is Rev. A. T. Sherwin.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Father Viraldi at the agency for the benefit of the Indians belonging there. A school was taught by the Sisters connected with the church.

The first school for white children was taught in the fall of 1863 by Francis Beveridge in a trading shanty adjacent to the agency. At present there are seven school-houses in the town; all frame. One district has no house at present. The school at Hilton is graded and the house contains two rooms.

Winnebago Agency post-office was established in 1857 and Henry Foster was appointed postmaster. This office has experienced many changes in its conductors. The present postmaster is J. L. Cook.

Bellevue post-office was established a few years since with J. H. Easton as postmaster, and was discontinued about two years ago.

William Brandt, a native of Germany, was born November 11, 1842. While an infant his parents moved to the United States and settled in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. There he grew to manhood and in 1862 enlisted in Company B, Third Wisconsin infantry, and served three years. He engaged in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; was also at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga and Altoona. In 1865 he came to Minnesota and located at McPherson. Married in 1867, Etta Borcutt, who has

borne him two children; Wm. A. is living; Henry W. died November 30, 1873.

J. L. Cook was born May 5, 1832, in Massachusetts. Removed to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and in 1857 to Freeborn county, Minnesota. During his younger days he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1866 he located at Winnebago Agency. On his arrival was appointed postmaster which office, together with that of town clerk and justice of the peace, he still holds. Enlisted in Company E, 10th Minnesota, and served three years. Participated in many severe battles and served under General Sibley during the Indian campaign; witnessed the execution of the thirty-eight Sioux Indians at Mankato. October 30, 1865 he married Jennie A. Stearns: one son, Erank.

George E. Doland was born in New Hampshire, in 1832. He lived in the city of Manchester until eleven years of age, and from that time until 1855 remained on a farm. In 1855 he moved to McPherson. In 1864 he enlisted in the 11th Minnesota; served through the remainder of the war. Married December 5, 1852, Miss Ann Farmer. Mary, Eliza, Carrie, Ellen, George, John, Lizzie, Nettie, and Annie are their children.

John Fitzloff, a native of Germany, and son of John and Henrietta Fitzloff, was born in 1827. He was raised on a farm. Came to America in 1863; after remaining six months in Wisconsin, removed to Minnesota; lives now in McPherson. He was married in his native country, in 1853. His children are Albert, Almond, Arthur, Bertice, John, and Charley.

Thomas Fitzsimmons was born in Marquette county, Wisconsin, in 1854. He remained with his parents, Patrick and Sarah, and came with them to Minnesota, in 1864. Settled in McPherson where he farmed fourteen years; removing to Mankato, he kept saloon two years, and there married, July 6, 1881, Miss L. Richards. He now has a saloon and billiard hall at Winnebago Agency, also has a farm of 200 acres about three and one-half miles from the village.

Henry Foster, born April 22, 1825, is a native of Ohio. His parents removed to Wisconsin, in 1837, and settled near Prairie du Chien; three years later they went to Iowa; Mr. Foster acted in the capacity of blacksmith for the Winnebago Indians, and moved to Minnesota in 1848. In 1856 he engaged in trade with the Indians, located at Winnebago Agency; continued that business

together with farming until 1863, and has since then given his attention wholly to farming. He owns 720 acres. Mrs. Lydia A. Rasdell became his wife in 1864. They have an adopted daughter.

H. R. Grignon was born in 1850, in Iowa. Moved to Long Prairie, Minnesota, thence in 1856, to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; two years later he went to Winnebago Agency, and in 1860, removed to Mendota for two years. He went to Wisconsin to attend school but returned to this state, and from 1866 until 1870, lived in Rice county. For a time he was in mercantile trade, also employed as clerk and traveling salesman, but at present is engaged in buying and selling butter. In 1870, Miss Jennie Phillips became his wife. Virginia H., and Belle are their children.

Honorable J. D. Hawkins, a native of Vermont, was born December 9, 1836. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Wisconsin, and to Dodge county, Minnesota, in 1862; one and one-half years later he came to McPherson. Enlisted in 1864 in Company D, 11th Minnesota, and served until the close of the war. In the fall of 1880, he was elected to the legislature. At Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1861, he married Miss, Paulina L. Hill.

Dr. E. B. Haynes was born in Greene, Chenango county, New York, in 1818. Engaged in the manufacture of lumber and in connection ran a grist-mill; went to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and there continued the lumber business. For several years he practiced medicine. Located in McPherson, in 1864, where he devotes his time to the practice of medicine, and to farming. Married in 1839, Celia Rogers, who died in 1844. Elizabeth Camp was married to him in 1853. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, who married H. Eastman.

Sumner C. Hilton was born in Lincoln county, Maine, in 1833. He learned the trades of miller and engineer; in 1849 he moved to Wisconsin and settled about eight miles from Oshkosh; for three years he was pilot on the Wisconsin, then engaged in building mills. He manufactured lumber at Mankato from 1858 until 1862, then enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota and served until war ceased. Removed to Winnebago Agency and built a flouring mill. He visited California in 1868 and again in 1872. Married in 1854, Huldah C. Dickerson. Alice and Della are the children.

Mathias Jost, a native of Prussia, was born May 20, 1842. He, with his parents, emigrated to

Wisconsin in 1852, lived in Milwaukee county until coming to Minnesota in 1861. He enlisted that year in Company I, 9th Minnesota and served three years; participated in many battles. Married Margaret Lang, October 20, 1865. He engaged in mercantile trade in Mankato three years, then for six years was farming. Locating in Winnebago Agency he again engaged in mercantile trade. Mrs. Jost is the mother of five children.

H. R. King was born in Greene, Chenango county, New York, January 9, 1854. When three years old accompanied his parents to Sterling, Minnesota. In 1862 they moved to Mankato, and seven years later to Waseca county. January 1st 1879 settled in Winnebago Agency. Formed a partnership with W. E. Kenyon in the drug trade, but is now sole proprietor of the business. April 23, 1881, he married Maggie J. Geddes.

Peter Manaige was born in Broome county, New York, in 1819. His father, Louis Manaige, a native of Canada, served in the revolutionary war and died at LeRay, Minnesota, in 1870, at the age of ninety-nine years. Peter moved with his parents to Portage, Wisconsin, in 1830; in 1840 he married Miss A. Decorah and two years after moved to Clinton county, Iowa, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1846 was appointed interpreter for the Winnebago Indians. In that capacity he came to Minnesota in 1848 and located at Long Prairie; in 1855 he came to McPherson. Archie, Margaret, Charles, Paul, Josephine, Angelina, Teressa, William L., Edward, Henry, are the children.

A. B. Miely was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1847. When fifteen years old he moved with his parents to McDonough county, Illinois, and came to Minnesota in 1864; settled in McPherson. In connection with farming he has a saw-mill. His parents, Louis and Amanda Miely, are residents of Jefferson county, Kansas, engaged in farming and stock raising. Married October 1, 1872, Anne E. Crabbe. Mabel L., Fred. L., and Ray B., are the children.

Patrick O'Connor is a native of Ireland, born in 1810. Learned the trade of mason and builder; came to America in 1838; located in Albany, New York, and there worked at his trade; subsequently went to Wisconsin. He succeeded in raising a company and enlisted as their captain in the Seventh Wisconsin infantry in the spring of 1862; served until August 1, 1862, then resigned. Came to Minnesota in 1864 and now lives in McPherson.

Married Margaret McDermott in 1839. Their living children are John, Charles, Alice, Thomas, Charlotte, Edward, Mary A., Francis and James.

Daniel Purdy was born in Hardin county, Ohio, in 1843. When a lad of ten years he went with his parents to Black Hawk county, Iowa. After a residence of three years, moved to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and in 1875 settled in his present home in McPherson township, section 13. June 21, 1870, he married Miss E. Owen, who has borne him four children. Walter L., Dana L., Winfred L. and Addie L.

Charles Schroeder was born in 1837. At the age of fourteen he commenced learning the trade of wheel wright and blacksmith. When fifteen years old he left Prussia, his native country, and settled on a farm in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1881, then bought a farm in McPherson. In 1858 Miss Ernestine Bochoitz was married to Mr. Schroeder. They are the parents of six children: Minnie, Charles, Florentina, Louisa, William and Robert.

William E. White, a native of Minnesota, was born in 1851 and in 1856 moved with his parents to McPherson. When twenty years old he commenced business for himself; was interested in a saw-mill. In 1875 he went to the Black Hills; returned to McPherson about two years after and engaged in farming. Mr. White was united in marriage in 1871, with Emma Phelps who has borne him four children. George, Eugenia and Virginia are the living.

Frank Wilkins was born in Allegany county, New York, June 6, 1841. At the age of thirteen moved with his parents to Columbia county, Wisconsin and in 1868 came to Minnesota; settled at Winnebago Agency. Finished his education at the normal school at Mankato, then taught eighteen terms. He has a farm of 200 acres of which forty acres are in McPherson. He enlisted in Company H, Second Wisconsin infantry and served two and one-half years; engaged in many battles and was wounded once. April 15, 1865, he married Matilda S. Abbott, who has borne him three children: Clara L., William E. and Grace E.

J. C. Wills was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 3, 1852. His father, a sea captain, was drowned when his son was an infant; the mother with her family located near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. At the age of fourteen he removed to Mankato; clerked there and at Shelbyville; in 1870 attended one term of school at Milwaukee, then

became teller of the First National bank at Mankato; subsequently clerked at Winnebago Agency; visited Texas in 1873. He finally established himself in the mercantile trade with W. H. Harrison; since June 1879, Mr. Murphy has been his partner. October 17, 1877, he married Eva Crick who has borne two children: Charles W. is living.

MEDO.

In the spring of 1858 this town was attached to Danville for official purposes. It is located in the south-eastern part of the county; is in the east tier of towns and second from the south. Like the other towns included in the Winnebago reservation, it was late in settlement. The spring of 1863 witnessed the first settlement by whites, yet, so fast did they come that a petition for organization was sent to the county commissioners the fall following. It was accepted and the meeting for organization ordered to be held at the house of H. H. Stratton, September 19, 1863.

The first settler in the town was H. H. Stratton; he came early in the spring of 1863. A son of his, Hiram, born in September, 1863, was the first birth of a white child in the town. The first death was that of Effie, a four-year-old daughter of Samuel Goodwin; she died in February 1864. The first marriage was that of D. Allen and Lovina Webster, in the spring of 1865.

There were no schools until the summer of 1865; that season two were started. One of them was taught at the house of M. C. Ackerman, by his daughter Amelia. The other at a house erected for the purpose on section 3, by Mrs. Susan Stedman. The town now has eight school-houses, one of which, however, belongs to a district which has been discontinued and distributed among surrounding districts.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1869 with about thirty members. The pastor was Rev. T. H. Dahl. There are now about fifty families in charge of Rev. M. Borge, of Mankato.

Medo post-office was established in 1867, and B. F. Stedman was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by the present postmaster, James Farley, in 1878, and the office located at his store in section 15. Little Cobb post-office was established a few years since. The present incumbent is O. Engebritson and the office is located at his house in section 26.

The first startling event of a criminal nature

was the killing of John Gill by Mr. Matthews in the spring of 1864. The second occurrence of this kind was the killing of Mrs. J. Gilbert by Andrew Weston, in the spring of 1876; she was shot through a window. Weston was sent to the penitentiary for life.

Charles E. Baker was born in Ohio, in 1848. When he was one year old his mother died and he went with his father to Wisconsin in 1858; removed to Dodge county, Minnesota, in 1862; remained two years; located permanently in Medo, in 1865. His father met a terrible death March 14, 1874, at Janesville, Waseca county; his clothes were caught in the machinery of a grist-mill and before he could be extricated he was crushed to death. In 1875 Mr. Baker married Miss Ida Robinson a native of New York; Lucy M., Mary L., Sadie O., and Gertie are their children.

B. Dane was born in 1830, in New York. In 1850 he, with his mother, located in Walworth county, Wisconsin; for thirteen years he gave his attention to farming there; in the spring of 1863 he came to Minnesota and settled on sections 12 and 13 of Medo township, where he still resides. In Columbia county, Wisconsin in 1858, he married Levina Fitch, who has borne him six children. Cora, John, Moses, Carrie, Herbert, and Freddie.

R. Dunsmoor, a native of Maine, was born in 1827. At the age of nineteen he learned the shoemakers' trade, at which he worked until 1852. During that year he came to Fort Snelling, Minnesota and lived near there until 1867; settled on section 8, of Medo, during that year. Has officiated as chairman of board of supervisors and town clerk. His wife was Miss Caroline White, married in 1848. Roslin, Alvina, Mary, John, Emma, Laura, Martha, Elenora, Addie, Etta and May are their children.

Robert Earl was born in Pennsylvania, in 1832, and at the age of five years moved with his parents to Ohio. After leaving school he went to Rock Island, Illinois, and shortly after to Wisconsin, where he worked at farming. In 1859 came to Minnesota, and for seven years lived in Houston county, and then went to Freedom, Waseca county, and bought 160 acres of land where he now lives. Mr. Earl served four year in the state legislature and has held different town offices. Married in 1855, Mary O. Hubbard, who has borne him eight children; two have died.

O. Engebritson, a native of Norway, was born in 1835. He learned the carpenter trade and

came to the United States in 1857. For ten years he lived in Wisconsin; worked at his trade and farming and in 1867 came to Minnesota; located Medo, where he has held the offices of assessor, supervisor and postmaster. Married in 1854, Miss Carrie Fenny. Hoverson, Martin, Albert, Betsey, Berner, Charles and August are their living children. Two sons are dead.

James Faly was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1845. Went with his parents to Adams county, Wisconsin, and remained until the age of eighteen; learned blacksmithing, at which he worked until 1865, then came to Minnesota and located in Medo. Until 1867 he divided his time between farming and blacksmithing; has since been dealing in general merchandise. For three years he served as postmaster. In 1867 he married Martha C. Ashlyer. Their living children are Minnie M. and Martha L.; Willis and Mertie are dead.

F. L. Goutermout was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1847. His father died in 1847, and he moved to Wisconsin with his mother, who died there at the age of fifty-seven years. He located in this state, in Dodge county first; in the fall of 1879 came to Medo, section 8. His marriage with Miss Mary I. Hills took place in 1867; she is a native of Wisconsin, born in 1849. Herbert, Callie, Guy and Roy are their children.

John and Jacob Groll are natives of Michigan, born in 1855 and 1857 respectively. Came to Minnesota in 1868 and located on a farm near Mankato. After living there two years came to Medo and have since resided here, engaged in farming. Their father, Jacob Groll, was a member of the 28th Michigan infantry, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1863, was killed.

N. S. Hill was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1833. In 1855, came west to Wisconsin and engaged in farming there until coming to Minnesota in 1861. Settled in Garden City for one year, then returned to Wisconsin, but in 1866 located his present home in Medo, section 7. November 27, 1856 he married Miss Helen G. Weston who has borne him five children: Andrew E., Lillian, Viola, Addie E. and Mabel.

Thron Hoverson, a native of Norway, was born in 1834. Coming to the United States in 1852, he located in Wisconsin, but migrated to Minnesota in 1864 and located on section 2, Medo. Has served as county commissioner, assessor, constable, chairman of board, as supervisor and justice of the peace. His wife was Jane Knud, married

in 1860. Herbert, Theodore, Janette, Tillyvinia, Edward, Rachel, Cora, Charley, Freddie, Arthur, and Morris are their children.

William Ledbeter was born in Canada West in 1832 and went with his parents to Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1850. In the spring of 1863 he came to Medo and has since resided on his farm of 450 acres on section 22. Miss Elizabeth A. Carter became the wife of Mr. Ledbeter in 1851. Their family consists of nine children. Holland, Alice, William W., Hattie, Phillip, Lydia, Myrtle, Susan and Edward.

L. S. Leighton is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1838. At the age of nineteen he went to Wisconsin; afterwards removed to Hamilton county, Iowa, and in 1866, settled on his present farm in Medo. Mr. Leighton has been chairman of the board of supervisors two terms and supervisor two terms, also school treasurer; was the first treasurer of school district 59, and Mrs. Leighton taught the first school in that district. He married Miss T. M. French, a native of Vermont.

William G. Markham is a native of New York, born in 1840. When a child he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin; removed in the spring of 1868 to Minnesota and located at his present home on section 4, Medo. He has been town supervisor three terms, also a school officer. Married in 1860 to Mary J. Morse, of Wisconsin. Willie, Jessie, Minnie, Myrtle and Homer are their children.

M. McCarty, farmer, was born in Wisconsin in 1855, and is of Irish parentage. When a lad of ten years he moved with his parents to Minnesota; remained with them until sixteen years of age, then started out to earn his own livelihood, and is now a prosperous farmer on section 17. January 6, 1880, at Medo, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Carey, a native of Wisconsin born in 1856.

C. P. Merickel is a native of Canada West, born in 1829. When ten years of age he accompanied his father to Wisconsin where he engaged in farming until coming to Minnesota in 1864; he has since resided in Medo where he has a farm of 345 acres, also owns property in Mapleton. He has held the offices of supervisor and assessor. February 1, 1855, Miss Armenia A. Gughf became his wife. They have eight children: Arcelia L., Mamie B., Elmer, Ella, May, Frank, Olivia and Abigail.

N. B. Moody was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1819. When five years old he accompanied his parents to Ohio. In 1843 went to Jef-

erson county, Wisconsin, but came to Minnesota in 1864 and settled on a farm in Medo. Mr. Moody married in 1849, and his wife died in Wisconsin; his second marriage was in November, 1864, with Etta L. Burlingam, who was the first school teacher in Medo. Their marriage is claimed to be the first one in the town. They have four children.

Daniel Murphy was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1842. While quite young moved to Cedarburg where he remained until 1861 and received a common school education. He spent two years traveling through different states, then engaged as a lumberman in the Wisconsin pineries five years. In 1873 came to Minnesota and settled in Medo. In July, 1872, he married Sarah A. Couillard. Five children have been born to them; only one is living.

Stephen L. Murphy was born in Wisconsin in 1855. He remained in his native state until thirteen years of age. Came to Minnesota with his mother and brother in 1873; he owns a farm of 120 acres in McPherson township, with forty acres under good cultivation. He lives with his brother Daniel in Medo.

James H. Quinn was born in Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1857, and in 1863 moved with his parents to a farm on section 9, Medo, where they still reside. He has four brothers, Hugh, Thomas, Walter and William living in this town; also has four sisters, Sarah, Ella, Maggie and Cora. James H. has taught school several terms.

Robert C. Ward was born in Wisconsin, in 1855, of English parentage. He was raised as a farmer and in 1863 left his native state and came to Minnesota. He has since been a resident of Medo; his farm is located on section 19. At Medo, in February, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Emmons, a native of Missouri.

Thomas Young is a native of Canada, born in 1855. Came with his parents to Minnesota in 1865 and located in Mower county; ten years later he moved from there to Blue Earth county; settled on section 28 of Medo; now owns a farm of 160 acres. Married in 1880, Mary E. Hichens, who is a native of Minnesota, born in 1851. They have one child, Nellie.

BEAUFORD.

This is one of the central towns of the county. Being in the Winnebago reservation, it was not settled until after the removal of the Indians. Until 1866 it was known as "Winneshick," and at-

tached to Mapleton for official purposes. At the meeting of the county commissioners held March 13, 1866, the present name was given and the meeting for organization ordered to be held at the house of John Frey in section 11. The chairmen of the town board since organization have been N. A. Nelson, J. S. Larkin, Frederick Cramer, William Evarts, John Morrow, James Gilmour and Andrew Little.

The first permanent white settler in the town was James Morrow. He came in 1863, bringing a family of nine children, and located in section 25, where he now lives. The settlement of the town progressed slowly for a time. It is now fairly well occupied, although there is considerable land yet in the hands of non-residents.

The first religious services were conducted in the spring of 1865 by Rev. Kellot, a Wesleyan minister, at the house of James Morrow.

The first school was taught in 1867 by Elizabeth Keys in a building erected for the purpose in section 24. She had about twenty scholars. There are now four school-houses in the town, all frame.

The first birth was probably that of Jennie McBeth. She was born in the fall of 1864; a daughter, Margaret, was born to James Morrow and wife, June 17, 1865.

Perch Lake post-office was established in 1868. Albert Gates was appointed postmaster and the office located at his house in section 13. He was succeeded in 1871 by Henry Matley and the office moved to his house in section 24, and there kept by him until 1875, when it was discontinued.

F. Childs was born in 1823, in Vermont, and moved with his parents to New York when eleven years old. In 1843 he went back to his native state, and worked at farming there until 1850, when he located in Wisconsin; removed in 1866 to Beauford, where he owns 360 acres of land with good buildings. In 1851, Sarah F. Childs became his wife. Their children are Albert, May, Rolea, Carrie, Herbert and Ernest. For a number of years Mr. Childs has held town offices.

W. H. Davis, born in 1846, is a native of Ohio. In 1854 he came with his parents to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and there grew to manhood, attending common school and the Commercial college of St. Paul. From Faribault county he removed to Blue Earth in 1874 and located on his present farm. Mr. Davis is town clerk and has held that office three terms. He married in 1872,

Lucy J. Tenny, a native of New York. Ida is their adopted daughter.

Joseph Dumbeck, a native of Germany, was born in 1822, and immigrated in 1848 to Dodge county, Wisconsin; he worked at farming in that state until 1865, when he removed to Minnesota, and the year following to Beauford, where he owns a good farm and buildings. Mr. Dumbeck's marriage occurred in 1846, with Barbara Trout. Joseph, Barbara, Annie, Francis, Thaddeus, Mary, John, Charles, and Sophia. Their son John teaches school in winter and farms in summer. •

John Frey was born in Germany in 1825, and there learned the trade of chandler. In 1846 he came to America, and after working at his trade in Chicago four years, he returned to Germany, where in 1851, he married Dorathy E. Schaffer, and the same year came back to Chicago. For a time he farmed in Illinois, then removed to Minnesota, and in the spring of 1865, located in Beauford, on the farm of 320 acres, where he still resides. He helped organize the first school in district 94, and was chairman of the first town board, has also held other town offices. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Frey, seven are living.

James Gordon, a native of Canada, was born in 1833, and in 1855 came to Minnesota, Winona county; the following spring he came to Blue Earth county, and settled on his farm in Beauford; his father, eighty-four years of age, lives with him at the farm. In 1864 he married Mary Fegerson, who died in 1867, and in 1870, Annie Gettey became his wife.

Fred Gorlich was born in 1850, in Wisconsin. When eleven years old his father died and his mother lives with him in Beauford; he came to this state in 1875, and owns 484 acres of land with good improvements. Mr. Gorlich was married in 1874 to Hannah Pagenkopf. Their children are Emma, Albert J., and Daisy.

H. W. Greely was born in Franklin, New Hampshire; removed with his parents to Maine and lived there until coming to Minnesota in 1846. He settled at Stillwater, and worked at lumbering and farming. In 1870 he removed to his present home in Beauford; owns 828 acres of land. His first wife, Lucia Darling, married in 1848, died in 1851. She had one son: Willie. In 1853, L. M. Griswold became his wife. They have one child, Horace, who is a graduate from the State University. Bessie is an adopted daughter.

David Hanna, a native of New York, was born

in 1844, in St. Lawrence county. With a brother he went to Wisconsin, in 1864, and remained until the next spring, when he settled in Winona county, Minnesota; came to Beauford in 1868, and lives on section four. Mr. Hanna served four years as justice of the peace. Nettie Lambie was married to him in 1874, and has borne him three children: Neal is living.

John Hanna was born in 1815, in St. Lawrence county, New York, and worked as a farmer in that state until 1866, at which time he came to Minnesota and located on his present farm in Beauford. In 1842 he married Mary Puroes, a native of Scotland. They have eight children: Margaret, David, Thomas P., Isabelle, William A., Robert B., James M. and Flora E.

Robert Harlin, born in 1837, is a native of Ireland. When twelve years of age he came with his father to America and located in Wisconsin; after leaving school he taught winters and farmed summers until 1876, when he came to Minnesota and to his present farm in Beauford. Besides other offices he has for three years held that of town clerk. He married, in Wisconsin, Catharine McCarty. Their children are William H., Annie, John, Mary, Ella, George, Amelia, Catharine, and Francis.

Thomas Hislop, a native of Scotland, was born in 1819. He was reared on a farm and learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1840, he married Grace McComb, and in 1842 came to America; he engaged in farming in Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1866, came to his home in Beauford, on section nine. Mr. and Mrs. Hislop have ten children: Robert, Euphemia, Alexander, Jeannett, David, James, William, John, Agnes and George.

John S. Larkins was born in 1834, near Augusta, Maine, and in 1847, moved with his parents to New York. He went, in 1853, to Wisconsin where he was employed in farming, and in 1863 removed to Decoria, Minnesota; since 1872 he has been a resident of Beauford, and owns 560 acres of land here. In 1878, he was a member of the state legislature. Eliza A. Jarman became his wife in 1854. Charles, John, Josephine, George and Nettie are their children.

Ole Larson, a native of Norway, was born in 1818, and while living in that country learned the trade of blacksmith. He married Mary Larson in 1844, and in 1851 came to America; lived in Iowa until coming to Beauford, in 1865. He has 280 acres of land with fine buildings. Six of the

children born to Mr. and Mrs. Larson are living: John, Annie, Chris, Martin, Lucy and Ole.

Clemens Leiferman was born in 1820, in Germany, where he learned the carpenter trade. In 1846 he moved to Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade there until going, in 1850, to Wisconsin, where he farmed. He was a resident of Waseca county, Minnesota, from 1867 until 1869, when he went to Mankato and built a brewery; after manufacturing beer about five years, he came, in 1874, to his present home in Beauford. In 1843, he married Mary C. Hohestain. Clemence, John, Elizabeth, Henry, Frank, Francis, William and Charles are their children.

J. H. Leiferman, a native of Germany, was born in 1837 and reared on a farm. In 1856 he came to the United States and first settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he worked at farming; he removed to Minnesota in the spring of 1867 and for a time lived in Waseca county. He now has a farm on section 21, in Beauford. Mr. Leiferman married, in 1860, Catharine Hochsten who has borne him eight children, the living are: Henry, John, Frank, Elizabeth, Catharine, Joseph, and George.

John Rath was born in 1821 and lived in his native land, Germany, until 1858, at which time he immigrated to Wisconsin and engaged in farming. He removed, in 1861, to Minnesota and settled in Beauford, his present home. Mr. Rath was one of the organizers of the town. He married, in 1857, Miss Myer, since deceased; his present wife was Elizabeth Thurka. Their children are Henry, Augusta, and Fred.

Robert Rich, a native of Maine, was born in 1815, in Waldo county, where he lived on a farm and attended common school. He was engaged in lumbering previous to 1855, when he came to Minnesota and continued the same business, being located at Stillwater. In 1862 he was appointed captain in the militia; remained in Washington county until 1869; since that time he has lived in Beauford. Married in 1846, Mary J. Fowler. Their living children are C. H., Mary and Lizzie.

Josiah Rogers was born in 1833, and removed from Pennsylvania, his native state, to Wisconsin in 1840, with his parents; thence in 1856 to Minnesota. He enlisted in 1862, in the 1st Minnesota cavalry and upon being mustered out he re-enlisted and served until the war closed, in Company K, 1st Regiment heavy artillery. In 1856 he married Clarinda C. Burrows. Ellen, Henry E.,

Emeline A., Fred., John, Ettie, and Eliza M., are their children.

LYRA.

This town is located in the central part of the county and includes all of township 106-27. At the session of the county commissioners, held April 16, 1858, it was called Tecumseh and attached to Mapleton for official purposes. Owing to the fact of its being a part of the Winnebago reservation, settlement was retarded until after their removal in 1863. The Maple river, flowing from south to north, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. On either side are as fine farms as can be found in the county.

The first settler in the town was N. G. Root; came in September, 1854, and located in the south-east quarter of section 9; however, he was soon obliged to leave on account of the land being given to the Indians. He made another claim in Shelby. Barney Simmons also came in about that time. He located in the south-east quarter of section 33. He was also obliged to leave and went one and one-half miles farther south into the town of Sterling. He remained there a few years, then returned to his old claim notwithstanding the Indians. They never disturbed him and he held possession until after their removal, when he sold, and now lives in Missouri. No more settlers came until 1864 when quite a number located along the Maple river, principally on the west side.

The first birth in the town was in the family of Barney Simmons.

The first marriage was that of Charles M. Plumb and Miss A. E. Meilicke. They were married in December, 1865 at the house of M. L. Plumb, by Rev. J. M. Thurston.

The first religious services were conducted by the Baptist denomination at the house of M. L. Plumb in section 28, during the fall of 1864. They conducted services irregularly at Mr. Plumb's until the school-house was built in district 98, when they were transferred to that. The society effected an organization at the log school-house, the present site of the village of Good Thunder, in October, 1867, under the name of the Maple River Baptist church. They had at that time eight members and now have about thirty-five; services are held at a hall in the village. The Methodist denomination also held services at the school-house in district 98 and effected an organization at the village in 1878 under the leadership of Rev. J. B. Powell. They also hold meetings

at the hall in the village and have a membership of about fifteen. Their present pastor is the Rev. Gimson, of Mapleton. Catholic services were conducted by Rev. Father Augustin Wirth early in 1874 at the house of William Mountain on section 29. They were conducted there until 1878, when their church was built in the village. It is a fine building and cost about \$2,500. The membership at present is about fifty and their services are conducted by Rev. Father G. Grafweg, of Mankato. Lutheran services were first conducted by Rev. Albert Kuhl at the school-house in the village. In 1876 a nice frame church was built at a cost of about \$2,000, with a parsonage attached which cost \$600. The membership is sixty, and their present pastor is Rev. August Wollf. The United Brethren denomination held services at the school-house belonging to district 97.

The first school was taught by Miss Alvira Rew during the summer of 1867 in a log school-house on the present site of the village. In 1874 a two-story building was erected at a cost of \$1,500. It contains two rooms and is a graded school. The town now has seven school-houses, all frame.

A water-power saw-mill was built in the spring of 1865 by Messrs. Gates & Ashbrook and located in the eastern part of section 28. It was operated a few years when the machinery was taken out and the mill abandoned. The following winter a small water-power saw-mill was built in the north-east part of section 21 by H. D. Doughty. He operated it until about five years since when he moved the machinery into a mill in section 4, to which he has added a feed-mill. The Good Thunder mill was built about twelve years since a half a mile south-east of the village by Messrs. Owen Palmer & Allen Millen, as a saw and grist-mill. The saw was subsequently taken out. In 1881 the mill was bought by E. F. Wilson and is not now in operation. The cable mill located near the Blue Earth river in section 18 was built by T. G. Quayle about five years ago. It is a water-power merchants mill and at present owned by Messrs. Turner & Redfarn.

The village of Good Thunder received its name from the chief of a band of Winnebagoes, whose village occupied the ground just east of the site of the present village. The ford across the river at this point was called Good Thunder's ford, and the post-office in the village is so called. The village was surveyed in April, 1871, on land

owned by Levi Houk in the west half of section 10. The first house built was by J. G. Graham. It was a one and a half story frame, used as a store below and a residence above. Mr. Graham has since enlarged his store and in 1878 built a two and a half story frame, encompassing two sides of his store, which he uses as a hotel, the Graham House.

The village now contains four general stores, one hardware store, two drug stores, two shoe stores, one grocery, two hotels, six warehouses, one harness shop, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, one millinery shop and two saloons, while two doctors attend to the sick.

The post-office was established in the spring of 1871, and J. G. Graham appointed postmaster. The present postmaster is John Saxton.

The meeting for organizing the town was held September 22, 1866. Lysander Cook was chosen moderator, Gilbert Webster and Simon Garvin clerks. The name Lyra was adopted for the town upon the suggestion of J. M. Thurston. The following officers were elected to fill out the year until the regular spring election: Gilbert Webster, chairman; Clark Puffer and Volney Crandall, supervisors; Lysander Cook, clerk; Godfrey Glaucke, treasurer; M. L. Plumb and Ephraim Palmer, justices; Martin Schroeder and C. W. Plumb constables. The following gentlemen have held the position of chairman of the town board since, some of them two or more terms: H. A. Hough, Lysander Cook, James Mountain and Henry Dyer. The present town board consists of Henry Dyer, chairman; Charles Kramer and A. F. McCarty,

A. F. Billet was born in 1850, in Germany, where he learned the harness makers' trade. Came to the United States in 1875; lived a little while at Baltimore, Maryland, and the year after his arrival in this country located at Good Thunder and embarked in the harness business, which he still continues. In 1877 he married Amelia Malzahan, they have two children.

W. Buelow, a native of Germany, was born in 1821, and on coming to America in 1861, he settled on a farm in Winnebago county, Wisconsin; seventeen years later he came to Lyra and bought his fine farm of 175 acres. His first wife died in Germany, and shortly before coming to this country he married Henrietta Waber. Their living children are August, Augusta, Mary, Lizzie, William, Ida, John and Henry.

Harvey Case is a native of Ohio, where he was born in the year 1832. He went to Sauk county Wisconsin, in 1853 and engaged in farming there until 1866, when he came to this state and located on the farm he now occupies in Lyra. Louisa E. Blish became his wife in 1857 and has borne him nine children; the living are Ellen A., Mary A., Cora D., Ida May, Frank H. and Willie H.

O. Cassidy was born in 1841, and lived in New York, his native state, until 1867, when he came to Lyra and engaged in farming. After a few years he began dealing in stock, buying shipping and selling, which business he continues in connection with his farming. Maria King became his wife of Mr. Cassidy in 1866, in the state of New York. Carrie M., Cynthia W., Ada S. and Grace M. are their children.

I. N. Flanagan, born in 1841, is a native of New York. Several years of his early life were passed in Canada with his parents; in 1855 he removed to Wisconsin, and in 1861 enlisted in the Third regiment of that state; was promoted to sergeant of his company and served three years; he was twice wounded. For several years he engaged in wheat buying in Wisconsin and Dakota which business he has continued since coming to Mankato in 1874; is now located at Good Thunder. He has been town clerk five years. Married in 1864, and his wife died the year following. Miss Gibbons was his second wife. They have five living children.

Ferdinand Graf was born in 1852, in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he acquired his education and worked at farming. In 1880 he came to Lyra and bought a farm, his present home. Mr. Graf married in 1877, Eliza Bentar, also of Dodge county. Their children are Liddie and Clara.

J. J. F. Graf, born in 1851, is a native of Prussia. In 1869 he came to the United States and located in Good Thunder; after farming about ten years he embarked in his present business; deals in sewing machines, pumps and all kinds of agricultural implements. Bertha Meilicke was married to Mr. Graf in 1875 and has two children, Alma and Otto.

J. G. Graham was born in 1841 in New Hampshire. After leaving school he worked at farming and clerking, and in 1862 enlisted in the Third New Hampshire; was wounded three times and honorably discharged at the expiration of his term. He moved to Iowa and one year later to Minnesota; from 1867 until 1870 he was in the mercan-

tile trade at Garden City, then opened the pioneer store of Good Thunder; he also deals in grain and is proprietor of the Graham House. He has held several town offices. Married in 1868, Miss Lorette C. Barnard.

Gottfried Glaucke was born in Prussia, in 1832, and at the age of twelve years came to America with his parents. Until 1864 he lived in Dodge county, Wisconsin, then came to Lyra; he was one of the pioneer settlers and first treasurer of the town. He now owns a fine farm of over 300 acres. In 1855 he married Mary Smith by whom he had seven children, six are now living. He married Semira J. Harlow, his present wife, at Good Thunder.

Carl Hartwich was born in 1842, in Prussia. When but fourteen years old he commenced learning the tailors' trade, which business he followed about ten years. Since coming to America in 1870, he has been principally engaged in farming; he resided in Dodge county, Wisconsin, until coming in 1881; to Lyra. Louisa Steinake became his wife in 1863. Their children are William, Paul, Emil, Emma, Edward, Martha, Matilda and Frank.

B. S. Hawes, born in 1818, is a native of New Hampshire. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his parents to Maine, thence to Massachusetts and six years later to Wisconsin, where he worked at farming twenty-four years. In 1867 he came to Minnesota, and after farming in Beauford four years he came to Good Thunder and opened his mercantile business. Rachel Storer became his wife in Maine, and has borne him five children; B. F., A., E., G. C., and E. L.

Johan Hiller, born in 1848, was educated in Prussia, his native land. He came to the United States and in 1874 settled in Lyra, where one year later, he bought the farm on which he is now living. In 1876 Mr. Hiller was united in marriage with Amelia Schroeder. Henry, Ferdinand, Amiel and Minna are their children.

Fred. Hoppe, a native of Prussia, was born in 1843, and upon coming to America, in 1868 settled at Chicago, Illinois, where he remained about four years. In 1876 he migrated to Blue Earth county, and in 1878 bought his present farm. Miss Paulina Schultz was married to Mr. Hoppe, at Good Thunder. They have one child, August.

A. E. Luedke was born in Germany, in 1852, and coming to America in 1855 with his parents located in Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood. After leaving school he was employed as clerk and

worked at the tinners' trade seven years; was also with his brother three years in the mercantile business. Since coming to Minnesota in 1878, he has continued in mercantile trade at Good Thunder. At Mankato, in 1880, he married Agnes Mechelke. Minnie is their only child.

Fred Mann, born in 1851, is a native of Wisconsin. He came to Minnesota in 1863, located in Blue Earth county and obtained his education in the public schools here. In 1875 he embarked in mercantile business in Good Thunder and now enjoys a prosperous trade. Mr. Mann has ever been closely identified with the interests of the town. He married in this county, in 1875, Alice A. Baker who has borne him two children. Arthur is living.

A. F. McCarty was born in 1845 and reared on a farm in Illinois, his native state. He emigrated to Blue Earth county and resides in Lyra on his farm of 160 acres. Mr. McCarty has held different town offices for several years. In 1872 he married, in Illinois, Mary Fogarty. Their children are Edward, Mary C. Andrew L., Catherine F., Joseph C. and an infant.

Dr. A. G. Meilicke is a native of Germany; he was born in 1843, and coming to America with his parents in 1853, located in Wisconsin where his literary education was obtained. For three years he read medicine with Dr. Trenkler and also attended the Boston University, school of medicine. In 1861 he came to Minnesota and lived eight or nine years in Winona county; since 1870 he has labored in his profession at Good Thunder; he has a large practice and the esteem of all. Dr. Meilicke was married in 1876 to Anna Murphy.

John G. Morris, a native of Ireland, was born in 1834 and in 1853 came to this country; after living in New York city three years he came in May 1856, to Minnesota and settled in Blue Earth county. He enlisted in July, 1862 and served four years; was a member of Company H, Second Minnesota. Since returning to this state he has been employed in farming. Mary Carson became his wife in 1870, and they have five children living. Jennet, Isabelle, William J., Sarah J. and Katharina F.

Ephriam Palmer was born in 1809, in Onondaga county, New York. He accompanied his parents in 1814 to Genesee county, and thence in 1824, to Cattaraugus county. In 1835 he removed to Ohio where he worked at farming five years. From 1841 until 1865 he lived in Illinois and then came

to his present home in Lyra. Shortly after coming here he was elected justice of the peace and holds the office still. His wife was Miss Esther Lewis; three boys and five girls were born to them. Mrs. Palmer's death occurred on the 10th of October, 1867.

Wil. Reetz was born in 1845, in Prussia. At the age of sixteen years he came with his parents to America and located in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, where for eighteen years he was engaged in farming, then purchased his home in Lyra. His marriage occurred in Le Sueur county with Caroline Sassy; two of their children are deceased; the names of the living are Robert, Henry, Martha, Albert and Willie.

Walter Redfearn, born in 1853, is a native of Illinois. When seventeen years old he removed with his parents to Iowa and located in Floyd county, where he attended school and also learned the millers' business. In 1873 he went to Winnebago City and worked at his trade there six years. Since 1879 he has been in business in Lyra; he and L. N. Turner purchased the Cable mill.

John L. Saxton was born in 1851. His education was acquired at the public schools of Wisconsin, his native state. In 1870 he came to Blue Earth county and the year following located at Good Thunder. He is engaged in the drug business, and occupies two buildings erected by his father. He has served the town as postmaster, since being appointed in 1875, by President Grant.

L. Stewart was born in 1840, at Detroit, Michigan. When he was two years of age his parents went to Illinois, and one year after removed to Wisconsin. In August, 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Minnesota; served in the war with the Sioux, also in the south and was honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion. After leaving the army he worked at farming several years, but has for the past five years been in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company. He now has charge of their station at Good Thunder. Married in 1867, Jane Galbreath. They have four children.

John Taylor, born in 1843, is a native of Canada. He accompanied his parents to New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and in 1856 settled in Blue Earth county. In 1863 he enlisted and served two years, was located at Fort Wadsworth one year; he was a member of Company B, Second Minnesota cavalry. Mr. Taylor's occupation is that of

a farmer. In 1872 he married Abigail J. Bissell. Robert J. and Edith L. are their children.

J. H. Thew, a native of New York, was born in 1840 in Clinton county, and moved with his parents to Wisconsin, when sixteen years old. From November, 1861, until April, 1865, he served in the 10th Wisconsin light artillery. After the war he was engaged in lumbering two years, then came to Lyra, his present home. Miss Sarah Greenwood became his wife in 1866, and has six children: George G., Mellen T., Daniel H., Eliza J., Laura M. and Clara A.

Levi N. Turner was born in 1838 in Maine, and when a small boy moved with his parents to Wisconsin. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, 12th Wisconsin, and in 1865 was honorably discharged. Since July of that year he has been a resident of Minnesota; he worked at the trades of carpenter and millwright, and was in the mercantile business at Winnebago City four years. In 1879 he and Walter Redfearn bought the Cable mill at Lyra. He was married in Faribault county and is the father of three children: Florence E., Ray E. and May E.

H. Wiedenhoefft was born in 1837; he was educated and learned the trade of shoemaker in his native country, Germany. In 1868 he came to the United States and after living in Wisconsin three years came to Good Thunder and at once established himself in the boot and shoe business; he has a fine trade. He was married in Germany to Ida Haft. They have lost one child; the living are Herman, Lena, Otto, Martha, Gustaf and Ida.

Rev. August Wolff was born in Germany, in 1826, and entered the ministry after finishing his education at college in Berlin. He came to America in 1863 and for seven years was pastor of a church in Scott county; subsequently he labored the same length of time in Isanti county and since 1877 has been ministering to the Lutheran church at Good Thunder. In Germany he married Augusta Loeve, who has borne him twelve children; nine are living.

Wilhelm Wrucke, born in 1851, is a native of Germany. When but four years of age he came with his parents to America and located in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood. He removed to Blue Earth county and settled in Lyra where he is now engaged in farming. His marriage with Sophia Sielstrup took place in Wisconsin. They have five children; have lost one.

John Zanders, a native of Germany, was born

in the year 1825. In 1862 he came to the United States and after residing ten years in Harlem Illinois, removed to Lyra where he at present lives and owns 240 acres of land. Miss Sophia Neiman was married to Mr. Zanders in 1853, in Germany. They have one boy and seven girls.

CHAPTER LXXII.

VERNON CENTER—CERESCO PLEASANT MOUND—
SHELBY — STERLING MAPLETON — DANVILLE—
MINNESOTA LAKE.

When the county commissioners met April 6, 1858, to form the towns of the county preparatory to their organization, this one was called Montevideo, but changed to Vernon April 16 following; it was changed to Vernon Center, October 14, 1858. It includes all of congressional township 106, range 28.

Settlement began in 1855. Israel Wing, Thomas Doak and Joseph McClannahan came in the spring; James Taylor, M. L. Plumb and J. A. Darling came in the fall.

Settlement was rapid in 1856, and in 1857 the land was all taken.

Judson Plumb was born November 10, 1855, the first white child born in the town.

The first marriage in the town was that of John Doak and Mary Arlige. They were married late in 1856 or early in 1857.

The village of Vernon was surveyed in June, 1857, on land owned by the "Blue Earth Company," in sections 26, 27, 34 and 35. The village became quite prosperous, and had at one time a hotel, three stores, one blacksmith shop and a large steam saw-mill. This mill was built by the town site company during the summer of 1857 and operated until 1865, when it was burned. Reed & Mason built another mill in 1857, near the present iron bridge. This was subsequently taken down and the machinery taken away. The Standard mill was begun in the fall of 1857, as a feed mill by G. W. Doty, and completed to its present dimensions later, and converted into a flouring mill by Mr. Hoover. It is now owned by Mr. Skinner.

A post-office was established and called Vernon Centre, and J. P. Dooley appointed postmaster. The office is still in existence and in the hands of J. B. Pierce.

The most of the town site proprietors were from Mount Vernon, Ohio, and wished to so call their town, but finally adopted the name given. But few lots are now occupied, there being but one store in the place; the original site is nearly all vacated.

Upon the completion of the railroad in 1879, Mr. Elnathan Kendall laid out a new town site in the north-west quarter of section 26, and called it Vernon Centre, and the railroad company attached a small piece on the east, called East Vernon Centre. The station for a time was called Edgewood, but the original name of the site has been finally adopted. The new town now contains two general stores, one hardware store, three grain warehouses and one blacksmith shop. An effort was made to start a town called Montevideo sometime in 1857, in section 33. No plat was ever recorded. A steam saw-mill and one house was built, but no other improvements were made, and the town came to naught.

The first school was taught during the summer of 1858 by Miss Henrietta Smith in a small frame building erected for some kind of an office in the village of Vernon. In the spring of 1859 a frame school-house was built, and is still in use. The town now has five school-houses, all frame.

The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. C. L. Taylor, a Methodist minister from Shelbyville, in the fall of 1857, at the village. From that time services were conducted regularly.

In the winter following the United Brethren denomination began holding services at the house of C. C. Washburn, under the auspices of the Rev. Joseph Casselman. The next summer regular services were held in the hall at the hotel in the village; the Rev. J. E. Conrad organized a Presbyterian church, and the Congregationalists also had an organization. A Union church was built just south of the village in 1866, at which meetings were held by the different denominations. The Methodists now own the building; their present pastor is C. F. Kingsland. The United Brethren have a parsonage a short distance south of this church. The Baptists are building a church in the new town; the present pastor is the Rev. Rockwood.

Myrna post-office was established in January, 1874, and T. L. Perkins appointed postmaster. He kept the office at his house in section 30, until February, 1878, when E. D. Cornish was appointed

postmaster and the office moved to his house nearly a mile further south.

The meeting for organizing the town was held at Vernon, May 11, 1858. The following officers were elected: J. C. Browning, chairman; William Read and Edward Nickerson, supervisors; J. P. Dooley, clerk; E. A. Cooper, assessor; T. S. Hays, collector; Israel Wing, overseer of poor; Nathan Bass and G. W. Johnson, justices; William Skinner and P. B. Day, constables. The first justice in town was J. A. Darling. He was elected in the fall of 1857.

Franklin Barnes was born in Highgate, Franklin county, Vermont, in June, 1833. Left home when twelve years old; went to New Hampshire and worked two years in a saw-mill and chair factory, then returned; was stage driver one year after which he removed to New York; clerked in a store winters and worked in a saw-mill summers for four years; engaged in lumbering in Michigan until 1855, then migrated to Minneapolis. Until 1857 he was in the hardware business, then came to Vernon Center and settled on a farm. In 1879, Mr. Barnes assisted in laying out the village of Edgewood; the same year he started a general merchandise store; has also a lumber yard and deals in farm machinery. In February, 1856, he married Francis E. Read. William R., Frank H., Hattie L., Edward A., and Louisa B. are the children.

J. D. Blanchard was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1835. At the age of eighteen he left the parental roof to learn blacksmithing; also learned the trade of a carpenter; he was employed in saw-mill winters and worked at his trade summers until coming to Minnesota in 1864; he located at Vernon Center and after pursuing his trade three years opened a wagon and blacksmith shop. Mr. Blanchard married in 1858, Lucy A. Carpenter. Their children are Jennie and John.

Joseph Bookwalter was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of the Reverend Isaac Bookwalter. When fourteen years old he accompanied his parents to Minnesota and settled in Vernon Center. In 1877 he graduated from the Western College of Iowa. While in college he spent some time in teaching and continued that vocation until 1878, when he entered the Iowa University and took a course of lectures on law. Returned to Vernon Center in 1879. In 1880 Mr. Bookwalter was elected to the legislature and

served during the term on several important committees.

Frank Bosh was born in Indiana, in 1849. When thirteen years of age he began serving an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade and has since followed it continually. He came to Howard Lake, Wright county, Minnesota, in 1879; one year later went to Mankato and remained until locating in Edgewood, where he owns a shop. Married in 1877, Miss Matilda McLain. Leonard and May are their children.

D. Carpenter was born in New York, in 1839. Came in 1856 to Minnesota and settled at his present home in Vernon Center. He has been connected with the educational interests of the town since the organization of the first school. He not only took an active part in organizing the Methodist Episcopal society, of which he is a member, but was largely instrumental in building the church. In 1851 Miss Maria Pratt became the wife of Mr. Carpenter. Byron A., Orila, George, Emma J., and Amy are their children.

Hon. E. T. Champlin, was born in Vermont in 1839. When eighteen years of age he removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming, also in teaching school. Came to Minnesota in 1861 and located in Vernon. Enlisted in Company G, Third Minnesota, as a private, in 1863; was promoted to the rank of captain, and served until the close of the war; has since given his attention to farming. Has served as county commissioner, three years and in 1875 was elected to the legislature. Mr. Champlin married in 1867, Florence E., daughter of Hon. W. W. Langdon, of Vermont.

Ezra A. Cooper was born in Franklin county, New York, in 1829. He began working for himself when nineteen years of age; was chiefly employed as a carpenter. In 1855 he visited Minnesota, and two years later located on his present farm. He enlisted in the Sixth Minnesota, and served nearly three years. In 1861 was elected collector of taxes for his town, has also been supervisor. Married in 1859, Miss V. J. Harriman. George W., Eva B., Leslie F., Edna E. and Laura J. are their children.

Lysander Cook, born in 1829, is a native of Lewis county, New York. He commenced at eighteen years of age and taught ten years, in his native state and Wisconsin, and in 1864 moved to Lyra, Minnesota; since 1878 he has lived in Vernon Center. In the fall of 1875, while in Lyra he was elected to the legislature; has also held the

offices of supervisor, town clerk and treasurer. Mr. Cook married in 1857, Miss Ann J. Torrey. They have two daughters; Alice and Nellie.

E. D. Cornish was born at Bangor, Franklin county New York, in 1841. After completing his education at the University in Madison, Wisconsin, he began teaching and during vacations surveyed. In 1870 migrated to Minnesota and settled in Vernon Center. He began planting trees about ten years ago and now has eight acres of them, some measuring thirty-four inches in circumference; there are eleven different varieties. Mr. Cornish has been postmaster of Myrna three years. In 1868 he married Mary A. Pew. They have seven children.

F. C. Hinz, a native of Prussia, was born in 1853. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his parents to America and settled in Wisconsin, and at the age of fifteen began clerking. Coming to Minnesota in 1876, he engaged in hardware business at Good Thunder; in 1879 he removed to Edgewood, and has since given his attention to that line of trade there.

J. W. Jacobs was born in Somerset county, Maine, in 1834. In 1845 went to Wisconsin and began lumbering; in 1852 engaged in farming and in 1871 removed to Jackson county, Minnesota; he finally, in 1876, came to Blue Earth county and has since lived in Vernon. Mr. Jacobs served in Hatch's battalion on the frontier two years. Married Miss Williams, of Illinois. Charles is their only son.

L. C. Johnson was born in Howard county, Indiana, in 1845. When only two years old his father died, and at the age of ten years he went with his mother to Iowa; one year later came to Minnesota and settled in Vernon Center, where he is now keeping hotel. During the Sioux massacre of 1862 he was a member of the Vernon militia. Married in 1878, Miss Mary Turner, who has borne him one child; Lenalva.

Elnathan Kendall was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1831. Received common school and academic education. Went to Iowa in 1855 and next year to Vernon Center. He was the founder of Edgewood in 1879. Was enrolled with the minute men in 1857 during the Inkpaduta outbreak and at the time of the Sioux massacre removed with his family farther east. Married in 1856, Louisa Richardson. Theirs was the first marriage in Shelbyville. Sarah D., Lois E., and Edward L., are their children.

Paul Lewis was born in 1854, in Madison, Wisconsin, and there obtained a liberal education, completing it at the Worthington business college, after which he taught in the same college for eighteen months; was then telegraph operator in different parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota until June, 1881, when he was appointed station agent at Edgewood. In May, 1881, he married Miss Hattie Palmer.

Dr. Oliver H. McMichael was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1845. Attended school and worked on a farm until 1863 and for the next five years was engaged in teaching and attending the academy of his native village. He began the study of medicine in 1867; in 1869 entered the medical department of the Michigan University, and in 1871 graduated. Since May, 1871 he has been in practice at Vernon Center. Dr. McMichael is a member of the State Medical Association, also of the Minnesota Valley Medical Association. In 1870 he married Mary E. Morgan.

Peter Mertesdorf, a native of Prussia, was born in 1827. In 1854 came to America and for a short time remained in Chicago, then went to Milwaukee, where he was engaged at his trade, that of tailor, three months. After farming eight years in Wisconsin, he came to Minnesota and in 1862 settled in Vernon Center. Mr. Mertesdorf has been twice married; to his first wife, Mary Touches, in 1858; she died in 1874, leaving seven children. Miss Mary Cawl became his second wife in 1875. They are the parents of three children.

S. B. Nott is a native of Bristol, England, born in 1807. He learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and when fifteen years of age he ran away from home to learn another branch of the trade; in 1831 he came to America; visited all the principal eastern cities, and in 1833 went to St. Louis; entered the employ of the Columbia Fishing and Trading company, and crossed the plains; was one of the party which built Fort Hall on the Snake river. During the next spring he started with a party on a trapping expedition; losing his way he wandered about eight days without food before finding the fort. In 1864 Mr. Nott came to Minnesota. Married in 1837 Sarah Hall. Four living children.

J. B. Pierce was born in Windham county, Vermont, in 1815. When a child he accompanied his parents to New York; in 1841 removed to Ohio

and in 1856, to Wisconsin. He came to Minnesota in 1869; engaged in the drug trade at Garden City until 1876, then came to Vernon Center where he deals in general merchandise and drugs; was appointed postmaster in 1879. Married in 1851, Miss E. H. Rider. Three children have been born to them, but all have died.

J. H. Robinson, born in 1847, is a native of Blair county, Pennsylvania; when four years of age he went to Illinois with his parents; from 1855 to 1862, he was in Rice county, Minnesota, then moved to Faribault county. He enlisted in 1864 in Battery B, First Minnesota heavy artillery and served until the close of the war. He afterwards taught several terms of school and in 1878 settled in Vernon Center. Mr. Robinson is a grain dealer in the village of Edgewood; owns an elevator; has also a stock of millinery in the village. In 1867 he married Joanna Reed. Mary and Effie are their children.

Theodore Sowers was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. His parents removed with him to Washington county, of that state, where he lived until 1840, then moved to Indiana where he worked at the carpenter's trade. Coming to Minnesota in 1855 he made his home in Mankato until 1861 engaged in the pursuit of his trade. He has since been farming in Vernon Center. He was postmaster three years, and has been supervisor six years. In 1859 he married Margaret Schuler. Adra, William A., Effie, Maggie and Robert are their children.

E. W. Washburn was born in Indiana in 1848, and when nine years old came with his parents to Minnesota. His home has since been in Vernon Center. He received a liberal education, completing it at Western College, in Iowa. Engaged in general merchandizing in Vernon Center from 1873 until 1879, then removed to Edgewood. For four years he was town clerk and is at present treasurer. Married Mary A. Warren in 1872. Lillie is their only child.

Noah Westover, farmer, is a native of Canada, born in 1823. Learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed twelve years. Went to Wisconsin in 1851 and farmed four years, then located at his present place; he lived at South Bend seven years, but returned to the farm. Mr. Westover married Ann Kerr in 1844. In 1867 he married Sarah Conklin. The living children are Sarah A., William A., Jennie and Lillian E.

A. C. Wilber was born in Oneida county, New

York, in 1844, and there lived until sixteen years of age. He finished his studies at the academy at Fox Lake, Wisconsin. He afterward followed farming and came with his parents to Minnesota in 1866, locating on his present farm. Has been treasurer and supervisor a number of years. In 1865 he married Sarah R. Judd. Fred. C. and Eva I. are the children.

CERESCO.

This is one of the towns formed in 1858, and is situated in the south-western part of the county. It is drained by the Watonwan river in the north, and by Perch creek in the south and east. The earliest settlers were W. D. Grey, Francis Percival, William Wells, John Devlin, Benjamin Pease, Hugh Reynolds, A. B. Barney, Rufus and Charles Thurston. Mr. Grey located near the junction of the Watonwan river and Perch creek, and still owns the land. He used to trade with the Indians, and kept a small stock of goods for that purpose. Mr. Percival located in the northeast quarter of section 22, and soon after transferred his rights to the claim to Charles Thurston, and left. Mr. Thurston remained a few years, when he moved to Garden City. Rufus Thurston located in the north-west quarter of section 21, where he now lives. None of the rest of these settlers now remain in the town, but have scattered to different parts of the country.

The first marriage in the town was that of A. B. Barney and Mary Wrightson. They were married in 1856, soon after settlement began.

The first school in the town was taught by Miss Hattie Kingsley at a private house in what is now district No. 13, during the summer of 1859. The town now has five school-houses, all frame.

The first religious services in the town were conducted by Jacob Burgess, at his house in section 22, during the summer of 1861. Meetings were held at his house, and in the grove near, as convenience dictated, all that season. There never has been a regular church organization, but services have been conducted by the different denominations, from time to time, at the school-houses. A Union Sabbath-school was organized at one of them, which lasted several summers.

The town was organized at the house of William Wells, May 11, 1858. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Isaac Slocum, chairman, James Wilson and A. B. Barney, supervisors; C. A. Koempfer, clerk; J. C. Tibil, assessor; William Wells, collector; J. C. Tibil and E.

M. Tolbert, justices; Oliver Pease, overseer of poor; W. D. Grey and Isaac Bundy, constables. At that time Lincoln was attached to Ceresco for official purposes, consequently some of these officers appear from there. The town board for 1881 consists of John Porter, chairman, John Hughes and William Mason.

N. P. Chambers, a native of Pennsylvania, was born March 14, 1831, in Mifflin county. When he was but four years old his parents died, and he went to live with an uncle. At the age of twenty-two he married Sarah Jane Hamilton, who died a number of years later. He enlisted in Company M, Sixth heavy artillery, in September, 1864; was promoted to sergeant, and in June, 1865, was mustered out. In 1867 he came to Blue Earth county. Mary Jane Thompson became his wife December 8, 1870. Robert N., Mary E. and Nancy M. are their children.

J. M. Mead, born in 1823, is a native of Washington county, New York. At the age of nineteen he went to Massachusetts, and in 1848 settled on a farm in Columbia county, Wisconsin; while residing there he held for a number of years the offices of town clerk and superintendent of schools. Since removing to Minnesota in 1858 he has lived at his farm in Ceresco, and has served continuously in the town offices, also one term as county commissioner. In 1848 Abigail Gardener, of Vermont, became his wife. Helen, Eugene, Gardener, Alice and Fred. are their children.

John C. Thompson was born in 1824, in Washington county, New York, and removed to Wisconsin in 1844. Esther Derby became his wife March 16, 1847, and died August 29, 1853; her children were Henry O., Myron G. and Emma; the latter died. In May, 1855, he came to Blue Earth county and pre-empted a farm, which he afterward sold, and bought in 1862 the farm he now owns. He married Olive Nicholson in 1856; their children are Emma A., Mary E., Nellie A., Miles H., Alpha and Olive. Mr. Thompson has for a number of years held various town offices.

Charles Voigt was born in 1853, in Germany, and at the age of twenty-one came to America. He entered the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Addison, Du Page county, Illinois, from which he graduated, and coming to Minnesota in 1879, settled in Pleasant Mound, and taught the German school in the church building at that place; there were ninety pupils in attendance. Mr. Voigt married in 1881 Louisa Suhe, a native of Illinois.

Eli Waite, born November 28, 1836, is a native of Ohio. When twenty-four years old he learned photographing. In 1861 he enlisted; the name of the regiment was afterward changed to Iowa Fifth; about two and one-half years later he re-enlisted and served under General Sully in the West, also went south, and was discharged in June, 1866. Mr. Waite came to Blue Earth county in the spring of 1856. Mary Eliza Nobles was married to him November 8, 1866 and is the mother of five children: Mildred M., Maud S., Myrtle L., Howard J. and Homer W.

Hermann Zempel was born February 9, 1843, in Prussia. He immigrated to Wisconsin and worked at farming in Green Lake county; while there he married, January 14, 1864, Caroline Weinkauf. In 1866 they came to Minnesota and since 1869 have lived at their present home. Mr. Zempel has been very active in organizing and maintaining the Lutheran church, and Sabbath school at this place, also the independent school where both English and German are taught; he has been chairman of the town board and is secretary of St. John's Mutual Insurance company. Their children are Charlotte W., Wilhelm R., E. Johan, Otilie E. H., T. Richard, C. Mary, A. Hermann and L. Carl.

PLEASANT MOUND.

The name of this town is derived from a peculiar range of mounds in the southeastern part. It is the extreme southwestern town in the county, and includes all of congressional township 105, range 29. At the session of the county commissioners held April 6, 1858, it was called Otsego and attached to Shelby for official purposes. At a session held October 14, 1858, the name was changed to Willow Creek, and to Pleasant Mound, September 7, 1865. The first settlers were William Marston, Mr. McKinney, Barnard Marble and J. P. Thomas came in the spring of 1857. They all settled in sections 1 and 12. They were interested in a town site about one and one-half miles farther east in Shelby and divided their time between their prospective town and their claims. None of them remained long.

The first school-house in the town was built in district 83 and the first school was taught in that district. The town now has five school-houses, all frame. The Germans have built a school-house of their own in section 10 where they intend having a school taught in their own language. There is but one religious organization in the town, the

Lutheran; although the other denominations have had services irregularly since the first settlement. The Methodists now have services in the school-house in district number 125. The Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in November, 1870 by the present pastor, H. J. Mueller, with thirty-five members. A church was built that fall in the southwest quarter of section 1. This was burned the next spring and a new one built the same year, in the northeast corner of section 2. It is a plain frame structure and cost about \$600. A parsonage is located on the same lot. The membership now is about eighty-five.

Pleasant Mound post-office was established early in the sixties. F. O. Marks was appointed postmaster and the office located at his house in section 25. In the fall of 1865, the present incumbent, J. S. Parks, was appointed and the office located at his house in section 26. Willow Creek post-office was established about the same time. Horace Kinney was appointed postmaster and the office was located at his house in Shelby. He was succeeded by Nathaniel Capen, who held the office until 1879 when the present incumbent, J. R. Wilder, was appointed and the office moved to his house in section 13.

Pleasant Mound Grange, No. 214, was organized May 23, 1873, with thirty charter members. They first met at the school-house in district 29, but subsequently moved to district 125, where meetings are now held. This grange is the principal supporter of the system of fairs held under the auspices of the Blue Earth Valley Stock Association. These fairs are held annually at the farms of the members, and have become so popular that they rival the regular county fairs.

The meeting for the organization of the town was held at the house of H. F. Longworthy, September 26, 1865. J. F. West was chosen moderator and M. A. Chamberlain, clerk. The following town officers were elected: M. A. Chamberlain, chairman; F. O. Marks and I. J. Gardener, supervisors; H. S. Parks, clerk; H. F. Longworthy, treasurer; J. F. West and J. H. Hindman, justices; H. E. Sagar and J. A. Betts, constables. The chairmen since have been William Perrin and Michael Dempsey. Mr. Perrin served fourteen years in succession.

J. S. Parks, a native of Canada, was born in 1835 and when quite a young man accompanied his parents to New York. When he was twenty-two years old his father died and he being the

eldest child had the charge of the family. In 1861 he removed to Wisconsin, and worked in various places until 1863, when he came to Minnesota; after a short time spent in Winona he took a homestead in Pleasant Mound. He was the first clerk of the town and held the office three terms; has been postmaster here fifteen years. Married in 1864, Helen M. Cray, who has borne him five children; Robert D., Walter M. and Louis E., Ray M. and Roy L. are twins.

William Perrin was born in 1817, in Orange county, Vermont, and resided with his parents at the old homestead until forty years of age. From 1857 until 1862 he lived in Wisconsin; then, after ten years in Wabasha county, Minnesota, he came to Blue Earth county and finally settled on his farm in Pleasant Mound. Mr. Perrin has held various town offices and in 1878-9 served in the legislature; was also county commissioner for three years and chairman of the town board fourteen years. In 1842 he married Martha B. Green. Their children are Horace B., Willis L. and Adda.

William Robinson, born in 1840, is a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. He served an apprenticeship in the cabinet makers' trade and in 1857 moved with his parents to Minnesota. During the early part of the rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Sixth Minnesota, and served until the close of the war, after which he carried on his father's farm in Faribault county, two years, then moved to Pleasant Mound. He has several times held the offices of school director and justice of the peace. In 1866 Sylvia S. Tackel became his wife. Laura J., Horace A. and Oscar R. are their children.

J. B. Reiter was born in Germany in 1837 and lived in that country until fourteen years of age. Came to America and for seventeen years resided in Wisconsin; he then came to Scott county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming five years, after which he began the lightning rod business which he still continues. He now resides in Martin county, Minnesota; his post-office is Rutland. Mr. Reiter enlisted in Company E, Ninth Wisconsin infantry, in 1863, and was discharged for disability. Married Carrie Dohelton in 1862; of eight children, six are living.

SHELBY.

This town is situated in the south tier in the county and second from the west line. It was called Liberty when first identified by the county commissioners, and changed by them to Shelby

October 14, 1858. The first settlers were Hiram Jackson and son Eli, and step-son, Hiram Luddington. They came in the summer of 1855 and located on the west side of Jackson lake, so named in honor of Mr. Jackson. Quite a number of settlers came in during the following year. Among the earlier ones were N. G. Root, C. C. Mack, M. T. Walbridge, A. P. Jacobs, F. and B. Farley, George Quiggle, William Gregory, Lewis and Hosea True and Levi Calhoun. Mr. Root located on section 4, and while stacking grain was killed in August, 1864, by the Indians. The elder of the two sons who were assisting, was also wounded but managed to escape. Mr. Mack was also murdered by Indians belonging to the same band.

The first birth in the town was that of Mary A. Root. She was the daughter of N. G. Root and wife and was born June 16, 1856.

The first marriage was that of George Quiggle and Miss Mary Northrup. They were married June 30, 1856, at the house of N. G. Root, Esquire Westover performing the ceremony. The first death was that of Mrs. Rudolph Crandall; she died in August, 1857, and was buried in the Shelbyville cemetery.

The village of Shelbyville was surveyed in April 1856, on land held by Judge A. G. Chatfield, in trust for other parties, in west half of section 35, and contained 320 acres. The projectors made strenuous efforts to build up a town but the fates seemed against them. There were at one time two mills, two stores, one blacksmith shop and quite a number of residences. Only two houses now remain on the town site. A post-office was established there which continued until 1881.

Another town was laid out in 1857 in the north-west quarter of section 5, by S. M. Folsom and others. A few buildings of a temporary nature were put up, but the enterprise was eventually abandoned.

The advent of the railroad stirred anew the town fever. Amboy was laid out in 1879 on land formerly owned by George Quiggle in the north-east quarter of section 23. A station was established by the railroad, and this town bids fair to be a success. It has four general stores, one drug store, two hardware stores, two hotels, two grain warehouses, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, one millinery, one wagon shop with feed mill attachment, operated by wind-mill power; one lumber yard and two churches.

The Methodist church is still unfinished. Ser-

vices are conducted once in two weeks by the Rev. C. F. Kingsland, of Vernon Center. The organization was effected at a very early date in Shelbyville, and services were held at private houses by the Rev. J. W. Powell. They subsequently built a church in the village.

The Presbyterian church was built in the summer of 1880. Services are conducted once in two weeks by the Rev. J. E. Conrad, of Sterling.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Clarissa Henderson, during the summer of 1857, at the residence of herself and husband just across the line in Vernon Center, although all the scholars belonged to Shelby; there were but eight in all. The town now has seven school-houses. There were three brick buildings, but they were blown down during a tornado in the summer of 1879.

The first mill in the town was built in 1857 by Henry Stokes and J. J. Porter in the village of Shelbyville. It was a steam saw-mill; later a mill was attached for grinding corn meal and graham. It was operated but a few years, when not proving profitable it was abandoned. About the same time John Swearingen put up a portable steam mill on the west side of the river, which he operated a couple of years, when he built another mill in the village of Shelbyville on a much larger scale. This mill also had a coarse grinding attachment. It subsequently came into the hands of G. W. Marsh, who operated it a few years, then moved the machinery over to the river and sawed the material out for a grist-mill. This mill had two run of stone, and was operated until the spring of 1880, when it was so damaged by the flood that the machinery was removed and the building torn down. The machinery of the saw-mill was sold to P. B. Day, who moved it further down the river and put up a mill which he operated a few years, when he sold the machinery and it was moved away. A small water-power mill was built by Mr. Day about two years since which he still operates. A steam saw-mill was built by H. C. Howard, near where J. E. Miller now lives, about the year 1866. A grist-mill was subsequently attached, which about two years later, came into the hands of T. H. Day, who moved it where the Champion mills now stand. It is a water-power mill with three run of stone, and is now owned by William Thompson, of Mankato.

Champion Mills post-office was established in August, 1878; Robert Richardson was appointed postmaster and the office located at his store near

the Champion mills. Mr. Richardson held the office until 1879, when he moved to Amboy. The office was discontinued a few months, then re-established with J. E. Miller as postmaster, and the office located at his house in section 17.

Amboy post-office was established in January, 1880, and the present incumbent, Robert Richardson, appointed postmaster.

The town was organized May 11, 1858. The following gentlemen were the officers for the ensuing year: Rudolph Crandall, chairman; Sylvester Woodman and James Miller, supervisors; Henry Stock, clerk; C. C. Mack, assessor; W. H. Miller, collector; N. L. Jackson, overseer of poor; Horace Kinney and J. L. Sampson, justices; John Diamond and C. P. Hutchins, constables.

John Barr, a native of Illinois, was born January 18, 1831, in Logan county, and remained there until twenty-five years of age. In 1856 he went to Faribault county, Minnesota, and the year following located in Shelby on his present farm. He enlisted in Company C, Sixth Minnesota, in 1863, and served through the remainder of the war. Mr. Barr has four children by his first marriage. January 25, 1876, Ida E. Lowry became his wife, and has two children.

James L. Brown was born June 21, 1839, in the province of Quebec. Until twenty-one years of age he resided in his native place, then came to Minnesota and settled in Fillmore county; in 1872 he removed to section 28, Shelby. His marriage occurred in 1864 with Sarah Pope, who was born in Canada. Eight children have been born to them, only five are living.

George H. Brush, a native of Waterville, Vermont, was born January 22, 1848, and at the age of six years moved with his parents to Dodge county, Wisconsin. Two years after, they removed to Waushara county, where he remained seventeen years, and since coming to Blue Earth county in 1873 has been a resident of Shelby. In 1870 Helen M. Reed, of Bloomfield, Wisconsin, became the wife of Mr. Brush.

George Buckminster was born August 12, 1833, and until thirteen years of age lived in Essex county, New York, his native place; then accompanied his parents to Lake county, Illinois, and from there went to Marquette county, Michigan, where he remained until coming in 1856 to Fillmore county, Minnesota. He came to Shelby in 1865 and in 1872 located at his present home. Married in 1856 Myra Crowell. Their children

are Emma J., George H., John D., Charles S., Henry D., Myra J., (deceased) and Frank N.

William J. Chamberlin, a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, was born April 3, 1829; he lived until twenty-two years of age in that state. After passing some time in Illinois and Iowa, he came in 1856 to Minnesota and made a claim of 160 acres in Shelby. He enlisted in 1861 in Company I, Brackett's battalion, afterward transferred to Fifth Iowa cavalry, and served until January, 1863; in the winter of 1864-5 he was south in the government employ. Married January 12, 1867, to Elsie Morris, who has borne him three children, two are living.

George W. Cooper, deceased, a native of New York, was born March 6, 1839, in Cattaraugus county. While he was young he moved with his parents to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and in the year 1861 settled in Shelby. His marriage with Caroline D. Tubbs, a native of Maine, occurred in 1861. Three children were born to them. On the 28th day of December, 1880, Mr. Cooper died.

A. Herbert Corbett was born May 31, 1845, in Franklin county, Maine, where he remained until reaching his majority, at which time he went to Anoka, Minnesota, and thence to Excelsior where he worked at milling. In 1868 he came to Blue Earth county and in 1872 removed to his present home. Mr. Corbett married in 1872 Miss Donie Briggs, who was born in Iowa. Ione and Julia are their children.

P. B. Day, born January 16, 1818, is a native of Herkimer county, New York, where he worked at at lumbering and also learned the trade of millwright. He lived three years in Virginia and in 1858 came to Blue Earth county; the Indians compelled him to leave Pleasant Mound and he located in Shelby where he has since carried on farming and milling. He married Elizabeth Jones in 1850 and she has borne him fourteen children, eleven of whom are living.

Bennoney Farley, a native of Kentucky, was born December 11, 1829, near Madison. From fourteen until twenty-five years of age he lived in Indiana, where he had moved with his parents; he worked at lumbering in that state. After spending one year in Missouri he lived in Lee county, Iowa twelve years, and there lost his first wife; his second marriage occurred February 9, 1853, with Mary Rice. In 1856 they came to Blue Earth county and took a claim where they have since resided. They have three children.

George Quiggle was born March 3, 1819, in Trumbull county, Ohio, and remained there until about thirty-three years of age. After living thirteen years in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, he came to Shelby and bought his present home. He was one of the originators of the town of Amboy, giving ten acres of land to the village. In 1844 he married Cordelia Silliman, who died in April, 1876; she was the mother of six children; four are living.

George Green, born December 7, 1820, is a native of Delaware county, New York. He received an academic education after which he taught in different parts of New York and also worked at farming. In 1850 he removed to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, thence in 1867 to Vernon and in 1869 to his present location in Shelby; since coming here he has served continually as town clerk, and in 1877 was in the state legislature. Married in 1846, Miss D. S. Millard. Their children are Clarence M. and Clara, both teachers.

John A. Hilliker was born January 4, 1816; Franklin county, Vermont, was his native place and he made that his home and followed sailing until 1854, at which time he moved to Juneau county, Wisconsin. Since coming to Shelby in 1868 he has lived on section 4. His marriage took place November 7, 1849, with Maria Bunker, who was born in Canada. Seven of their eight children are living.

C. M. Hooper, a native of Livingstone county, New York, was born December 23, 1845, and when fifteen years of age came to Minnesota with his parents. After living two years in St. Paul he went to Belle Plaine, where in 1872 he engaged in the drug trade and afterwards in general merchandise. In June, 1881, he came to Amboy and established himself in business. Miss S. E. Stoeber became his wife in April, 1873, and has two children, John S. and Mary L.

Asa P. Jacobs, deceased, was born April 30, 1808 in Candor, Tioga county, New York. The marriage of Amanda M. Brink to Mr. Jacobs occurred January 17, 1836 and in 1856 they came to Shelby and took a claim of 160 acres, one half of which the family still owns. Six children were born to them, five of whom are now living. One daughter and her two children were killed during the Indian massacre. Mr. Jacobs died September 19, 1874.

Moses Kunselman, a native of Pennsylvania, was born July 4, 1829 in Schuylkill county. When

but four years of age he moved with his parents to Armstrong county, and after remaining twenty years, went to Michigan. In 1865 he came to Shelby and settled on a farm on section 35. Mr. Kunselman's marriage took place in 1854; his wife's maiden name was Catherine Hulben; she has borne him six children, five are living.

Eliza Reynolds *nee* Wing, was born February 5, 1830, in Otsego county, New York. When nineteen years old she went to Indiana where, December 30, 1849, she married Noble G. Root; two years later they removed to Iowa and after residing there about two years they came to Minnesota. After living eighteen months on a claim near Good Thunder they were obliged to give it up, and took another claim where the family now lives. August 11, 1864, Mr. Root was killed by Indians while at work near their residence; their son Edward was also shot, but eventually recovered. After the death of her husband Mrs. Root moved to Iowa, but returned to her claim in 1865 and the same year was married to Wesley Reynolds. They have two children living. Five of the seven children by her first husband are living.

Robert Richardson was born December 14, 1821 and lived in England, his native land, until 1850, when he immigrated to New York; from there he went to Canada, and remained ten years. In 1860 he removed to Wisconsin and worked at milling in the state until 1863, when he came to Minnesota and for a number of years continued the same business. In 1879 he opened a store at Amboy; also postmaster at this place. Mr. Richardson has been married three times.

John L. Samson, deceased, was born December 28, 1827, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and married January 1, 1851, to Barbara Stoek, who was born August 29, 1827; she, too, was a native of Lancaster county. They came in 1856 to Shelby and made a claim on section 35. Mr. Samson enlisted in 1861, in Company H, Fourth Minnesota, and served until his death which occurred August 12, 1863. Five children were born to them.

John T. Shank, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in August, 1826, in Lancaster county, where he learned the carpenters' trade. In 1857 he came to Blue Earth county; after a short stay in Mankato he took a claim of 120 acres in Shelby; moved to the village of Shelbyville, but returned to the farm. He enlisted in Company H, Fourth Minnesota, in February, 1864 and served through the rest of the war. Married in 1848, Anna M.

Neal, who died November 19, 1878; she had borne him nine children, eight are living.

Albert M. Stephens, born November 16, 1830, is a native of Bradewater, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he remained twenty-two years. He removed to Oswego, New York; also lived about one year in Amboy, Illinois, and afterwards in Iowa. In the spring of 1856 he took a claim of 160 acres on section 21, in Shelby. Mr. Stephens has always taken an active part in the politics of his town and has held nearly all the offices. In 1860 he was married, his wife being Angeline Tiffany. They are the parents of five children of whom two are deceased.

Abner Thompson, of Ohio, was born July 4, 1805, and his marriage occurred in the year 1842, with Sarah A. Staten, who was born May 12, 1816, in Virginia. Three children have been born of this marriage. Melinda A., David F. and John. Mrs. Thompson had been married in 1836 to P. Richardson, by whom she had two children. Melinda A. Thompson was first married in 1861, to David Terherne, who died in 1866; she bore him two children: George F. and Louisa A; she has also two children by her marriage with C. H. Fessenden: Guy and Leroy W. David F. Thompson enlisted in Company C, 11th Minnesota in 1864, was discharged at the close of the war, and on the 1st of June, 1867, his death occurred.

Abram Van Aernam was born April 22, 1838, in Albany county, New York. While he was young the family moved to the western part of the state, and four years later to Wisconsin, where his father died. In 1868 he came to his present home in Shelby. Mr. Van Aernam enlisted in September, 1861, in the Third Wisconsin light artillery and October, 1864 was honorably discharged. Married in 1868, Jane E. Gourley. Their children are John W., Jennie E., Eva M., George R. and Maggie E.

William Vroman was born in 1823, and lived in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, his native place, until 1845, employed in farming and lumbering. From 1845 until 1876 he was a resident of Wisconsin, then came to Minnesota and located in Sterling township. Since 1881 he has been owner and proprietor of a hotel at Amboy. Mr. Vroman's wife was Eliza Pratt; she has borne him eight children, of whom seven are living.

J. B. Wilber, born in 1826, is a native of Madison county, Vermont. In 1845 he went to Illinois for one year, then removed to Wisconsin, and in

1861 to Howard county, Iowa, where he remained four years; from Iowa he came to Shelby, where he now lives. Mr. Wilber has been a member of the town board for several years. On the 28th of March, 1854, his marriage took place; Georgietto is his only child.

H. E. Weymouth was born October 13, 1859, in Plainfield, Wisconsin, and accompanied his parents to Ceresco, Blue Earth county. His education was attained at the State University and he studied law with Lorin Cray, of Lake Crystal, also with Judge Weymouth, of Marshall; he was in the practice of his profession two years in Lincoln county and June, 1881, settled at Amboy. Maggie Farmer, of Lake Crystal, became his wife in 1878 and has borne him two children.

Hiram E. Young, a native of New York, was born September 20, 1857, in Erie county. When but three years of age he moved with his parents to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he learned blacksmithing. In the year 1879 he came to Minnesota and located in Mapleton, but only remained one year, then came to Amboy, where he carries on the blacksmiths' business.

STERLING.

This is one of the southern towns in the county and includes all of congressional township 105 range 27. In the spring of 1858, in connection with congressional township 105, range 26, it was organized as Mapleton and James Cornell was chairman of the town board. At a session of the county commissioners, held January 3, 1860, they granted the petition of the citizens of the town to change the name to Sterling. The separate organization was effected April 3, 1860. The first settlement was made in 1855; that year V. Hyland, Horace De Wolfe and George Root came in. The settlement the next year was largely augmented by a portion of the colony that came that year from the East and settled in the southern part of the county.

The first birth was that of Jacob Morris, a son of James Morris. He was born during the winter of 1856-7.

The first school was established at the house of Joseph Dobie in section 35, by a Mr. Horton in the summer of 1857. That same season the colonists established a school with Isabella Vannice as teacher. It was taught at the house of James Little in section 10 and numbered about twenty-five scholars. There are now six school-houses in

the town, five frame and one log. One of them belongs to the Scandinavians.

The first religious services were conducted in 1856, by the Rev. J. E. Conrad, a Presbyterian, at his house in the southeast quarter of section 13. About 1866 the Congregationalists built a church which is still in use in section 14.

Sterling post-office was established early in the sixties. William Russell was appointed post-master and the office located at his house in section 15. He subsequently moved it to section 16, where he kept it a short time when Thomas Randall received the appointment and the office was located at his store. The name of the office had in the meantime been changed to Sterling Centre. Mr. Randall was succeeded by William Ellis Jr., who is the present incumbent, and has the office located at his store.

This town displayed great liberality in its support of the Union cause during the war with the South, by liberal appropriations for bounties to volunteers and raising funds to support the families of soldiers in the field.

William S. Aldredge, a native of Indiana, was born in 1825 and moved with his parents in 1837 to Illinois. From 1852 until 1854 he was mining in California then returned to Illinois and in 1857 located on his farm in Sterling. He has a stock and grain farm of 160 acres. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Ruth Mosher, who was born in Ohio. They are the parents of two children. Milo H. and Mary J. now Mrs C. Alberson.

C. D. Andrus, born in 1837, is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He accompanied the family to Wisconsin and in August, 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-third regiment of infantry, from that state; three years later he was mustered out and returned to Wisconsin. In 1867 he removed to Martin county, Minnesota, and thence to Sterling, his present home. Sarah A. Aldredge became his wife in 1861 and has borne him nine children; the living are Frank, Justina, Emma, Edgar, Charley, Georgie and Albert.

Arzro Annis was born in 1827, and grew to manhood on a farm in Vermont, his native state. After living three years in Franklin county, where he was employed in a grist-mill, he migrated in 1856 to Minnesota and settled on section 14 in Sterling where he is now residing. Married in 1851, Mary J. Hall who died in 1860; Harriet Eldridge became his wife in 1863. He has four children: Albert, Eddie, Frederick and an infant.

Allen Benedict was born in 1829, in Delaware county, Ohio. He migrated to Wisconsin in 1847 and completed his education at Ripon College; he was engaged in farming and school-teaching in that state, and in 1872 came to his home on section 17, Sterling. Helen Wilcox, a native of New York, was in 1858 united in marriage with Mr. Benedict. Of the nine children born to them, six are living: Clara A., Hettie, Alice, Thomas, Charles and Peter.

R. D. Boyer, a native of New York, was born in 1831 in Herkimer county. He went with his parents to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and coming to Minnesota in 1864, he located at his present home in Sterling. His marriage took place in May, 1860, with Mary E. Shafner, who was born in 1835 in New York. Their children, Harrison and Franklin, are living, and one is deceased. Mr. Boyer has served as assessor eight years.

W. Buell was born in 1817 in Genesee county, New York. In 1834 he moved to Michigan, thence in 1836 to Wisconsin; he worked at farming in that state and Illinois until 1861, when he came to Minnesota, and from Olmsted county removed to Sterling, where he owns 270 acres of land. Married in 1844 Emily Caulkins, who died in 1860; Mary A. Caulkins became his wife in 1861, and died in 1864; his third marriage took place in 1866, with Hannah Olverson. Mr. Buell is the father of thirteen children, six of whom are living: Florence O., Joseph J., Durward, Charles F., Silas A. and Grace B.

George Clark was born in 1830, and learned shoemaking in Scotland, his native country. He married Ellen Sharp in 1854, and the same year immigrated to Connecticut, where he worked at his trade. In 1857 he worked on a farm for the government at the Winnebago Agency, and the next year came to Sterling, where he has 170 acres of land, with good buildings. Mr. Clark has a step-son, William Hall, and an adopted daughter, Lizzie Ellen.

L. A. Cornell, a native of Indiana, was born in 1834 in Elkhart. In 1856 he came to section 1, Sterling, which is still his home. He enlisted at Mankato in Company F, First heavy artillery, and was mustered out at St. Paul. Mr. Cornell has served his town in the capacity of supervisor and constable. Louisa L. Gordon became his wife in June, 1860; she was born in 1837 in New York. Four of their seven children are living: Francis M., Edith M., Albert B. and Luke.

Robert Curry was born in 1835. After leaving school he worked in different places in Pennsylvania, his native state, until coming in 1856 to Minnesota; the next year he removed from Olmsted county to his present home in Sterling. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted under Captain West, and about one year after was discharged because of disability. Mr. Curry has held the office of supervisor and school treasurer. Married in 1870 Eliza Tenny. Their children are Maggie and William.

Fayette Decker, a native of New York, was born in 1832 in Delaware county. While living in that state he was in the lumber business; in 1857 he removed to Wisconsin, and there engaged in farming; since 1864 he has been a resident of Sterling, where he owns a farm of 120 acres. He has held different offices, and at present is town treasurer. In 1856 Nancy Alverson was married to Mr. Decker. Four children have been born to them: George, Charles E., Jessie and John.

A. J. Ellis, son of James and Mary Ellis, natives of Scotland, was born in 1855, in Queen's county, New York. In the spring of 1864 he came with his parents to Minnesota and located in Sterling. For the past three years he has held the position of assessor. Mr. Ellis was united in marriage in 1880, with Nettie Morrow, who was born in 1854, in Canada. They are the parents of one child; James Garfield.

William Ellis was born in New York city, of Scotch parentage. He accompanied his father's family to this state and settled in Sterling; until 1870 he worked at farming, then became a member of the firm of Randall & Ellis, dealers in general merchandise; in 1873 he sold his interest and now keeps a general store in the new building which he erected. Since 1874 he has been postmaster and for a number of years has served the town as treasurer and clerk. Married in October, 1879, Lillie M. Ballard. Their only child, Lillia, died September 12, 1881.

Dr. C. L. Francis was born in 1823, in Oxford, Maine. At the age of nineteen he went to Boston, where he studied medicine and attended lectures and graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin college. He practiced for a time at Norway, Maine, also kept a drug store. In 1856 he came to Sterling; is engaged in farming and practicing his profession. Dr. Francis has been supervisor for several years and justice of the peace. Married in 1849, Miss L. Whittaker who was born in 1825 in Massachusetts. Their children Charles

H. and Agnes L. are at home; Thomas B. married Rev. Conrad's daughter, of Sterling, and has one child; Harry.

Rev. N. A. Hunt, born in 1811, was reared on a farm in New Hampshire, his native state. He attended medical lectures at Jacksonville, Illinois, also studied at Oberlin College and at a theological institute in Cincinnati. After completing his education he was for six years pastor of the Congregational church at Marion, Illinois, and twelve years at Cottonwood Grove; since the autumn of 1863 he has resided in Sterling, laboring in the ministry and also engaged in cultivating his farm. Mr. Hunt was united in marriage in 1845, with Clarissa A. Conrad, a native of North Carolina. Nine children have been born to them; eight are living.

William H. Johnson, of Scotch parentage, was born in 1831, and after leaving school learned the trade of blacksmith, in his native country, Scotland. Upon coming to the United States in 1859, he located at Winnebago Agency and there worked at his trade. In 1874 he removed to his present home in Sterling; is employed in farming and blacksmithing. Mary E. Little, who was born in 1841, in St. Lawrence county, New York, was married in 1864 to Mr. Johnson. They have an adopted daughter, Annie.

Charles Jones, a native of New York, was born in 1818, in Broome county. While living in that state he obtained a common school education and afterwards engaged in farming. In 1855 he migrated to Minnesota, and the year following located on section 14, Sterling, which is still his home. Mr. Jones is the owner of 340 acres of choice land. His parents are both natives of Massachusetts; one of his two brothers is a resident of Tioga county New York, the other lives in Sterling.

S. M. Keith was born in 1828, in Ohio, where he remained until seventeen years of age, then moved to Wisconsin and there worked at farming. In 1860 he came to this state and has since been a resident of Sterling. Mr. Keith has been supervisor for a number of terms and justice of the peace ten years. He was united in marriage with Martha A. Briley, September 8, 1851, in Walworth county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Keith have had nine children; the living are, Albert C., George C., Frank E., Nettie L., and Melvin W.

Abram Moses was born in 1827, in the state of Massachusetts. Went with his parents to Litch-

field, Connecticut, where he resided until 1861, at which date he removed to Minnesota; his farm of 330 acres is on section 27, Sterling. Mr. Moses has served the town in different offices for a number of years. His first marriage took place in 1850, with Margaret Phelps, who died in 1854. Minerva Dunbar became his wife in 1856. He is the father of six children: Charles E., Alice, Ida, Frank, Burt, and an infant.

E. Munger, a native of New York, was born in 1829, and accompanied his parents to Michigan, where his education was acquired. Removed to Wisconsin and worked at farming in that state until 1868, when he came to his present home in Sterling. He has filled various town offices. Married in 1857, Harriet Vroman, who was born in 1839, in Pennsylvania. Their living children are Susan, Phylinda, Isadore, Willie and Mabel.

James Morris, born in 1824, was brought up on a farm in Ireland, his native country. In 1850 he came to America; worked at draying six years in New York, and then came to Minnesota with a colony that was organized in that city and Brooklyn; he owns 630 acres of land in Sterling; his house stands on the bank of Maple river. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Christiana Harrison, who died in 1878, in Sterling. Eleven children were born to them; the living are: Elizabeth W., John T., Jacob C., J. W., James A., Abraham L., and Ada.

W. J. Mountin, born in 1843, is a native of Connecticut. At the age of seven years he went to Wisconsin with his parents, James and Frances Mountin, who both died in that state. He came to Minnesota and now owns 160 acres in Sterling. He was married in 1874, in Wisconsin, to Lucy A. Sheriners, who was born in that state in 1856, of Irish parentage. They have an adopted child: Frances E.

M. M. Pratt was born in 1827, and after leaving school worked at farming and dairying in New York, his native state. In 1865 he came to his present home in Sterling; has a grain and stock farm of 200 acres. Mr. Pratt was united in marriage in 1850 with Caroline A. Orr, who was born in New York. Their children are Ella G., Ida M., Homer C., Howard S. and Jennie B. He enlisted in 1862 in the 154th New York infantry, Company B, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

William Randall, a native of New York, was born in 1833 in Broome county. He was given a common school and academical education. In

1855 he went to Michigan, thence to Illinois, and the following spring to Winona county Minnesota; finally located permanently on section 27, Sterling. Mr. Randall joined the militia in 1862 during the Sioux outbreak. He was married in March, 1869, to Lavina Vanolpenburg, a native of Wisconsin. Their children are Olive and Allen.

A. B. Reed, son of Carlton and Fanny Reed, was born in 1830 in Connecticut. He moved with his father's family to Pennsylvania; afterward engaged in farming in Iowa, and in 1858 came to Minnesota; located on his farm of 325 acres in Sterling in the spring of 1859; since coming here he has served the town in different offices. Elvira Storrs became his wife in 1858, and has borne him four children: Lucas Y., Effie M., Hattie A. and Annis C.

C. M. Reynolds, a native of New York, was born in 1851 in Lewis county, and accompanied his parents to Wisconsin where he was employed in farming fourteen years. In 1868 he removed to this state and is now the owner of 160 acres of land in Sterling; he has held the office of town clerk here. Alice Franklin, who was born in 1853 in New York, was married to Mr. Reynolds in 1873, and has three children: Gertrude, Earl and Floyd.

Charles H. Roberts was born in Bloomfield, Maine, in 1822, and lived at Bangor from 1827 until 1837, at which time the family removed to the state of New York; they afterward engaged in farming in Wisconsin. He located permanently on sections 2 and 3 of Sterling in 1858. Annie E. Lowdon became his wife in 1853; she was born in 1838 in New York. They have lost one child; the living are Ella A., Charlotte, Eugene, Mable, Charles F., Clara E., Mary A., Alice E. and Bessie.

John Sanborn was born in 1815 in New Hampshire. He removed to Illinois and farmed four years in Cook county, also the same length of time in Whitesides county and afterward in Iowa. In 1855 he settled in Rice county, Minnesota, but since 1865 has been a resident of Sterling. Married in 1842, Julia A. Burgeon who has borne him twelve children; only six are living: Charles A. is engaged in the lumber business at Mankato; Mary L. is teaching and Florence M. is attending school in that city; Emily H., now Mrs. Webb lives in Sterling; Luther L. and Edwin L. are at home.

Eliza Philmore, now Mrs. Stevens, was born in 1825, and lived in England, her native country until 1854, when she came alone to the United

States and first located in Fulton county, Indiana. She was living with the family of Rev. Jacob Conrad and came with them in 1856, to Blue Earth county. In 1858 she became the wife of Artemas Stevens, a native of New Hampshire; in 1863 he was thrown from a horse and killed. Her children are Catharine, Fairmont, Eliza and Joseph. Mr. Stevens had two children by a former marriage: August and Eugene.

William Webb, Jr., born in 1844, is a native of Delaware. In April 1857 he came to Minnesota with his father's family and settled on section 4, Sterling, his present home. He enlisted in Company H, Second Minnesota in February 1864 and in July 1865 was mustered out. Mr. Webb has been a member of the state legislature and has held the town offices of clerk, treasurer, justice of the peace and supervisor. In 1867 he married Emma Sanborn who was born in 1848 in Iowa. Their children are Henry P., Albert and Rachel.

MAPLETON.

When the county commissioners formed the towns previous to organization, this one was called Sherman and attached to Mapleton (now Sterling) for official purposes. They were organized and acted together until 1860 when they were divided and separate organizations effected. Congressional township 105 range 27 was called Sterling and township 105 range 26 changed to Mapleton. The first white settler in the town was Uriah Payne. He came in April, 1856 and located in the western part of the town, part of his claim being in Mapleton and part in Sterling. The next settlement was shortly after by members of the "Minnesota Farmers and Village Association." This association was organized in the city of New York and included members from nearly all the Eastern states, and a few from Europe. The secretary was William Wilde, now living in Sterling, Robert Taylor, now post-master at Mapleton, was chosen advance agent from his having had experience in establishing a colony at Minnesota City, in the southern part of the state. He came to the territory in February, 1856, and in May following traversed Blue Earth county, and decided upon the location selected. The members of the colony, over one hundred in number, arrived the same month and scattered through the southern part of the county, principally in Mapleton and Sterling, where a large number of them still live. In June, 1856, they laid out a town site covering 320 acres, in section 7, Mapleton, and 12, Sterling.

It afterward transpired the land was illegally entered and the town site was jumped by two enterprising settlers.

An association store was managed by Mr. Wesel, which was operated about a year, when it was closed and the stock divided among the members. The management of this stock of goods left the association in debt about \$1,800, which was not all paid until within the past year.

Another attempt was made to establish a town on the south side of section 7, by James Cornell and others in 1858, but proved a failure. A small portable steam saw-mill was put up by the Middlebrook Brothers, which was operated a short time, then moved.

Mapleton post-office was established here in 1857, with Stephen Middlebrook for postmaster. It was subsequently moved to the present village of Mapleton and the name changed to Mapleton Station. Robert Taylor was appointed postmaster, and still continues to hold that position.

The first school was taught by Jarvis Harrington, one of the colonists, during 1857, in a log building erected for the purpose in section 7. There are now eight school-houses in the town; seven frame and one log. The one in the village of Mapleton is two stories high and contains two departments, with an average attendance of about fifty pupils.

The village of Mapleton Station was laid out in October, 1870, on land owned by Clark W. Thompson and others, in the north-east quarter of section 4. Several additions have been made at different times. The village has made a substantial growth and is to-day a thriving business center. Following is a synopsis of the business places: Two hotels, four general stores, two hardware stores, one drug store, one furniture store, one notion store, one flouring mill, two harness shops, two shoe shops, three millinery and dress-making shops, three blacksmith shops, one restaurant, two meat markets, three saloons, two lumber yards, six warehouses and one cheese factory.

The professions are represented by one doctor and two lawyers. There are also three churches and one school-house.

The Mapleton Baptist church was organized in June, 1868. The first pastor was Rev. S. A. Stow. Their present church building was erected in 1878 at a cost of about \$1,500. The present membership is fifty-five, and the pastor is the Rev. E. A. Howe.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1871 with about ten members. Services were conducted by Rev. A. Barnake, who is also the present pastor in Troendle's hall. Their church was built in 1876 at a cost of \$1,500; the present membership is twenty-five and services are conducted once in two weeks.

The Mapleton Catholic church was organized in June, 1876, by Rev. Theo. Venn, with a membership of twenty-five families. Their church was built the following fall at a cost of \$3,000. Father Venn still officiates and holds services once a month. The membership has increased to about thirty-five families.

The village was incorporated in 1878 and effected an organization March 19. The following officers were elected: Joel Gates, president of board; L. Troendle, James McLaughlin and C. H. Wick, trustees; P. A. Foster, recorder; Sherman Peet, treasurer; C. W. Smith, justice, and Henry Tenny, constable.

S. C. Brooks was born in 1838, in St. Lawrence county, New York. At the age of fourteen he moved to Illinois and in 1859 came to Minnesota; for some time he was farming at Winona then removed to Lake City. In 1864 he enlisted and served during the rest of the war. From 1865 until 1874 he was employed in farming in Mapleton and then commenced his machinery business; since 1878 he has also been interested in the livery with Mr. Tenney. His marriage occurred in 1861, with Matilda Talles. Their children are Oliver, Bertha, Anna and Rosa.

Le Roy Bowen was born in November, 1846, in Oswego county, New York. He resided in that state and Michigan until 1865, when he came to Minnesota, and lived on a farm in Mapleton until 1879; then he removed to the village and bought the Mapleton hotel of which he is still proprietor. In 1867 Mary Morrison became his wife. Lillian G., Lizzie, Lydia, Estella M. and Mary L. are their children.

J. E. Brown, born in 1831, is a native of Canada; when but a child he accompanied his parents to St. Lawrence county, New York, and lived there until eighteen years old. He removed to Wisconsin and after working nine years at his trade, that of mason, he entered mercantile business at Fond du Lac. In 1864 he engaged in trade at Winnebago Agency; six years later he opened the pioneer store of Mapleton and continues in business here. Married in 1858, Miss C. B. Townsend.

Charles H. Case was born October 12, 1854, in Houston county, Minnesota, where his parents had located on the 10th of the same month; he was the first white child born in that county. At the age of fourteen years he became employed in a store, but at the same time continued his studies; when seventeen years old he entered a telegraph office and remained until coming in 1875 to Mapleton to assume his present duties as station agent. In February, 1878, he married Frankie Farnam.

John Chase, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1823. In 1844 he went to Vermont and thence to the state of New York, where he lived until 1856, at which date he came to Minnesota, and located in Faribault county; since 1862 he has lived on his farm in Mapleton and has filled various town offices. In 1849 he married Abigail Ash. They have eight children.

George A. Clark was born in 1845, in Lewis county, New York. Much of the time since sixteen years of age, he has been engaged in school teaching. In 1862 he removed to Wisconsin and the following year located in Mapleton. For eleven years he was clerk of the town and is now justice of the peace. His marriage took place in 1865, with Alvina J. Cory. Their children are Eda and Ida, who are twins; Ada, Fay and Ray.

James Cornell was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in August, 1807, and when twelve years old moved with his parents to Clark county. At the age of twenty-four he went to Indiana, and in 1856 he and his family came with an ox team to Minnesota; reaching Mapleton after a journey of six weeks. May 27, 1856, he delivered the first sermon preached in this town; he also married the first couple and preached the first funeral sermon. The first town meeting was held at the house of Mr. Cornell and he was the first commissioner from this town. Married in 1828, Emily Byrd, who died in 1852; his second wife was Anna McCoy. He has nine children.

Charles Dietz, born in 1855, is a native of St. Paul, Minnesota. Soon after his birth the family moved to New Ulm and when seventeen years old he went to Mankato to learn the trade of harness maker; remained three years and then after one year at St. Peter and a short time at Minneapolis he opened a harness shop at Mapleton. Mr. Dietz has served one term as justice of the peace since residing in this town.

E. M. Dyer, a native of Vermont was born in 1850, in Windham county. While he was quite

young his parents moved to Ohio and in 1857 they located in Blue Earth county. When seventeen years old, he, in company with a brother, built in Rapidan, the Dyer mill, which they operated a number of years. In 1874 he came to Mapleton and for six years engaged in the wheat business; since 1880 he has been dealing in general merchandise in company with Mr. Straber. Married in 1875, Charlotte King. Nellie is their only child.

L. Dyer was born in 1820, in Windham county, Vermont. From 1853 to 1857, he lived in Ohio, then settled in Danville, Minnesota. In 1860 he was appointed by the government to take charge of the farming department of the Winnebago reservation and held that position until 1863, when the Indians were removed. The year following he went to Rapidan and until coming to Mapleton in 1881, was engaged in farming. Mr. Dyer has held numerous office in the different places he has lived. In 1844 married Esther Wight. Three children: Henry O., E. M. and Ida.

Joel Gates was born in 1818 and lived in Wyoming county, New York, his native place until twenty-three years old, engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1841 he migrated to Wisconsin where he was in the lumber business seven years; entered mercantile trade in Illinois, but soon returned to New York where he continued the business until 1860, at which date he commenced farming in Mapleton. Ten years after he opened his hardware store at the station. Married in 1841, Miss E. Merchant. Their children are Ida E. and Emeretta J.

M. A. Gilmore, born in 1839, is a native of Ohio. He went to Wisconsin with his parents when young, and remained until 1869, when he went to California; in his business there, of mining and freighting, he was very successful. Returned and bought a large farm in McPherson, which he still owns, but for the past few years has lived at his farm in Mapleton. In 1865, Louisa R. Nichols became his wife. Their children are Lucy M., Edwin A., Ada A., George W., Helen A. and Hattie R.

Charles Hidde, born in 1841, is a native of Germany. He immigrated to New London, Wisconsin, in 1855 and lived there until enlisting in 1861, in Company G, Third Wisconsin infantry; at the close of the war in 1865 returned to Wisconsin and since 1870, has resided in Mapleton. Miss Bertha Kline became his wife in 1865. Frank, Clara and George are their children.

James McLaughlin, a native of Ireland, was born in 1842, and with his parents settled in Ohio in 1849, where they remained until going in 1855, to Scott county, Minnesota. From 1868 until 1875 he was farming in Mapleton, then came to the village and began the furniture business, in which he is now engaged. He has held several offices and at present is town clerk. In 1870 he married Margaret O'Brien. They have three children: Lizzie, John and George.

Adolph Paegel was born in 1843 in Germany. He learned the trade of sail making, and nine years previous to coming to America in 1870, he followed the life of a sailor. He worked at his trade six years in Chicago, then came to Minnesota and located in Mapleton; in 1878 he bought the building and opened the saloon where he is still in business. In 1873 Miss Hulda Jennrich became his wife. Their children are Matilda, August and Ida.

James Pearson, born in 1838, is a native of Canada, where he learned milling and worked at the trade until 1864, when he removed to New York. That year he entered the 184th New York regiment and served until the war closed. After living in that state five years he returned to Canada and in 1879 came to Minnesota; he worked at his trade in Mankato, also in Janesville and in the spring of 1881, leased the Mapleton steam flouring mill, which he is operating. Married Mary Mand. Their children are Mary, John and Annie.

S. Peet, a native of New York, was born in 1844 in Oswego county. In 1862 he entered the army, but after serving eight months, was discharged because of poor health. Returning to New York he worked at his trade, that of cooper, until 1864, and from that date until 1875 he did carpenter work and farming in Mapleton; since coming to the village he has been engaged in mercantile business. In 1865 occurred his marriage with Miss B. S. Bowen. Carrie and Hattie are their children.

William N. Plymat was born in 1845, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. When a child he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, and after leaving Fox Lake College in 1863 he settled in Garden City, Minnesota; the year following he entered Brackett's battalion, and until mustered out in 1866 served on the frontier. He came to Mapleton, where he engaged in farming, teaching winters until 1877, when he commenced to read law, and since being admitted to the bar in 1880

he has been in practice here. Mary Young became his wife in 1866, and has four children: Genevieve, Luretta, Harry E. and Walter A.

J. S. Roe, born in 1853, is a native of England. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn blacksmithing in Ireland, remaining there until coming to America in 1872. He lived about four years in New Haven, Connecticut, then a short time in Massachusetts, after which he came to Minnesota; resided until 1879 in Medo, then removed to Mapleton, bought a shop, and has since done blacksmithing and wagon-making. Mary Livingston was married to Mr. Roe in 1872, and has two children: John S. and George G.

C. W. Smith, a native of New York, was born in 1832 in Oswego county, and while young moved with his parents to Ohio, thence to Iowa, and in 1855 he came to Minnesota and settled in Mapleton. Mr. Smith worked at farming, and then for a number of years followed the carpenter's trade. In 1862 he entered the army and served one year in the First Minnesota cavalry; re-enlisted in 1864 in the 11th infantry, and went through the remainder of the war. Since 1876 he has been engaged in the carriage business. In 1857 he married Phoebe Cornell. Julius W., Elmer A., Emily S. and Grace are their children.

C. G. Spaulding was born in 1836 in Coos county, New Hampshire, and after leaving school he engaged in farming and teaching in that state until 1859, at which date he moved to Illinois. About eighteen months later he settled in Faribault county, Minnesota; was in the wool growing business there, also taught school during the winter months until 1874; he then came to Mapleton, built a warehouse, and has since been engaged in grain buying. Married in 1877 Delight E. Berry. Their children are Mary and Charlie.

Robert Taylor was born in October, 1819, and when a young man learned the trade of print cutting, at which he worked in Scotland, his native land, until 1842; he then came to America and continued in that employment in Boston, Taunton and New York city. In 1852 he was appointed one of a committee to select a location in Minnesota for a colony; he settled at Winona, where his wife and children died. He returned to New York, and in 1855 came again to Minnesota on a similar mission; both colonies were failures, and nearly all returned East. Mr. Taylor is still a resident of Mapleton; he has held many county and town offices, and since 1865 has been postmaster.

W. H. Tenney, born in 1842, is a native of New York. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Wisconsin, and shortly after to Michigan; in 1862 he came to Minnesota, and in 1866 to Mapleton; since 1878 he has been engaged in the livery business. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss C. E. Tenney. Their children are Minnie, Estella and Hattie.

L. Troendle, a native of Germany, was born in 1830. He came to the United States in 1854, and until 1872 lived in Wright county, Indiana; at that time he located in Mapleton; since early life Mr. Troendle has been engaged in mercantile business. In 1859 Louisa Schroder became his wife. William, Henry, Carl, Emma, Annie, Lena and Louisa are their children.

DANVILLE.

This town was first called Jackson by the county commissioners in April, 1858. It became necessary to change the name on account of there being another of the same name in the state. The name of Danville was given to it at the request of Lucius Dyer, that being the name of his native place in Vermont. It is the extreme southeastern town in the county.

The first white settler was Hector Sharp, who came in May, 1856, and settled on section 27. Quite a number of settlers came in June and later, most of whom have either died or moved away.

The first birth in the town was that of Mary, a daughter of Francis and Helena Wagner. She was born in 1857 in a tent the family were occupying at the time in section 26.

The first religious services were conducted by Rev. James Cornell, a Methodist, at the house of Mr. Sherman in section 20. There are now four organized churches in the town, viz: The St. John's, Catholic, established by Father V. Somereisen in 1864, although church services had been held since 1859 at private homes. The church is located in section 23. Services are now conducted once a month by the Rev. Theo. Venn.

The German Lutheran, built in 1867, located in the north-west corner of section 24. Their first minister was Rev. Arnard. The membership at that time was about thirty and now about seventy. The present pastor is Rev. Barnake.

The German Methodist church, organized also in 1867, had about twenty members. The church building was erected in 1869 and located in section 14. Their present pastor is Rev. Christian Gebhard.

The Reformed German Lutheran church was organized in 1880 and put up a small church.

The first school was organized during the winter of 1858-9 at a private house in section 26, by Uriah Northrup. The town now has six school houses.

Franklin post-office was established in 1857 and Francis Phillips appointed postmaster. The office was located at his house in section 35 until the spring of 1859, when it was moved into Faribault county.

Sherman post-office was established in 1867 with Barney Cooper as postmaster. The office was located at his house in section 9 until 1869 when it was discontinued. A few years later it was revived and James McBroom appointed postmaster.

Danville post-office was established a few years since and Henry Stenernagel appointed postmaster. John Laurisch is the present postmaster and the office is located at his house in section 1.

The town was organized in May 1858 and the town officers for the first year were—Lucius Dyer, Chairman; Benjamin Hopewell and Samuel Larabie, supervisors; N. J. Kremer, clerk and collector; Hector Sharp, assessor; Samuel Larabie and — Sanborn, Sr., justices; Stephen Larabie and Sanborn Jr., constables.

John P. Kremer was born in 1841 in Loraine, France and accompanied his parents to Erie county, New York. In 1855 they removed to Wisconsin, thence in 1857 to Faribault county, Minnesota, and six months later to Danville. He was given a common school education and also attended German school, while in New York. Mr. Kremer has one of the finest improved farms in Blue Earth county. He has held various town offices and was clerk of Danville for twelve years. In the fall of 1881 he was nominated for county treasurer on the democratic ticket. Leonie Eschbach became his wife in 1871, and has four children: John P., George E. M., Rosa and Katie.

John Kremer, a native of Germany, was born in 1842 and in 1850 came with his parents to America. They lived in Erie county, New York five years, then migrated to Wisconsin and thence to Minnesota in 1856; he has always been a farmer and now resides on the farm in Danville, where they first settled. In 1863 he enlisted in Company E, Second Minnesota cavalry; was stationed on the frontier and in the spring of 1865 was honorably discharged. Mr. Kremer has served

the town in several offices and for eight years was constable. Married in 1873, Mary Mosser. Their children are William, Ida, Lena and Martin.

VILLAGE OF MINNESOTA LAKE.

This thriving business center is situated on the western shore of the lake from which it derives its name, in the northern part of Faribault county. The first settlers on section 4, in which the town is located, were Chauncy Barber and S. Merrick, who came in the fall of 1856. After a residence here of three years, Mr. Barber removed to Utah. Merrick remained about ten years then removed to Waseca county, where he now lives. N. J. Kremer was the first settler in the township of Minnesota Lake. His father and three brothers came at the same time and settled in Danville. Mr. Kremer now resides in the village and owns a large amount of real estate.

In the spring of 1859 a post-office was established, with Alexander R. Harrison in charge.

The village has grown rapidly as the surrounding country became settled and now contains four general stores, one furniture store, one feed store, three hotels, four warehouses, one flouring mill, four blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one millinery store, a meat market, two livery stables and three saloons; two physicians and two veterinary surgeons.

The village was incorporated in 1876; the first officers were: A. Clark, president of board; William Lambie and N. J. Kremer trustees; E. A. Case, recorder.

The population was 208 by the tenth United States census.

A. Clark was born in 1816, in Addison county, Vermont. In 1819 he went with his parents to New York, and in 1826 to Wisconsin; he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked until 1861, when he raised Company D, Third Wisconsin infantry and served as captain; in 1863, poor health compelled him to resign, but he re-enlisted in the fall of 1865; was made captain of Battery G, heavy artillery, and raised it to 144 men; was mustered out at the close of the war. He was in the mercantile business eight years in Wabasha and since 1871 has kept a general store at Minnesota Lake. Mr. Clark has been president of the village council since its organization in 1875. Married in 1843, Elizabeth McDonald. Their children are Dewitt and Fidelia.

Dr. P. Follmann, a native of Germany, was born in 1829, and studied at Luxenburg and Paris

until twenty-six years of age. Upon completing his education he traveled one and one-half years in France and Germany and then began the practice of his profession, medicine. In 1861 he immigrated to Winona, Minnesota; three years later removed to St. Louis and in 1868 returned to Germany for a visit. The year following he located at Mankato where he was in practice; was also engaged in the drug trade in that city and subsequently at Mapleton; in 1877 he sold his business there and has since followed the practice of medicine at Minnesota Lake. In 1859 he married Katharine J. Schwitzer.

N. J. Kremer was born January 14, 1834, in Loraine, France. In 1850 he immigrated with his parents to Erie county, New York, where he worked at farming, and in 1855 removed to Wabasha county, Minnesota; the year following he filed the papers for the first claim taken on Minnesota lake. He has since been engaged in farming also in real estate and mercantile business; at present he is senior partner in the firm, Kremer & Apley, dealers in agricultural implements. For twelve years he has been chairman of the town board. His marriage occurred in 1861 with Elizabeth Wagner. Of the eight children born four are living; Peter J., Julia, Edward N., and Rosa.

S. M. Merrill was born in January, 1834, in Ohio. In 1855 he moved to Waseca county, Minnesota and until 1862 engaged in hunting and trapping; at that date he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Minnesota and after serving three years was honorably discharged as a non-commissioned officer; he participated in many very severe battles and was wounded three times. After leaving the army he followed hunting and trapping again until 1869, and since then has been interested in farming. He is owner and proprietor of the Merrill House at Minnesota Lake. In September, 1871 he married Emma Poland. Merton, William, and Holly are their children.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

WAR RECORD OF BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

First Infantry, Company H, *Sergeant*—W. H. Wikoffe, must. May 23, '61, killed July '63 at Gettysburg. *Privates*—B. P. Dewey, must. May '61, dis for pro. May 16, '63. Charles Mansfield, must. May 23, '61, dis with regt. Company I, *Private*—James Cannon, must. Apr. 27, '61, w'd

July 21, '61 at Bull Run, dis for disab'y Nov. 27, '61. Company K, *Privates*—W. A. Coy, must. May 22, '61, dis for disab'y Feb. 18, '63. Edward Casey, must. May 23, '61, trans. to U. S. art. July 16, '62. C. H. Andrus, must. May 22, '61, dis for disab'y Aug. 10, '61.

Second Infantry, Company A. *Recruit*—F. I. Seaman, must. Oct. 28, '64, dis with regt. Company B. *Recruit*—Patrick Burns, must. Oct. 7, '64, dis per order June 11, '65. Company D. *Privates*—G. M. Gilchrist, must. July 1, '61, died Sep. 30, '63 of w'ds rec'd at Chickamauga. *Substitute*—S. D. Lewis, must. Oct. 22, '64, dis with regt. Company E. *Private*—Isaac Morgan, must. July 5, '61, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis with regt. Company G, Mustered July 8, 1861. *Privates*—John Dehming, dis on ex. of term, July 7, '64. Peter Ferlein, deserted Jan. 1, '62, from Lebanon, Ky. Albert G. Sell, trans. to co. H, Aug. 1, '61. Charles Krause, trans. to co. H, Aug. 1, '61, died in '63, of w'ds rec'd in battle of Chickamauga. John Schreger, trans. to co. H, Aug. 1, '61, died at Bowling Green, Ky. in '62. Mathias Sontag, trans. to co. H, Aug. 1, '61, dis on ex. of term, July 8, '64. Edward Stumpfelf, dis for disab'y, Aug. 9, '62. C. W. Smith, trans. to co. H, Aug. 1, '61. N. Weiss, trans. to co. H, Aug. 1, '61, dis. on ex. of term, July 8, '64. Company H, Mustered July 15, 1861. *Captain*—Nelson W. Dickerson, resigned May 11, '63, *First Lieut.*—John A. Beatty, pro. capt. May 21, '63, resigned Mar. 30, '65. *Second Lieut.*—Jerome Dane, resigned Mar. 18, '62. *Sergeants*—A. S. Lytle, trans. to reg'l band Aug. 31, '61. L. N. Holmes, pro. 2d lt. Jan. 30, '63, 1st lt. May 21, '63 and capt. Apr. 12, '65, dis with regt. T. G. Quale, pro 2d lt. May 21, '63, w'd at battle of Mission Ridge, resigned Feb. 14, '65. J. L. Walingford, pro. 2d lt. Mar. 29, '62, resigned Feb. 8, '63. J. M. Foster, mortally w'd at battle of Chickamauga, died Sep. 21, '63. *Corporals*—Daniel Fagan, pro. sergt., re-en. pro. 2d lt. Apr. 12, '65, dis with regt. James Thompson, re-en. Dec. 27, '63, pro. sergt., dis with regt. B. E. Williams, dis on ex. of term, July 14, '64. Josiah Keene, pro. sergt., lost an arm at battle of Chickamauga, dis Jan. 9, '64. Franklin Whittier, reduced and was dis on ex. of term, July 14, '64. W. C. Durkee, dis for disab'y, Feb. 21, '62. George Bennett, dis for disab'y Mar. 28, '62. Charles Philbrick, dis on ex. of term, July 14, '64. *Musicians*—H. C. Tibbets, re-en. Dec. 21, '63, dis from hosp. Aug. 10, '65. B.

J. Sibbey, re-en. Dec. 21, '63, dis. with regt. *Wagoner*—Homer Bonnard, re-en. Dec. 25, '63, died Feb. 28, '64, at Rockford, Ill. *Privates*—Lewis Bennett, dis. for disab'y Jan. 26, '63. Ephriam Benjamin, dis. on ex. of term, July 14, '64. A. H. Bigelow, killed Sep. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga. Joseph Burger, re-en. Dec. 18, '63, dis. for disab'y, June 17, '65. C. W. Campbell, dis. on ex. of term, Sep. 30, '64. W. A. Clark, re-en. Dec. 17, '63, pro. corp. sergt, dis. with regt. R. H. Crosby, died Sep. 21, '61, at Fort Snelling. W. H. Conklin, dis. for disab'y, Mar. 13, '62. Walter Crowley, dis. for disab'y, Mar. 13, '62. Eugene Cross, trans. to co. E, 4th U. S. art'y, Dec. 24, '62. Horace Cumins, dis. for disab'y, Jan. 25, '63. W. H. Day, dis. for disab'y, Oct. 21, '61. W. A. Ford, dis. for disab'y Jan. 18, '63. Thomas Fosse-re-en. Dec. 15, '63, pro. corp., dis. with regt. William Gleason, w'd at battle of Mission Ridge, dis. on ex. of term, July 14, '64. Mc R. D. Gunn, re-en. Dec. 29, '63, dis. for disab'y May 25, '65. Milton Hanna, re-en, Dec. 15, '63, pro. corp. and sergt. dis. with regt. H. G. Henderson, dis. for disab'y, Feb. 23, '63. J. S. Hilliard, w'd at battle of Chickamauga, pro. corp., dis. with regt. H. S. Hilton, re-en. Dec. 25, '63, pro. corp., dis. with regt. U. S. Karmany, captured at Chickamauga, dis. on ex. of term. Madison Keene, dis. on ex. of term, July 14, '64. George Keyes, re-en. Dec. 16, '63, pro. corp., dis. with regt. J. B. Laquier, re-en. Dec. 16, '63, died Mar. 15, '64, at Mankato, Minn. Samuel Leslie, re-en. Dec. 23, '63, pro. corp. dis. with regt. Louis Londrosh, re-en. Dec. 17, '63, dis. July 22, '65. Samuel Loudon, w'd at battle of Chickamauga, killed Nov. 25, '63, at battle of Mission Ridge. George Liscom, re-en. Dec. 23, '63, dis. with regt. Charles Liscom, re-en. Dec. 23, '63, dis. for disab'y, Dec. 22, '64. Enoch Marsh, dis. for disab'y June 24, '64. C. I. McKenny, died Oct. 15, '63, at Evansville, Ind. S. A. Mitchell, died of w'ds rec'd at Chickamauga, Oct. 29, '63. J. G. Morris, re-en. Dec. 21, '63, dis. with regt. August Newman, died Jan. 22, '64, at Chattanooga, Tenn. S. De W. Parsons, pro. Q. M. sergt., 1st lt. and Q. M., resigned July 30, '64. B. E. Pay, dis. on ex. of term, July 14, '64. James Pelky, died Nov. 28, '63, of w'ds rec'd at battle of Mission Ridge. Louis Pelky, died July 16, '62, at Keokuk, Ia. Lewis Quinnell, trans. to co. G, Aug. 1, '61. R. F. Rogers, re-en. Dec. 18, '63, dis. for disab'y, Oct. 21, '64. Isaac Sherman, re-en. Jan. 2, '64, w'd at Mission Ridge, pro. corp. dis.

July 11, '65. J. H. Sprague, dis. on ex. of term, July, '64. H. Stannard, dis. on ex. of term, July, '64. H. D. Smith, deserted Sep. 20, '61, from Ft. Snelling. C. W. Taylor, dis. on ex. of term, July 14, '64. Marion Terhune, dis. on ex. of term, July 14, '64. Henry Tirtlott, dis. for disab'y July 17, '62. John Valè, re-en. Dec. 15, '63 pro. corp. sergt. dis. with regt. *Recruits*—J. W. Cheny, must. Sep. 30, '61, pro. corp. dis. for disab'y, July 1, '62. Nelson Crandall, must. Sept. 30, '61, re-en. Dec. 15, '63, died Jan. 15, '64, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Lotan Purdy, must. Sept. 30, '61, died Jan. 19, '62, at Lebanon, Ky. Josiah Russell, must. Feb. 29, '64, dis. with regt. Nelson Shalafa, must. Sep. 26, '61, w'd near Kenesaw, Mt., had an arm amputated, dis. Oct. 24, '64. William Webb, must. Feb. 29, '64, dis. with regt.

Third Infantry, Company B. *Privates*—George Andrus, must. Nov. 7, '61, dis. for disab'y, Feb. 3, '62. N. Bixby, must. Nov. 7, '61, dis. for disab'y May 23, '62. Company G. *Private*—Ezra T. Champlin, must. Nov. 6, '61, pro. corp., sergt., 2d lt. Nov. 26, '63, 1st lt. co. D. Nov. 17, '64, dis. with regt. Company H, Mustered November 9, 1861. *Captain*—Benjamin F. Rice, resigned July 20, '64. 2d *Lieut.*—Isaac Taylor, pro. 1st lt. Feb. 18, '64, capt. Apr. 15, '64, resigned Apr. 10, '65. *Sergeants*—J. C. Stevens, deserted Jan. 10, '63, from Fort Snelling. *Corporal*—A. C. Pease, pro. sergt., re-en. Dec. 31, '64, pro. sergt. major Apr. 10, '64, 1st lt. co. E, June 10, '65, dis. with regt. *Musician*—G. W. Hull, dis. for disab'y Jan. '62. *Privates*—J. D. Adams, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, pro. corp. dis. with regt. Henry Brown, died Sep. 16, '62. W. M. Buck, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, dis. with regt. George Crocker, died Apr. 15, '62, at Nashville, Tenn. C. W. Doland, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, died in Minn. Sep. 16, '64. Lewis Eaton, died Oct. 1, '64, at Pine Bluff, Ark. Henry Eaton, re-en. December 31, '61, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. with regt. John Eator, re-en. Dec. 31, '61, dis. with regt. A. H. Folsom, re-en. Dec. 31, '61, dis. with regt. B. T. Foster, died of w'ds rec'd at New Ulm, Minn., in Aug. '62. W. A. Hussy, dis. for disab'y, Apr. 30, '62. G. I. Loring, died Aug. 10, '64, at Pine Bluff, Ark. J. J. Lyon, dis. for disab'y Apr. 19, '62. James McDuff, dis. for disab'y Mar. 29, '62. J. H. Potter, pro. corp., dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64. J. W. Potter, pro. corp. and sergt., dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64. J. S. Richardson, dis. for disab'y Mar. 15, '62. James Stewart, dis. on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64. August

tus Stevens, dis on ex. of term, Nov. 14, '64. C. L. Tidland, dis for disab'y. J. Y. Terry, died Oct. 25, '64, at Little Rock, Ark. David Thompson, re-en. Dec. 31, '63, pro. sergt. dis with regt. I. H. Tower, dis for disab'y, Mar. 29, '62. J. S. Ward, dis for disab'y, Oct. 4, '62. Ira Ward, re-en. in Dec., '63, dis Sep. 2, '65. H. D. Wakefield, deserted Dec. 20, '61, from Belmont, Ky.

Fourth Infantry, Company E. *Drafted*—William Smith, must. Dec. 13, '64, dis with regt. Company H, mustered December 20, 1861. *Captain*—John E. Tourtellotte, pro. lieu. col. Aug. 24, '62, col. Sep. 16, '64, dis per order June 21, '65, U. S. brevet brig. gen., entered U. S. reg. army, now on Gen. Sherman's staff with rank of col. 1st *Lieut.*—George A. Clark, pro. 1st lieu. Aug. 24, '62, and capt., resigned Dec. 20, '64. *Sergeants*—Elwood Renowles, trans. to Inv. C. Sep. 11, '63. E. P. Lieberg, pro. 1st lieu. Aug. 12, '64, dis with regt. *Corporals*—J. L. Sampson, pro. sergt. and 2d lieu., died Aug. 12, '63, at Vicksburg, Miss. O. D. Clark, pro. sergt. re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis July 19, '65. Adolphus Metzler, pro. sergt., dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. Jacob Pfaff, pro. sergt., dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. G. J. Stannard, dis Oct. 20, '62, at Jackson, Tenn. *Musicians*—J. S. Badger, dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. S. M. Badger, dis for disab'y Oct. 13, '62. *Privates*—Frederick Breckelsberg, re-en. Jan. 1, '64. Matthias Barts, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis for disab'y July 23, '64. Emil Burcard, dis for disab'y May 13, '63. J. M. Boyd, dis for disab'y Jan. 14, '63. James Brumpton, re-en. March 22, '64, dis with regt. Arthur Crandall, dis for disab'y Sep. 19, '62. J. J. Cobb, dis for disab'y Jan. 30, '63. William Gregory, dis for disab'y March 21, '63. Nathaniel Horoland, dis for disab'y Nov. 17, '64. W. K. Jordon, dis for disab'y Oct. 7, '62. Peter Keegan, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis. with regt. Michael Lentz, died July 20, '63, at Young's Point. Ai Laffin, dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. Thomas Lamereaux, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. and sergt., dis per order July 15, '65. Augustus Littlefield, deserted June 25, '65, returned under arrest Apr. 12, '64, died of wd's rec'd at Allatoona, Apr. 28, '64. Peter Lentz, dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. Amos Loflin, dis for disab'y Nov. 11, '62. J. B. Renna, dis for disab'y Oct. 6, '62. Charles Stuart, dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. H. A. Scott, dis for disab'y Jan. 22, '63. J. A. Williams, trans. Apr. 15, '62. H. P. Webb, dis for dsab'y Nov. 11, '64. *Recruits*—Colin Buchanan, must.

Apr. 21, '62, dis. June 12, '65, w'd, absent in hosp. *Drafted*—John Allwood, must. Dec. 15, '64, dis with regt. Truman Trowbridge, must. Dec. 28, '64 dis with regt. Elias Terwilliger, must. Jan. 5, '65, dis. with regt. Company I. *Recruit*—W. Y. Smith, must. Feb. 25, '64, dis per order July 26, '65.

Fifth Infantry. Company D, mustered March 15, 1862. *Sergeant*—Gustav Bleckelsberg, deserted Jan. 5, '63. *Privates*—Henry Folz, died Aug. 2, '63, at Vicksburg, Miss. John Henderson, trans. to Inv. C. Phillip Krummel, trans. to Inv. C. Sep. 22, '63. E. D. Steele, died Sep. 7, at Fort Abercrombie of w'ds rec'd from Indians. Company F. *Privates*—R. M. Davis, en. Jan. 24, '62, re en. Feb. 13, '64, dis for disab'y June 24, '64. E. L. Merry, en. Feb. 2, '62, dis for disab'y Sep. 20, '63.

Sixth Infantry. Company C. *Privates*—William Robinson, must. Oct. 3, '62, dis with regt. *Recruits*—John Barr, must. Feb. 26, '64, dis with regt. Company E. *Recruits*—Charles Fogle-song, must. Feb. 28, '64, dis. with regt. William Hilderbrant, must. Feb. '28, '64, dis with regt. Henry Steck, must. Feb. 12, '64, dis per order May 20, '65. Company I, mustered October 4, 1862. *Privates*—H. M. L. T. Brown, dis with regt. Samuel Clapshaw, dis per order May 10, '65. J. H. Cornell, pro. corp. and sergt., dis with regt. J. A. Carpenter, died Sep. 6, '64, at Helena, Ark. A. J. Crisp, dis with regt. J. A. Darling, dis with regt. John Farmer, dis with regt. Watto Janson, dis with regt. Olavus Olson, dis with regt. H. P. Olson, dis with regt. W. L. Pike, pro. corp., dis with regt. G. L. Reed, trans. to V. R. C. S. C. Rukke, died Dec. 9, '64, at St. Louis, Mo. O. S. Soren, dis with regt. S. T. Waggoner, dis with regt. J. H. Waggoner, dis with regt. *Recruit*—W. D. Eddy, dis per order July 19, '65.

Seventh Infantry. Company E. *Recruit*—Lars Johnson, must. Sep. 17, '63, killed July 14, '64, in battle of Tupelo, Miss. Company F. *Recruit*—John Chaska, en. Nov. 25, '62, died March 26, '63, at Mankato, Minn.

Eighth Infantry. *Asst. Surgeon*—Irvin H. Thurston, com'd Sep. 29, '62, pro. surgeon May 29, '65, dis with regt.

Ninth Infantry. Company D, mustered September 23, 1862. *Sergeant*—M. F. Walbridge, dis per order May 31, '65. *Privates*—Patrick Bedford, died Jan. 14, '65, at Eastport, Miss. Hiram Bigelow, dis for disab'y July 25, '65. C. F. Burt,

dis with regt. M. E. Colton, died Aug. 19, '64, at Memphis, Tenn. Loren Gray, dis with regt. E. T. Davelin, died Dec. 20, '64, at Winnebago City, Minn. S. N. Day, pro. corp., dis with regt. S. W. Millet, died Feb. 23, '65, at Jeffersonville, Ind. W. H. Swearingen, dis with regt. A. P. Swearingen, dis for disab'y Aug. 27, '64. W. H. Youngman, dis in '65, absent sick. Stephen Galloway, dis for disab'y March 26, '63. Company E, mustered Nov. 14, 1862. *Captain*—Jerome Dane, resigned Jan. 14, '65. *1st Lieut.*—Clark Keysor, pro. captain, dis with regt. *2d Lieut.*—John R. Roberts, died Jan. 4, '65, of w'ds rec'd in battle of Nashville, Tenn. *Sergeants*—W. C. Durkee, dis per order Dec. 28, '63, for pro. as captain in 62d U. S. Col. Vols. S. C. Hilton, dis per order July 14, '65. D. N. H. Thayer, dis Dec. 28, '63, for pro. as 2d lieut. in 69th U. S. Col. Vols. G. A. Thompson, pro. 1st serg't, dis with regt. W. J. Martin, dis per order May 31, '65. *Corporals*—H. S. Hatch, pro. serg't, dis in '65. Wesley Maxfield, pro. serg't, dis Nov. 10, '64. Joshua Woleben, dis for disab'y April 17, '65. H. M. Burgess, w'd in battle of Brice Cross Roads, dis with regt. P. T. Griffith, dis for pro. as captain in U. S. Col. Vols. H. K. Lee, captured at Brice Cross Roads, dis at St. Paul Aug. 15, '65. A. P. Davis, dis per order May 27, '65. Robert Roberts, dis per order Aug. 3, '65. *Musicians*—G. W. Carley, trans. to N. C. S. as prin. musician July 1, '63, died Aug. 22, '64, in Andersonville prison. M. L. Webster, captured at Brice Cross Roads, dis with regt. *Wagoner*—George Christopherson, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 10, '64, dis Nov. 14, '65. *Privates*—E. C. Buel, pro. corp. and serg't, dis in hospital August 11, '65. L. G. Barrett, dis for disab'y Aug. 15, '64. William Bruce, captured at Brice Cross Roads, dis at St. Paul Aug. 15, '65. D. B. Beesley, died March 18, '64, at Rolla, Mo. David Breece, captured at Brice Cross Roads, died Sep. 4, '64, at Andersonville prison. George Becker, captured at Brice Cross Roads, died July 28, '64, at Andersonville prison. J. J. Buchanan, dis with regt. N. C. Connor, dis with regt. F. C. Cramer, dis per order June 8, '65. N. H. Corp, dis with regt. B. F. Doremus, captured at Brice Cross Roads, dis for disab'y June 15, '65. David Jackins dis at St. Paul Aug. 3, '65. D. Y. Davis, dis. with regt. E. J. Davis, captured at Brice Cross Roads, died Oct. 15, '64, at Andersonville prison. Alexander Douglass, dis per order June 2, '65. John Edwards, dis with regt. An-

sel Eaton, dis with regt. T. A. Edgerton, w'd and captured at Brice Cross Roads, dis with regt. F. L. Faatz, dis per order June 20, '65. William Griffith, died Oct. 31, '63, at Jefferson City, Mo. J. N. Griffin, dis with regt. Joseph Gilfillan, killed Sep. 3, '62, by Indians while scouting near New Ulm, Minn. Solomon Hartsell, dis for disab'y May 28, '64. W. H. Hills, dis for pro. as hosp. steward in U. S. A. May 21, '64. J. W. Hooser, w'd at Brice Cross Roads, dis with regt. S. H. Hensley, dis in hosp. in '65. Edwin Howe, dis per order May 31, '65. Henry Humphrey, dis with regt. J. J. Jones, dis with regt. Daniel Jones, dis with regt. L. F. Jones, dis with regt. L. C. Johnson, dis with regt. William Kunselman, dis for disab'y April 12, '64. Lewis Lewis, captured at Brice Cross Roads, died March 26, '65, at Andersonville prison. A. A. Lawson, dis for disab'y April 23, '63. John Loyd, dis with regt. George W. Mead, pro. corp., w'd at Spanish Fort, dis with regt. F. W. Marsh, died Sep. 2, '66, at Memphis, Tenn. T. L. Matthews, dis with regt. P. F. Milner, dis in hosp. in '65. Lyman Matthews, captured at Brice Cross Roads, dis Aug. 15, '65, at St. Paul. Robert McNutt, trans. to V. R. C. Alfred Meservey, pro. corp., dis May 31, '65. J. W. Palmer, dis Jan. 27, '64, for pro. in U. S. Colored Infantry. John Rees, dis with regt. J. F. Porter, dis for disab'y Apr. 12, '64. F. G. Rew, dis with regt. W. S. Ross, w'd at Brice Cross Roads, pro. corp., dis with regt. J. G. Roberts, w'd and capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, dis July 23, '64 at Andersonville prison. H. C. Rew, dis with regt. H. A. Robinson, dis for disab'y Dec. 7, '62. Elijah Reeder, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads June 10, '64, reported dead. Manassa Stewart, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads June 10, '64, reported dead. Franklin Shaubut, dis per order May 24, '65. M. H. Stark, app'd wagoner, dis with regt. G. F. Sower, pro. corp. dis with regt. I. S. Smith, trans. to N. C. S. Nov. 27, '52, as sergt. major, dis Feb. 16, '64, for pro. in U. S. col. inf'y. F. D. Seward, dis Oct. 6, '64 for pro. as capt. in U. S. col. vols. W. R. Thomas, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, died Oct. 28, '64 in Andersonville prison. W. H. Thompson, dis for disab'y Jan. 20, '64. J. G. Thompson, dis for pro. as capt. in 68th U. S. col. vols. Andrew Ulven, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, reported dead. J. M. Wirt, dis at Davenport, Ia., July 7, '65. F. O. Webster, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, died at Andersonville prison. W. E. Williams, pro. corp. dis with regt. O. J.

Westover, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, died Sept. 11, '64, in Andersonville prison. L. G. Bell, dis with regt. E. G. Burgess, dis with regt. J. G. Fowler, dis for disab'y, Apr. 23, '63. J. W. Jenkins, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, dis. at St. Paul Aug. 15, '65. T. A. Kerlinger, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, dis Aug. 15, '65. F. A. Miller, dis for disab'y Mar. 3, '64. Kinzie Maxfield, dis with regt. William Reese, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, died Oct. 11, '64 in Andersonville prison. Ferdinand Scherer, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, died Oct. 9, '64, in Andersonville prisoner. *Recruits*—J. F. Cleary, must. Mar. 2, '64, died Dec. 23, '64 of w'ds rec'd in battle of Nashville. Dwight Card, must. Oct. 7, '63, capt'd at Brice Cross Roads, dis Aug. 16, '65. Lewis Elmore, must. Mar. 2, '64, pro. corp., dis with regt. W. H. Love, must. Oct. 7, '63, w'd in battle of Nashville, dis with regt. George Maxfield, must. Oct. 7, '63, w'd at Brice Cross Roads, also at Nashville, dis with regt. Frederick Miller, must. Mar. 2, '64, dis with regt. D. R. Nickerson, must. Mar. 2, '64, died Aug. 1, '64 at Memphis, Tenn.

Tenth Infantry. *Colonel*—James H. Baker, con'd Sep. 15, '62, must. Nov. 17, '62, breveted brig. gen., dis with regt. *Ass't Surgeon*.—William W. Clark, con'd Aug. 23, '62, must. Sept. 10, '62, resigned Sept. 26, '64. *Company A. Recruits*—Isaac Jones, must. Feb. 16, '63, died Mar. 24, '63 at Garden City, Minn. *Company D. Private*—Martin Stankey, must. Oct. 9, '62, dis per order May 30, '65. *Company F. Private*—Nathan Satterly, must. Sep. 27, '62, trans to co. D, Oct. 8, '62, dis with regt. *Company G*, mustered October 28, 1862. *Privates*—G. W. Hammond, died Dec. 2, '64 at Jefferson City, Mo. C. S. Miles, dis with regt. Ole Oleson, died July 23, '64 at Mound City, Ills. Henry Robbins, died Sep. 27, '64 at Memphis, Tenn.

Eleventh Infantry, *Company C. Captain*—Theodore E. Potter, must. Sept. 4, '64, dis with regt. *2nd Lieut.*—James Cannon, must. Sep. 4, '64, dis with regt. *Sergeants*—J. B. Foss, must. Aug. 19, '64, dis with regt. W. B. Haslip, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis with regt. Henry Robertson, must. Aug. 29, '64, dis with regt. *Corporals*—William Clapshaw, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis with regt. Horace Perin, must. July 24, '64, dis with regt. Charles Philbrick, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis with regt. A. J. Smith, must. Aug. 28, '64, dis with regt. *Privates*—R. S. Annis, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis with regt.. P. H. Burgess, must. Aug.

26, '64, dis with regt. B. B. Cornell, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis with regt. Edward Cross, must. Aug. 26, '64, died Nov. 25, '64 at Gallatin, Tenn. C. G. Des Revire, must. Aug. 23, '64, dis with regt. J. O. Fedge, must. Aug. 17, '64, dis with regt. James Gilfillan, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis with regt. Edgar Henry, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis with regt. J. H. Hussey must. Aug. 24, '64, dis with regt. Philo Jacobus, must. Aug. 28, '64, dis with regt. Jacob Kaufman, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis with regt. Benjamin Latourelle, must. Aug. 29, '64, dis with regt. Joseph Lalone, must. Aug. 27, '64, dis with regt. W. W. Linsley, must. Aug. 27, '64, dis with regt. Thomas Longale, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis per order May 22, '65. G. W. Mead, must. Aug. 26, '64, died Nov. 25, '64 at Gallatin, Tenn. Wallace McKibbin, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis with regt. F. C. E. Miller, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis with regt. Peter Myers, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis with regt. J. M. More, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis with regt. Andrew Olson, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis with regt. David Quinn, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis with regt. G. A. Reed, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis with regt. Henry Reinhardt, must. Aug. 15, '64, dis with regt. J. W. Buckle, must. Aug. 17, '64, dis with regt. John Shellenberger, must. Aug. 21, '64, dis with regt. Whitford Smith, must. Aug. 29, '64, dis with regt. D. L. Thompson, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis with regt. T. N. Tipton, must. Aug. 25, '64, dis with regt. Joseph Van Meter, must. Aug. 29, '64, dis with regt. Alexander Westover, must. Aug. 24, '64, dis with regt. James Wilson, must. Aug. 25, '64, pro. serg't, dis with regt. H. C. Ellis, must. Aug. 22, '64, dis with regt. *Company D. Privates*—George E. Dolan, must. Aug. 22, '64, dis with regt. Jas. D. Hawkins, must. Aug. 20, '64, dis with regt. A. A. Weston, must. Aug. 22, '64, dis. with regt.

First Battalion Infantry, *Company A.—Recruit* W. H. Cook, vet., must. Feb. 1, '64, dis with comp.

First Regiment, Heavy Artillery, *Company A. Privates*—J. J. Elzea, must. Sept. 12, '64, dis with comp. Philo Elzea, must. Sept. 20, '64, dis with comp. Isaac Turner, must. Sept. 12, '64, dis with comp. *Company B. Privates*—George Burnett, must. Sept. 7, '64, dis with comp. Oscar Baysye, must. Sept. 8, '64, dis with comp. Charles Cowley, must. Sept. 22, '64, dis with company. James Patterson, must. Sept. 22, '64, dis with comp. J. W. Robinson, must. Sept. 8, '64, dis with comp. *Company D. Privates*—G. W. Myers, must. Nov. 13, '64, dis, June 20, 65. *Company F. Captain*—

Hugh J. Owens, com'd Feb. 15, '65, dis with comp. *See 1st Lieut.* Alvin Collins, dis with comp. *Sen 2nd Lieut.*—Peter A. Lnetz, pro. 1st lt. Aug. 14, '65, dis with comp. *See 2nd Lieut.* George J. Stannard, resigned June 27, '65. *Sergeants*—Florence Alden, must. Feb. 6, '65, dis with comp. William Gleason, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis in '66, absent. C. A. Western, must Feb. 13, '65, died May 22, '65 at Chattanooga. *Corporals*—Lafayette Church, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. W. A. Ford, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. D. J. Laird, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. *Privates*—Samuel Alden, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Lafayette Alden, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with regt. Casper Arnold, must. Feb. 10, '65, dis with comp. John Arnold, must. Feb. 10, '65, dis with comp. Hubbard Axtell, must. Feb. 13, '65, died Apr. 6, '65, at Chattanooga, Tenn. A. A. Blake, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Albert Barstow must. Feb. 11, '65, dis per order Aug. 23, '65. Matthias Brown, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. J. M. Chesron, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. M. L. Cook, must Feb. 13, '65, dis in '65, absent. L. A. Cornell, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis Oct. 10, '65 at St. Paul. John Cody, must. Feb. 14, '65, dis per order May 16, '65. James Dalziel, must. Feb. 6, '65, dis per order May 16, '65. J. D. Dayton, must. Feb. 6, '65, dis with comp. E. R. Day, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis per order Aug. 1, '65. Rasmus Danielson, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. C. L. Erwin, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. M. L. Fuller, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. John Fassett, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis per order July 27, '65. Edward Goff, must. Feb. 14, '65, dis with comp. J. C. Gibson, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. S. H. Grannis, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis in '65, absent. H. S. Grannis, must. Feb. 11, '65, died June 1, '65 at Chattanooga, Tenn. Michael Hanley, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. G. H. Hall, mustered February 4, '65 died April 12, '65 at Chattanooga, Tenn. J. B. Hawley, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Joseph Hepp, must. Feb. 10, '65, dis with comp. Halver Henson, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. J. F. Johnson, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis per order May 18, '65. C. F. Kimpton, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Franz Katthoff, must. Feb. 8, '65, dis with comp. T. A. Knapp, must. Feb. 13, '65 dis per order, Aug. 19, '65. E. A. Knapp, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. Joseph Katthoff, must. Feb. 13, '65, pro. corp., dis with comp. J. J. Lloyd, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. J. H.

Loomer, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. G. W. Lovell, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. Thomas McGorwin, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis per order Aug. 19, '65. Patrick McCarty, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. William Morgan, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Robert More, must. Feb. 6, '65, dis per order June 24, '65. C. A. Meng, must. Feb. 4, '65, with comp. Riley Millard, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis in '65, absent. C. J. Mead, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. Michael Markee, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. D. L. Mandego, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. E. P. Newell, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. Joseph Oatney, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. Stener Oleson, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis July 29, '65, absent. P. J. Pierce, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Frank Pease, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Simon Payer, must. Feb. 4, '65, pro. corp., dis with comp. Peter Pirath, must. Feb. 8, '65, dis with comp. C. N. Plumb, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. James Pepper, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. W. M. Preston, must. Feb. 14, '65, dis with comp. John Rollins, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis per order Aug. 23, '65. M. B. Rasdell, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. August Ruthstock, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. Hiram Rogers, must. Feb. 13, '65 dis per order, Aug. 26, '65. Albert Read, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. Peter Riley, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. Joseph Ryan, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. James Richards, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis Sep. 9, '65, absent. Moses St. Cyr, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Caspar Schimele, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. Frederick Schvett, must. Feb. 10, '65, dis with comp. C. J. Stannard, must Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. Jacob Staley, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. Ernst Titus, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis July 29, '65, absent. J. P. Thomas, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis per order, July 24, '65. W. J. Western, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Lovias Whitford, must. Feb. 4, '65, dis with comp. Jed West, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis in '65, absent. George Western, must Feb. 13, '65, died May 22, '65, at Chattanooga, Tenn. J. O. Wetherell, must. Feb. 13, '65, pro. jun. 2nd lieut., dis with comp. W. R. Wilcox, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. W. S. Williams, must. Oct. 12, '64, trans from Co. C, July 7, '65, dis with comp. *Company H. Musician*—Andrew Roberts, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. *First Company Sharp Shooters. Sergeant*—G. M. Cummings, dis per order, Jan. 5, '63.

Second Company Sharp Shooters. Sergeant—

Evans Goodrich, dis for disab'y, Feb. 18, '63. *Privates*—Franklin Bruce, no record. W. H. Cook, veteran.

First Regiment Mounted Rangers, Company A. This company was originally commanded by Captain Horace Austin and mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, October 29, 1862. *1st Lieut.*—Theodore E. Potter, dis with comp. Nov. 9, '63. *Sergeants*—W. S. Marstin, dis with comp. Marion Crandall, dis with comp. M. L. Wilds, dis with comp. *Corporal*—Henry Goff, dis with comp. *Blacksmith*—Henry Borgmeir, dis with comp. *Privates*—W. H. Boyer, dis with comp. William Clapshaw, dis with comp. B. A. Cooper, dis with comp. Sylvester Cooper, dis for disab'y, Apr. 26, '63. Harrison Crandall dis with comp. Samuel Detamore, dis with comp. Lawrence Foster, dis with comp. W. B. Haslip, dis with comp. Azel Hungerford, dis with comp. W. H. Jones, dis with comp. G. M. Keenan dis with comp. Simon Keeper, dis with comp. J. W. Latourell, dis with comp. Alexander Latourell, dis with comp. J. H. Nash, dis with comp. D. R. Nickerson, dis with comp. W. P. Parks, died Dec. 5, '62, at St. Peter, Minn. Simon Payor, dis with comp. S. R. Paff, dis with comp. G. W. Rogers, dis with comp. Josiah Rogers, dis with comp. W. B. Silliman, dis. with comp. Jacob Snell, dis with comp. F. L. Spencer, dis with comp. Henry Stutts, dis with comp. Oscar Waggoner, dis with comp. Company E, mustered December 10, 1862. *2d Lieut.*—Peter A. Lentz, dis with comp. *Sergeants*—Adam Menten, reduced Jan. 24, '63, dis with comp. J. F. Lynch, reduced Jan. 24, '63, dis with comp. *Corporals*—Allen McDonell, reduced Jan. 24, '63. P. C. Lyons, pro. sergt. Nov. 24, '62, dis with regt. Adam Jefferson, res'd as corp. Feb. 11, '63, dis with comp. D. L. Maher, dis with comp. *Teamster*—Erick Wiersang, dis for disab'y, Sep. 1, '63. *Farriers*—Adam Friennle, dis with comp. Peter Ullman, dis with comp. *Privates*—Julius Copp, dis with comp. S. W. Cornell, dis with comp. Casper Cosoff, died Sep. 16, '63, at Ft. Abercrombie, D. T. E. P. Davis, dis with comp. W. E. Davis, dis with comp. Charles Doran, dis with comp. Patrick Doyle, dis with comp. John Hawerwas, dis with comp. F. E. Heinze, dis with comp. Michael Klagges, dis with comp. T. D. Loyd, dis with comp. John Murtaugh, pro. corp. dis with comp. Timothy Murtaugh, dis with comp. Patrick Mullen, pro. corp., dis with comp. Xavier Obele dis

with comp. George Pitchender, dis with comp. Joseph Reinbold, dis with comp. George Sabbath, dis with comp. John Schwikert, dis with comp. Mathias Schumacker, dis with comp. John Schulenberg, dis with comp. Lawrence Smith, dis with comp. L. W. Smith, dis with comp. William Smith, dis with comp. Whitford Smith, dis with comp. Edward Stumpfelf, dis with comp. John Thomas, dis with comp. Mathias Trempert, dis with comp. Charles Viegler, dis with comp. John Vogtman, dis with comp. Stephen Walters, dis with comp. John Wiemer, dis with comp. John Trohnd, dis for disab'y, Sep. 1, '63. Peter Pierath dis with comp. Company F. *Recruit*—Albert Reed, must. June 12, '63, dis with comp. Company H, Mustered December 5, 1862. *Privates*—Ambrose Craig, dis with comp. J. N. Hollenbeck, dis with comp. J. H. Hussey, dis with comp. J. R. Hussey, dis with comp. Peter Johnson, died Oct. 19, '63, at Fort Snelling. Dauphin Mack, dis with comp. Frazier McGregor, dis with comp. Stener Oleson, dis with comp. A. R. Randall, dis with comp. S. B. Shaw, died Dec. 14, '62, at St. Peter, Minn. F. M. Terwilliger, dis with comp. E. S. Terwilliger, dis with comp. Company L. *Sergeant*—Peter Liebauer, must Dec. 28, '62, dis with comp.

Brackett's Battalion Cavalry Company A. *Privates*.—Matthias Rasko, must. Oct. 5, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. *Recruit*—Peter Ullman, must. Mar. 11, '64, dis per order, Apr. 26, '66. Company B, mustered November 1, 1861. *1st Lieut.*—Nathan Bass, pro. adj't. dis for disab'y. Sep. 18, '63. *Sergeants*—W. H. Miller, reduced, dis for disab'y. Nov. 8, '62. W. B. Torrey, pro. 1st sergt., reduced to 2nd sergt. for disab'y., dis for disab'y. Sep. 22, '62. J. A. Reed, pro. 1st sergt., 2nd lt. July 17, '63, 1st lt. Mar. 16, '64, capt. Jan. 30, '64, dis with comp. *Corporals*—M. S. Fall, pro. sergt., 1st sergt., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. 2d lt., Mar. 16, '64, 1st lt. Jan. 30, '64, dis with comp. O. E. Gillen, trans. to N. C. S. Jan. 1, '62. J. N. Miller, dis for disab'y. Aug. 11, '62. E. J. Kelly, pro. sergt., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. Willoughby Wells, pro. sergt., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. June 1, '66. *Musician*—Merrill M. Clark, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. *Wagoner*—W. C. Norcott, dis for disab'y. Sep. 19, '62. *Privates*—John Barnard, must. Nov. 23, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '62, dis for disab'y. Mar. 12, '65. J. E. Bancroft, dis for disab'y. Apr. 24, '64. George Baker, re-en. pro. corp., dis for disab'y. Jan.

5, '65. N. C. Betts, re-en. Jan. 1, '65, dis with comp. J. H. Barker, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. and sergt., dis with comp. S. W. Chamberlain, dis for disab'y. Jan. 12, '63. B. W. Comstock, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. and sergt., dis with comp. Robert Curry, must. Dec. 17, '61, dis. for disab'y. No date given. L. N. Drake, dis for disab'y Oct. 20, '62. Richard Dorisdale, pro. corp. and sergt., dis on ex. of term, Nov. 1, '64. James Edwards, must. Nov. 5, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis with comp. C. D. Finch, must. Nov. 2, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. Solomon Farnham, pro. corp. and sergt., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. W. H. Ferden, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis with comp. Joseph Gardner, died Feb. 1, '62, in hosp. at St. Louis, Mo. V. T. Hopkins, trans. to N. C. S. No date given. G. J. Lewis, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. Levi Larup, must. Dec. 17, '61, pro. corp., trans. to 2nd Minn. Cav. W. W. Mead, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. W. H. Pease, must. Oct. 22, '61, dis for disab'y May 4, '63. C. B. Ross, died Mar. 20, '62, in military hosp. at Cincinnati, O. Henry Richardson, dis for disab'y. Apr. 28, '63. Jacob Silket, dis for disab'y. Apr. 16, '63. J. H. Sargent, dis for disab'y. Apr. 23, '63. P. J. Thomas, must. Nov. 25, '61, dis for disab'y. June 10, '62. John Underwood, dis for disab'y. Oct. 6, '62. R. R. Nan Nice, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. dis with comp. C. L. Ward, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp. Eli Wait, must. Oct. 18, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis with comp. *Recruits*—Philip Patten, must. Sep. 21, '62, pro. corp., dis on ex. of term. W. H. Burnett, must. Apr. 12, '64, dis with comp. C. F. Farrel, must. Mar. 31, '64, dis with comp. C. H. Granger, must. Mar. 12, '64, dis with comp. C. C. Maiston, must. Mar. 30, '64, dis with comp. W. N. Plymatt, must. Mar. 12, '64, dis with comp. Pliny Putnam, must. Mar. 4, '64, dis for disab'y Oct. 10, '65. C. C. Smith, must. Mar. 12, '64, dis for disab'y Oct. 10, '65. C. W. Wooley, must. Apr. 1, '64, dis with comp. *Company C. Privates*—Robert Curry, must. Dec. 17, '61, trans. in Jan. '63, to Co. I, Curtis' Horse. Jesse Franklin, must. Nov. 2, '61, term of service ex. Nov. 2, '64, left at Murfreesboro, under court martial. Levi Lamp, must. Dec. 17, '61, trans. in Jan., '62, to Co. I, Curtis' Horse.

Second Cavalry Company B. *Privates*—W. J. Adams, must. Dec. 24, '63, dis with comp. John Palmerton, Dec. 24, '63, dis per order, July 17, '65.

C. B. Sherman, Dec. 24, '63, dis with comp. John Taylor, must. Dec. 24, '63, dis with comp. *Company E.* This company was originally commanded by Captain Robert F. Slaughter, of Mankato, and mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, December 31, 1863. *Captain*—Robert F. Slaughter, dis with comp. *1st Lieut.*—Henry Ruegg, dis with comp. *2nd Lieut.*—John R. Howard, dis with comp. *1st Sergeant*—J. A. Tidland, reduced to ranks, Mar. 31, '65, dis with comp. *Q. M. Sergeant*—Charles Bennett, dis with comp. *Com. Sergeant*—Hugh McMurtrie, dis with comp. *Sergeants*—William Jones, pro. 1st sergt., dis with comp. Frederick Heinz, dis with comp. J. H. Sargent, dis with comp. D. C. Wood, dis with comp. *Corporals*—G. N. Parrett, pro. sergt., dis with comp. James Morgan, reduced May 2, '64, dis with comp. W. R. Marvin, dis per order, July 11, '65. J. K. Underwood, dis with comp. Frederick Dittman, dis with comp. Nelson Gray, reduced May 2, '64, dis with comp. Fleming Doak, dis with comp. Edward Price, reduced May 2, '64, dis with comp. *Farrier*—Peter McGeiney, dis with comp. *Blacksmith*—Elisha Lawson, dis with comp. *Saddler*—Charles Hamlin, dis with comp. *Wagoner*—Isaac Cummings, dis comp. *Privates*—Clinton Atwell, dis with comp. J. H. Burgess, dis with comp. W. G. Briggs, dis with comp. T. D. Briton, dis with comp. D. N. Chapman, died May 15, '64, at St. Peter, Minn. W. L. Coon, dis with comp. F. A. Comstock, dis with comp. Alonzo Cummins, dis with comp. G. S. A. Curtis, dis per order; date not given. D. I. Davis, dis with comp. J. P. Davis, dis with comp. E. P. Davis, dis with comp. Abner Denman, dis with comp. H. H. Edwards, dis with comp. W. H. Evans, dis with comp. William Edwards, dis with comp. F. H. Fowler, dis with comp. A. L. Foyles, dis with comp. W. P. Goodell, dis with comp. Jacob Gessel, dis with comp. R. H. Hughes, dis per order; no date given. W. H. Hughes, dis with comp. W. R. Hughes, dis with comp. W. A. Hussey, deserted at Fort Snelling. Robert Heinze, dis with comp. R. E. Jones, dis with comp. J. C. Jones, dis with comp. B. F. Kilby, dis with comp. J. J. Kimpton, dis with comp. Joseph Kunz, dis with comp. E. C. Lyons, dis with comp. Rowland Lears, dis with comp. W. R. Lewis, dis with comp. George Lamberton, dis for disab'y Oct. 8, '64. John McKibben, dis with comp. Peter Mader, dis with comp. George Payer, dis with comp. R. S.

Pritchard, dis with comp. M. N. Purdy, dis per order; no date given. Harvey Peterson, dis with comp. Wallace Raymond, dis with comp. Simon Roland, dis with comp. Joseph Reinbold, dis with comp. J. M. St Cyr, pro. corp., dis with comp. Edward St Cyr, dis with comp. Ferdinand Schneitzer, dis with comp. Joseph Sergeant, dis with comp. William Shields, dis with comp. Henry Stutz, dis with comp. Rice Thomas, dis with comp. C. L. Tidland, dis with comp. B. F. Walker, dis with comp. Josiah Wood, dis with comp. Joshua Wigley, dis with comp. J. C. Waggoner, dis with comp. Emory Williams, pro. corp., dis with comp. Stephen Walters, dis with comp. David Walters, dis with comp. Joseph York, dis with comp. *Recruits*—O. F. Bently, must. Feb. 23, '64, dis for disab'y, Dec. 18, '64. Alonzo Clark, must. Feb. 23, '64, dis for disab'y, Oct. 10, '64. J. W. Clark, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis with comp. S. W. Cornell, must. Feb. 3, '64, dis with comp. John Kremer, must. Feb. 23, '65, dis with comp. A. E. Lard, must. Feb. 3, '65, dis with comp. Floyd Lawson, must. Jan. 15, '65, dis with comp. I. M. Taylor, must. Feb. 3, '64, pro. corp., dis with comp. P. F. Wise, pro. corp. dis with comp. Company H, Mustered January 4, 1864. *Q. M. Sergeant*—John Chestnut, vet. dis for disab'y Feb. 13, '65. *Sergeant*—Joseph Hoover, vet. dis with comp. *Privates*—William Brown, dis with comp. F. A. Clow, dis with comp. George Foster, dis with comp. George Matthews, dis with comp. G. W. Rolph, dis with comp. Edwin Walter, dis for disab'y, Oct. 24, '65. Levi Wrightson, dis with comp. Sanford Webster, dis with comp. Company M, Mustered January 5, 1864. *Sergeant*—John Murtaugh, vet. vol. dis with comp. *Teamster*—John Schwickert, vet. vol., dis with comp. *Saddler*—James O'Reilly, vet. vol., dis with comp. *Private*—Dwight Eldredge, vet. vol., dis Oct. 19, '65, by sentence of court martial.

Independent Battalion Cavalry Company C. *Private*—H. A. Scott, must. Sep. 11, '63, dis with comp. Company D. *Private*—C. G. Barrett, pro. corp. and sergt., dis with comp.

First Battery Light Artillery. *Recruits*—Andrew Anderson, must. Mar. 4, '65, dis with bat'y. T. R. Griffith, must. Mar. 9, '65, dis with bat'y. D. W. Hunt, must. Mar. 4, '65, dis with bat'y. Asahel Hungerford, must. Mar. 18, '65, dis with bat'y.

NICOLLET COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

DESCRIPTION—INDIAN TRADERS—FIRST SETTLERS
ORGANIZATION—COUNTY SEAT—WAR RECORD.

Nicollet county, named in honor of Jean N. Nicollet the distinguished French explorer, is, in shape, a slightly imperfect right-angled triangle. It contains an area of about 500 square miles, about one-third of which is fine, high, rolling prairie, one-third timber and the other third meadows and lakes. There are several fine sheets of water, the largest of which are Swan, Middle and Timberlakes. There are also extensive deposits of fine building stone.

The first white settler in the county was Louis Provencale, a Canadian Frenchman, who was at Traverse des Sioux in 1829, as agent for the American Fur Company.

Traverse des Sioux, so called on account of its being the crossing place of the Sioux or Dakotas, was a highly eligible point for successful prosecution of the Indian trade, and so there Provencale built a trading house. The Indians called him Skadan, or "Little White."

About 1834 Joseph La Framboise had a trading post at Little Rock, in the western part of the county. In 1843 Rev. S. R. Riggs, in company with Revs. Robert Hopkins and Thomas J. Longley, settled at Traverse des Sioux, and built a mission house. Mr. A. G. Huggins settled there the same year, and was connected with the mission. Subsequently Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Longley were both drowned while bathing in the Minnesota river, the latter, July 15, following his arrival, and the former in July, 1851.

Mr. Riggs, in his book, "Mary and I," says: "The Indians said that their water god, Oonktehe, was displeased with us for coming to build there—he had seized the young man." When the second drowning took place they repeated the same statement.

Rev. Riggs in the work above referred to has the following account of his arrival at the place:

"The bottoms of the lower Minnesota were putting on their richest hues of green, and the great wild rose gardens were coming into full perfection of beauty, when in the month of June, our barge, laden with mission supplies was making its way up to Traverse des Sioux. On what was

known as "the Little Rapids," was a village of Wapaton Dakotas, the old home of the people at Lac qui Parle. There were certain reasons why we thought that might be the point for the new station. We made a halt here of half a day and called the chief men. But they were found to be too much under the influence of the treaty Indians below to give us any encouragement. In fact, they did not want missionaries. We passed by and landed our boats at the Traverse. * * * We had decided to make this our new station. We should consult the Indians, but our staying would not depend upon their giving us an invitation to stay. * * * * * Immediately I called the Indians and had a talk with them at Mr. Le Bland's trading post. I told them we had come to live with them and to teach them. Some said yes and some said *no*, but they all asked, what have you to give us?

* * * We expected to meet with opposition, and so were not disappointed. Thomas (Longley) and I pitched our tents under some scrub oaks, and on a little elevation, in the lower river bottom a half a mile away from the traders. Immediately we commenced to cut and haul logs for our cabin. * * * * * Mr. Isaac Pettijohn helped us much to forward the log cabin. Saturday came—the 15th of July—and the roof was nearly finished."

Besides the Mr. Pettijohn, referred to in the above, Martin McLeod, Rev. M. N. Adams (in 1848) John F. Aiton and Joshua Porter, were at an early date located at, or in the neighborhood of Traverse des Sioux.

In July 1850 it consisted of an Indian village, a trading post, and three neat plain white buildings occupied by the missionaries. In this connection it might be stated that the first birth of a white child in the county occurred at this place, and was that of Anna J. Riggs, daughter of Rev. Stephen R. Riggs.

Here also was performed the first marriage ceremony, according to christian rites, which took place between Joseph La Framboise of Little Rock and Jane Dickson.

Among those who first settled in the county were James Lamm and Louis Hanson, in Lake Prairie; L. D. and S. D. Parsons and Frank Mason, in Belgrade; Joshua Post and Jack Hamilton, in Nicollet; Martin Walser, Alexander Harkins, John and James Robinson, in West Newton; Jacob Harmon, in Courtland; the first settler in

St. Peter was W. B. Dodd. D. R. Kennedy came to the county in 1849, and Hiram Caywood in 1853.

In 1852 Traverse was laid out into town lots, and it was entered by the late Judge A. G. Chatfield in 1855, at which time it contained some 300 inhabitants. With the removal of the county seat from there to St. Peter its importance gradually lessened; the buildings were removed to the latter place. Traverse des Sioux is rendered memorable as the place at which was concluded the treaties between the United States and the Dakotas which took place July 23, 1851, as described on page 123. This was the opening of the region to white settlement, which progressed to such an extent that on March 5, 1853, the legislature passed an act for the purpose of organizing the county of Nicollet, the boundaries of which were as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Rush river, thence up the Minnesota river to the mouth of Little Rock river, thence due north to the north fork of Crow river, thence down said river to the northwest corner of Sibley county, thence along said county to the place of beginning." These boundaries became subsequently reduced to their present size by an act passed February 20, 1855.

Fort Ridgely was commenced in 1853 as a protection to settlers on the frontier. B. H. Randall was located there as sutler. On the 7th of April, 1853, the governor appointed the following officers: George H. Spencer, register of deeds; Jonas Pettijohn, county treasurer; William Huey, sheriff; the board of commissioners was composed of D. R. Kennedy, A. J. Myrick and Jonas Pettijohn.

The first meeting of county commissioners was held June 27, 1853, at Traverse des Sioux. The county was laid off into three assessment districts. James B. Gault was appointed to the first, H. Caywood to the second, and number three was placed in charge of Joseph A. Wheelock, now editor of the Pioneer Press.

On July 10 it was ordered that there be only one election precinct formed for Nicollet county, and that the polls be located at Traverse des Sioux. Jonas Pettyjohn, William Huey and John Labathe were then appointed judges of election.

At the same time an election precinct was formed for the county of Pierce, which was attached to Nicollet county for judicial purposes; the polls were located at New Fort and Benjamin H.

Randall was appointed judge for said precinct.

On July 30 the assessor's reports were examined and corrected, and sixty-five cents were ordered to be levied on each one hundred dollars worth of property in the county; there being, according to the assessor's reports, \$58,660 worth of taxable property in the three districts.

One road district was established for the entire county, and Bruce Pierce was appointed supervisor.

On October 3, 1853, the first grand and petit jurors were drawn. The first United States district court was held the same October by Judge A. G. Chatfield, in the hall of Rev. Stephen Riggs' mission school.

The first election, which was held October 11, resulted in the selection of D. R. Kennedy, Bruce Pierce and Rev. M. N. Adams, county commissioners; Gilson S. Patch, sheriff; Andrew J. Myrick, register of deeds; Jonas Pettijohn, county treasurer; Francis Labathe, coroner; William Huey and Hiram Caywood, justices of the peace; Peter M. Teed and Stewart B. Garvie, constables; J. P. Holtsclaw, G. Addison Brown and Joseph La Framboise, assessors; J. D. Hemingway, judge of probate; J. D. Markland, district attorney; Israel Fuller, county surveyor; Joseph Robinette, supervisor of roads. The terms of office all commenced on January 1, 1854. On the second of January the first meeting of the new board of county commissioners was held, and Rev. M. N. Adams was appointed chairman. Two days later D. T. Rounseville, A. G. Huggins and Hiram Caywood were appointed overseers of the poor, for the term of one year.

The commissioners held their meetings in a room belonging to George H. Spencer, for which privilege compensation was fixed at the rate of one dollar per day.

On January 5, it was determined that the county seat of Nicollet county should be established at some point that may hereafter be determined more definitely between the lower line of the town of Rock Bend, and the upper line of Traverse des Sioux.

After due consideration it was determined to accept the following proposition of G. A. McLeod, George H. Spencer, D. R. Kennedy and A. D. Graham for the purpose of locating the county buildings—that the said McLeod, Spencer, Kennedy and Graham, agree to donate for the benefit of the county, the block of the town of Traverse,

designated on the recorded plat of said town as blocks numbers 20, 21, 24 and 25, provided that the court house be erected on blocks 20 or 21.

The statement of finances, as reported by the board, for the year 1853, was as follows: Amount of taxable property, \$58,660; amount of taxes accruing at .0065 per cent., \$380.16; unpaid taxes, \$150.98; amount uncollected, \$229.18; amount of orders issued and sheriff's fees for collecting, \$176.62; leaving amount available in treasury, \$52.56.

J. D. Markland, the district attorney, elected at the last charter election, not having qualified, on April 3 Charles E. Flandrau was appointed for the unexpired term. His salary was fixed at the rate of \$150 for the first year, and \$200 for the second year.

During the summer of 1855 a petition from the citizens of St. Peter and vicinity for the establishment of an election precinct and a request to have a school district established, embracing St. Peter and vicinity, was sent in to the board of commissioners signed by thirty-six persons. The board, however, determined that the convenience of the inhabitants did not require, in their judgment, the establishment of the precinct as prayed by the petitioners; and they did not feel themselves empowered to grant their second request.

On July 9, 1856, the county was divided into five road districts, as the most effective method of establishing and opening roads; Peter Brady, Daniel M. Church, W. H. McNutt and Jacob Harmon were appointed to the first four districts, in the order in which they stand recorded.

Five election precincts were created the next month, the polls of No. 1 being at Traverse des Sioux; No. 2, at Eureka; No. 3, St. Peter; No. 4, at the house of Anton La Chappelle, near the Cottonwood ferry; No. 5, at the house of N. Ryents.

During the fall of this year an unknown man, a pauper, committed suicide, at St. Peter, and under date of November 10, the following entry appears on the minutes of the commissioners books, F. Feldman, for furnishing coffin, \$8.00; John Johnson, for services at funeral, \$6.00; James Smith, services and taking care of the body, \$18.00; jurors and witnesses at the inquest, \$12.00; Israel Fuller, services as coroner, \$10.00; J. R. Gardener, for shroud, \$1.00; all of which items were allowed.

In November, 1857 the total amount of taxable

property in the county, as reported by the assessors, was \$1,018,225.

While the board was in session, on February 17, 1858, George Hezlep, justice of the peace at St. Peter, appeared, and represented that a certain Michael Keough had been imprisoned, in default of payment of a fine imposed in an assault and battery case, and that the prisoner's father was present, and would pay the fine by giving his note with endorsement, to the county commissioners, payable in August, 1858, with interest at five per cent. per month. The board accepted the note and the sheriff was instructed to release the prisoner.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of legislature, providing for township organization, a special session of the board of county commissioners was held on the 27th of April, 1858, and proceedings commenced for the division of the county into townships. Places for the holding of elections, and judges were appointed at the same meeting.

After the election, on September 14, a meeting was held for the purpose of organization, in which the following named persons participated: A. F. Howes and Spencer Sutherland represented Oshawa, William Huey, Traverse; C. H. Huddleston, Granby; Charles Newman, Lafayette; George Briggs, Lake Prairie; Samuel Coffin, Courtland; T. M. Richardson, Nicollet; James Ryan, West Newton; J. N. Wollingsford, South Bend; Alfred F. Howes was elected chairman of the body and John Henderson clerk. After some discussion Jacob Schmahl was admitted to a seat as a second member from the town of Traverse.

It should be stated that the town of South Bend, on account of there already being one of the same name in Blue Earth county, had to be changed, which was accordingly done and the name of Belgrade conferred upon it. One of the first and most important measures that came before this new body was in relation to the removal of the county seat.

On September 16, 1856, the board had to take under consideration a petition, numerously signed, and which had been filed with John Henderson, as clerk of the board, September 11th, asking the board of county supervisors to order a vote to be taken for the purpose of removing the county seat from Traverse des Sioux to St. Peter. After some discussion a motion was made to indefinitely postpone action on the petition, which motion the

chair ruled to be out of order. On Mr. Huey appealing from the decision of the chair, the latter requested the clerk to count the signatures to the petition, for the purpose of justifying him in his course of ruling Mr. Huey's motion out of order. The count revealed the fact that there were 830 signatures, whereupon Mr. Huey withdrew his appeal. After more discussion it was decided that the clerk count the number of votes on the poll list of the previous general election, which showed that the total number was 806. No agreement in the matter of the petition being arrived at, a committee was appointed, the next day, consisting of William Huey, Spencer Sutherland and Charles Huddleston, to examine and report on the petition.

This resulted in the disagreement of the committee and the presentation of two reports. The majority report set forth that "the act of assembly authorizing such petitions, requires that the same should be presented to the board thirty days before any general election. This requirement is one of vital importance, and its entire fulfillment is essential to the validity of any action which should be taken by the board on the petition. That the board cannot obtain jurisdiction of the subject matter of the petition without a full compliance with this pre-requisite," which the committee claimed had not been complied with and gave their reasons therefor. "The next view that your committee takes is that it bears unmistakable evidence of having been fraudulently concocted. First, many of the names were written in the same hand, evidently, at the same time and place, and many of them are proved to be non-residents of the county, some under legal age, and others were unqualified voters; which facts are shown by the affidavits of creditable persons, and are submitted with this report, and are part thereof.

"There is another view which your committee deem fatal to the success of the petition. It prays for the removal of the county seat from Traverse des Sioux to St. Peter, when it is a well known fact that the county seat never was at Traverse des Sioux, but was originally established at Traverse, and remains so until to-day. Had the petition prayed for the removal of the county seat from Nicollet to St. Peter, or from St. Peter to Traverse des Sioux, the board would, of course, have rejected it, as calling upon them to present to the electors a question which their decision could not affect, in any particular." The following accompanied the report: "Resolved, That the petition,

now in the possession of the board of supervisors of the county of Nicollet, praying for a removal of the county seat from Traverse des Sioux to St. Peter, is defective, not having been presented to the board in time, according to law; for asking the removal of the county seat from a place where it is not located, and is therefore rejected by the board and no election is called under it." This report and resolution was signed by William Huey and C. H. Huddleston.

The minority report, submitted and signed by Spencer Sutherland, was as follows: "After due diligence and inquiry I am satisfied that the petition contains the signatures of a greater number of legal voters in said county, after striking out all names upon it which are not such legal voters, than half of the highest number of votes polled at the last preceding general election in said county.

"That it was filed on the 11th of September, and is conclusive evidence that such petition was made at least thirty days previous to the next ensuing general election to be held in said county.

"That the fact that the county seat is located in a town with two names is immaterial, so long as the intent of your petitioners is understood and the place designated to where it should be removed is sufficiently known; that, in all respects, I believe the petitioners have complied with the law, under which they claim the action of this board, and that there is no discretion in the case which will warrant us in refusing to order the election. I would also call attention to the liberal offer made by the St. Peter company, and the citizens of St. Peter, by which, in time of great financial pressure, the county will be relieved from the heavy taxation unavoidable in providing the necessary buildings."

But the board was evidently of the opinion that the petition should be disregarded, for, after much discussion, the vote resulted in favor of the adoption of the majority report; there being eight in favor of, and three against its rejection. In consequence, therefore, no election was ordered. Those who voted in the affirmative were Briggs, Richardson, Huddleston, Schmahl, Huey, Newman, Wollingford and Ryan; those voting in the negative, Howes, Coffin and Sutherland.

But the end was not yet attained, for, on September 28, Mr. Howes, the chairman, read at a meeting of the board an order that had been served on him, as chairman, from Judge Branson, judge of the Sixth district, requiring the board to issue

a notice for a vote to be taken on the removal of the county seat to a point named in said petition, to-wit: St. Peter, forthwith.

Mr. Sutherland then offered a resolution to have inserted in the notice that the people vote on the removal. This was negatived, and subsequently Messrs. Huey, Huddleston and Richardson, were appointed a committee to attend to the matter and employ an attorney to appeal to the supreme court.

But a piece of Napoleonic strategy rendered futile all opposition; for, at a special meeting held October 14, the chairman of the board, A. T. Howes, who was in favor of the contemplated removal, stated that he wished to read to the board the following notice: "In the matter of Mr. Sutherland's motion, whereby it was resolved that the board obey the order of the court and order an election for the removal of the county seat, as prayed in the petition referred to, in said resolution, the chairman of this board hereby declares said resolution adopted, and will order such election, on the following grounds; said resolution was approved, and an election ordered, by four members of this board, which number is a majority of a quorum, and capable of doing business, and the votes in the negative cannot be counted, and must be disregarded, having been given contrary to the order of the court, and hence are null and void." This notice or decision, the chairman requested should be placed on file by the clerk of the board. Immediately after this, the chairman declared the board adjourned, *sine die* by limitation.

The notice was duly issued, and on October 12, 1858, the elections were held, the result being 457 in favor of, and 301 against, the removal. The edifice erected by the St. Peter company, at a cost of \$5,000, known as the Convention building, 40x60 feet, two stories, in size, was given as a bonus for securing the removal.

John Henderson, the register of deeds, lived then at Traverse des Sioux; A. K. Skaro, the treasurer, and L. M. Boardman, the sheriff, both lived at St. Peter.

To prevent any opposition to the actual removal, a number of persons went to Traverse with a lumber wagon and quietly removed the books in the register's possession and brought them to St. Peter. Subsequently to this, several houses were moved bodily from the same place to the new county seat.

The building used as a jail at Traverse des

Sioux consisted of a stone basement, which part was used for the detention of prisoners, over which was a wooden house which George H. Raught used as a dwelling. In 1859, in settlement of a claim of Raught's against the county, this structure, in its entirety, was given him. Soon after the county seat was removed to St. Peter a jail was constructed, at a cost of \$2,000, of sawed lumber. From this two Indians confined therein burned their way out, and about the only white person ever in it, at a later date, effected his liberation by the same means. On January 8, 1870, a committee, consisting of William G. Hayden and Benjamin Rogers, was appointed to select a site for a new jail, and to procure plans and specifications.

On March 12, following, Charles Wetherell, H. C. Hanson and William G. Hayden were appointed a committee to adopt plans and specifications, and were authorized to contract for the erection of a jail, the expense of which was not to exceed \$5,000. A contract was entered into and a building erected, in every way fitted for its special purpose, the cost of which largely exceeded the limits first assigned. On June 15, 1874, iron cells were were put in, at an expense of \$5,000.

March 10, 1867, the county purchased 260 acres of land, occupied as a farm by Christian Roos, in Granby, for a poor farm, and erected thereon buildings at a cost of \$1,800. The present poor house was built in June, 1870.

The following articles of agreement entered into in 1869, between the supervisors and Josiah Horner, appear to be the first public need of any measures being taken for the care of paupers. In these articles Josiah Horner agreed with the supervisors to take and furnish "Napoleon Brisbo, a lunatic and pauper, with wholesome food, clothing and lodging for the space of one year, for the sum of \$300, to be paid monthly, at the rate of \$25 per month." He also agreed to take and keep all paupers, other than the one above mentioned, and all those who may become paupers in Nicollet county during the space of one year from date of agreement, and furnish them all necessary food, clothing and lodging for the sum of \$12.50 per month.

The first official action taken with regard to the erection of the present handsome court house, was at the January session of 1880. Work was commenced in the spring of the same year, and the building was completed and first occupied in July,

1881. It is a well built structure, of large size, with commodious and convenient offices, constructed of brick with stone basement, the cost of which was nearly \$27,000.

July 30, 1853, a license was granted to William B. Dodd, to establish and maintain a ferry for the term of two years, extending one-half mile above and below the town of Rock Bend, on the payment of \$10 per annum for the privilege.

October 3, 1850, a license to establish and maintain a ferry at Traverse des Sioux was granted to G. A. McLeod, the right extending only as far as his premises extended. Subsequent licenses for ferries were granted to B. Marrion and Martin McLeod, as agents for G. A. McLeod, opposite McLeod's warehouse; to A. J. Myrick, at the mouth of the Cottonwood river; J. W. Babcock, opposite his claim; John Donnelly, at a point between section lines 33 and 28, in town 111, range 26; Ambrose Kennedy, across the Minnesota river at Traverse des Sioux; Frank A. Dapolter, at the point known as Engineer's Landing.

The first railroad communication with Nicollet county was afforded by the St. Paul & Sioux City, which was extended to East St. Peter in 1868. The Winona & St. Peter railroad bridge and track was completed in the spring of 1871. The bridge is 2,400 feet in length and cost \$130,000. The first train crossed May 5, 1871.

Among the first things attended to by the first board of county commissioners was to provide educational facilities for the children of the settlers.

The first school district comprised the entire county, but such progress was made in settlement that by the spring of 1859, there were fifteen school districts, in which the total number of scholars was 732. School apportionment made in October, 1881, which allowed Nicollet county \$3,195.50, at the rate of \$1.10 for every scholar enrolled, the number of scholars would be 2,905. These figures represent those actually deserving education. There are now fifty-two school districts in the county.

WAR RECORD, NICOLLET COUNTY COMPANY "E,"
SECOND REGIMENT MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Sketch of its origin, organization and military record. News of the attack on Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, on April 12, and its capitulation to General Beauregard, followed by the proclamation of President Lincoln, April 15, 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers to aid the government in suppressing insurrection and

rebellion, reached St. Peter on Saturday, April 19.

On the day following, in response to the call of Governor Ramsey, Messrs. E. St. Julien Cox and J. C. Donahower, initiated efforts toward the enlistment of a company of volunteers for the First regiment, seventeen persons signing the roll during the day, which by Wednesday noon had increased to over eighty names. A meeting of the signers of the roll was then held in the hall of the Steltzer House, at which an organization was effected by the election of Asgrim K. Skaro as captain, E. St. J. Cox, first lieutenant, and J. C. Donahower, second lieutenant; also adopting the name of "St. Peter Guards." Mr. David Donaldson was without delay sent to St. Paul with an offer to the governor of the services of the guards; Donaldson making the ride on horseback to St. Paul in twenty-four hours, one hour too late, the governor having just accepted the tenth company required to fill the quota under the first call. When the messenger returned and the result became known, twenty-five or thirty of the guards started for St. Paul and enlisted in the First Regiment.

On June 15th Gov. Ramsey sent Captain Skaro an order to report with his company at Fort Ridgely, Minn. The order reached St. Peter at about 1 o'clock P. M. on the 17th of June, and three hours later Captain Skaro with about forty members of the guards stepped on board of the steamer "City Belle," and proceeded to Fort Ridgely, in company with the "Western Zouaves," of St. Paul. Two days later a second detachment of the Guards left St. Peter in wagons, reaching the fort at noon on the 20th of June.

The guards were fortunate in having not only a captain, but others also in the ranks, whose military training and discipline proved highly advantageous to them, and enabled them, in the short time allotted the company, to acquire a knowledge of the manual of arms and practice in drill exercises. Ordnance Sergeant John Jones, U. S. A., assisted in promoting the efficiency of the troops by giving instruction in evolutions, etc.

About the 25th of June the "Guards" were sent to the Lower Sioux Indian Agency, where they remained until after the payment, and then returned to the fort.

At 6 P. M. on the evening of July 4, 1861, in response to the call of Major Galbraith, agent at Yellow Medicine, for troops, the Guards, with Captain McCune's company of the First regiment,

marched out of the fort, but after marching ten miles were overtaken by a courier with orders for Captain McCune to proceed to Fort Snelling, and for the Guards to return, and be mustered into the United States military service, by Captain A. D. Nelson, U. S. A., who had arrived on the "City Belle" after the troops had left the fort. The two companies got back to the fort on the morning of July 5, and later in the day Captain Nelson formally mustered the Guards, and after having been sworn in, they dropped the name Guards, and became Company E, of the Second regiment Minnesota infantry volunteers.

The muster in roster of Co. E, was as follows:

Captain, Asgrim K. Skaro; First Lieutenant, E. St. Julien Cox; Second Lieutenant, J. C. Donahower; First Sergeant, A. E. Alden; Sergeants, Thomas G. Scott, Frank Y. Hoffstott, Benj. S. Sylvester, Holder Jacobus; Corporals, Joseph Diehl, Edward Pasco, Thomas Harney, Azro A. Stone, Solon K. Cheadle, Geo. A. Black, James Newton; Musicians, Robt. G. Rhodes, Frank Borer; Wagoner, A. C. Kenter and seventy-one privates. Those from Nicollet county are found in the list below.

On the morning of July 6, 1861, Company E marched for the Yellow Medicine, overtaking Captain Western's company, and reaching the agency at noon of the 7th, relieving the government employes and their wives and children from the anxiety and fear of massacre and capture, caused by the threatening and rebellious attitude of the younger Indians. On July 23d the troops marched back to Ridgely, reaching that post at sunset, marching forty-six miles in sixteen hours. On August 13th a detachment of companies, D and E, under Captain Western and Lieutenant Cox, were sent by Lieut. Col. George, to Spirit Lake, Iowa, to protect settlers in that vicinity from the depredations of marauding bands of Indians.

In the mean time the Indians at and above Yellow Medicine, again manifested, by insolent and threatening behavior, a disposition of a very warlike character, which again called Company E to the upper agency, where they arrived on or about the tenth day of September. On the 15th Lieut. Donahower, with a detachment of Company E, was sent to Big Stone Lake, as an escort to the government farmer, whose purpose was the seizure of a number of horses that had been stolen from white people living at some point on the Missouri river. They returned to Yellow Medicine on the

22d with three horses. On September 23d Captain Skaro marched with his company for Ridgely under orders to join the regiment at Fort Snelling.

On Sunday afternoon, September 29th the companies, D and E, marched from Fort Ridgely via Henderson, reaching Fort Snelling at noon on October 3d, where the several companies that were on garrison duty at Ridgely, Abercrombie and Ripley, were to rendezvous. On October 9th the paymaster made a payment of two months service and on the 14th the regiment being ordered to Washington, embarked, but on arriving at Pittsburg on the 18th, was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, arriving there on October 22d, proceeding the same day to Lebanon Junction, Kentucky, thence on December 9, 1861 to Lebanon, marching January 1st, 1862, via Columbia to Mill Springs, taking an honorable and active part in the battle of that name on January 19th, with a loss of twelve men killed and thirty-three wounded in the regiment, during which Company E gained possession of the flag of the Yallabusha rangers of Mississippi. Later via Somerset, Crab Orchard, and Danville to Lebanon on February 18th, thence via Bardstown to Louisville, where, on the 25th of February, 1862, the regiment was honored by its loyal men and noble and patriotic ladies with a reception, and the presentation of a flag. Thence February 27th, by river, to Nashville, Tennessee; thence on March 20th with General Buell via Franklin, Columbia and Savannah to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there April 8, 1862. Passed April and May in the siege of Corinth, and followed the enemy in pursuit to Boonsville, Mississippi. On June 10th passed through Rienza, thence to east of Corinth, thence June 25th to Iuka, arriving at Tuscumbia, Alabama, June 30th. Early in February Lieutenant Donahower was appointed to duty in the signal corps, and on February 8, 1862 Lieutenant Cox resigned, and on March 20th Captain Skaro, by reason of ill health also resigned, the vacancies being filled by promotion of Lieutenant J. C. Donahower to the captaincy of Company E, Sergeant A. E. Alden, becoming First Lieutenant and Sergeant Major Thomas G. Scott Second Lieutenant, and Corporals A. A. Stone and Thos. Harney, Sergeants.

From August 21, to September 3 the regiment was on the chase after Bragg in the mountains around Altamont and Pelham, arriving at Nashville on the 6th, thence on the 14th in pursuit of

Bragg's Army, reaching Louisville, Kentucky, on the 27th, marching again October 1, and on the 6th skirmishing all day with the rebel rear guard, near Springfield, Kentucky; thence on the 8th into line in the battle of Perryville, thence via Lebanon to Bowling Green on Nov. 3, South Tunnel on the 12th and to Cunninghams Ford on the 25th, thence on Dec. 22, to Pilot Knob, and on the 27th to Gallatin, going into camp January 3, 1863, at Col. Battle's house near Nashville; thence March 3, to Chapel Hill with Brownlow's cavalry, returning to Triune March 8, with sixty prisoners. On June 23, march on the Tullahoma campaign, and on the 24th companies E and K skirmished with the enemy on the Shelbyville Pike, and thence on the 26th into line at Hoover's Gap, and skirmish with General Stearns' Cavalry on the 29th near Tullahoma, and passing through it on the 1st of July, camp on the 8th, near Winchester. March again August 16, and cross the Cumberland mountains and Tennessee river; thence over the mountains beyond into McLemore's Cove on Sept 12. On September 19, in the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment begins the action on the left flank of Gen. Rosecrans' line, and was actively engaged until sunset on the evening of the 20th, losing thirty-five killed and 119 officers and men wounded. On September 22 the regiment was in position at Chattanooga and took an active part during the two months' siege in holding Bragg and starvation at bay. During October and November, 1863, the regiment was continuously within hailing distance of the enemy, and witnessed the battle above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, November 24, and in the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, was on the front line in the charge on the lower works and those on the summit, holding the position and repulsing the counter attack made by Cheatham's division, until reinforced by the Ninth Ohio Volunteers, losing out of eight companies present, thirty-nine in killed and wounded. Was present at the battle of Ringgold, Georgia, on the 27th, and returned on the 30th to Chattanooga.

After the re-enlistment of the major portion of the regiment on December 29, the regiment, on January 8, 1864, proceeded to St. Paul, on veteran furlough. On March 3, they left St. Paul, and marching from Nashville arrived at Ringgold, Georgia, on April 10th. On May 1st and 3d supported Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry in action near Tunnel Hill, and on the 7th marched with Gen. Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, being under

fire almost daily until that city was reached, and taking part in the battles of Resaca, May 14 and 15th; Kulp's Farm, June 18, and the several battles around Kenesaw Mountain and at Jonesboro, October 4, 1864, marched with Sherman after Hood into northern Alabama, returning to Atlanta November 15, witnessed its destruction by fire on the 16th, thence with Sherman on his march to the sea, taking part in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, on December 21, and later of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and present at the battle of Bentonville, arriving at Goldsboro, March 23, 1865, at Raleigh, April 10; thence, after Gen. Johnson's surrender via Richmond to Washington, where they marched in the grand review on May 24, 1865, thence via Louisville, Kentucky, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where by reason of the close of the war the regiment was on July 21, 1865, honorably discharged.

In July, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, Captain Donahower with several other officers and about one hundred enlisted men of the regiment returned to Chattanooga for muster out. The vacancies in Company E, being filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Scott as Captain, B. F. Sylvester, First Lieut., Thomas D. Fowble, Second Lieut. Thomas Downs, O. P. Renne and R. G. Rhodes as sergeants and Beret Olmanson, E. Knutson Joseph Smith, and F. Wendland as corporals, and Sergeant F. T. Hoffstott as regimental adjutant. The regiment was commanded at first by Col. H. P. Van Cleve, then by Col. James George, who was succeeded by Col. J. W. Bishop, who remained its commander to the end.

It may not be irrelevant or inappropriate to state that during the years of service at the South the position of the regiment was always found to be at the front, and where its proximity to the enemy demanded a constant picket line to guard it against surprise, and that Company E's records instances but one case of capture of one of its members unwounded. Sergeant Stone with privates W. L. Jones, Jay W. French, Lewis Swenson, and James Flora, too severely wounded at Chickamauga to be removed, with the capture of the hospital, fell into the enemy's hands, but were fortunately exchanged and returned to Chattanooga ten days later. The company will be pardoned for remembering with no little pride the fact that Sergeants Sylvester and Jacobus of Company E, bore the flag of the regiment from Fort Snelling in 1861, and that the latter while on the march, and

through its battles and skirmishes, gallantly held it aloft, and unstained save by the blood of its bearer, delivered it July 21, 1865, into the keeping of the state.

First Infantry, Company F. *Private*—A. P. Baker, must. Apr. 29, '61, dis with regt. May 5, '64. Second Infantry, Company B. *Drafted*—C. P. Lagrange, must. Nov. 26, '64, dis with regt. Company E, Mustered July 5, 1861. *Captain*, Asgrim K. Skaro, resigned Mar. 20, '62. *First Lieut.*—E. St. Julien Cox, resigned Feb. 8, '62. *Second Lieut.*—J. C. Donahower, pro. capt. Mar. 20, '62, dis. on ex. of term, July 12, '64. *Sergeants*—Thomas G. Scott, pro. sergt., major, 2d lt. Mar. 20, '62 and capt. Nov. 9, '64, dis with regt. Frank Y. Hoffstott, re-en. pro. 1st sergt., sergt. major and adj't, with rank of 1st lt. dis July 11, '65. Benjamin Sylvester, re-en. Sep. 2, '64, pro. 2d lt. Sep. 20, '64, and 1st lt. Nov. 9, '64, lost an arm, dis with regt. July 11, '65. Holder Jacobus, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, color sergt. w'd at Mission Ridge, dis with regt. *Corporals*—Joseph Diehl, pro. sergt. trans. to co. I, 4th U. S. art'y in Dec. '63. Edward Pasco, pro. sergt., died Nov. 18, '62. Thomas Harney, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, pro. sergt. dis with regt. Daniel Devannah, dis for disab'y in '62. Azro A. Stone, pro. sergt. w'd at Chickamauga dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. G. A. Black, dis for disab'y, in Nov. '62. James Newton, dis for disab'y. *Privates*—Pourier Alexis, dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. George Anderson, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis with regt. Andrew Anderson, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, pro. corp., dis with regt. David Donaldson, dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. P. M. Frietjoff, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, w'd at Chickamauga, dis for disab'y, May 4, '64. James Flora, w'd at Chickamauga, dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. E. L. Huggins pro. corp. w'd at Chickamauga, dis for disab'y in July, '64, re-en. in 11th inf'y and ap'd lt. in U. S. art'y pro. capt. S. A. Hobert, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 30, '64. Ole Hendrixon, w'd at Mission Ridge, Nov. 23, '63, dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. Michael Horrigan, dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. Hans Jenson, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis with regt. Even Knudson, w'd at Chickamauga, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis with regt. Christ. Koppelman, dis for disab'y, May 28, '62. Erick Larson, died Mar. 5, '63, at Nashville, Tenn. James Lord, dis for disab'y in Mar. '62. John Maybold, w'd at Mill Springs, dis for disab'y June 1, '62, since died. James McNalley, dis for disab'y in Mar. '63. Fritz

Miller, dis for disab'y in Mar. '62. George Naylor, dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. Ole Oleson, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, dis with regt. Isaac Pettijohn, dis for disab'y Mar. 28, '62. Peter Peterson, w'd while on picket Oct. 12, '63, died Oct. 13, '63. O. P. Renne, w'd at Chickamauga, Sept. '62, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, pro. corp., sergt. dis with regt. Benjamin Rouseville, died in Sept. '63, at Nashville, Tenn. Carl Rupert, dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. Jacob Romer, died in Dec. '61, at Louisville, Ky. Joseph Smith, re-en. Dec. 25, '63, pro. corp. dis with regt. Thomas Smith, dis for disab'y in Mar. '62, afterwards killed by Indians at Fort Ridgely, Aug. 18, '62. James Smith, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, w'd at Chickamauga, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 3, '64. Lewis Swenson, w'd at Chickamauga, dis on ex. of term, July 4, '64. Mat. Schlinker, re-en. Dec. 26, '63, pro. corp. dis with regt. Michael Schwartz, trans. to V. R. C. in '63. Nicholas Sons, w'd June 21, '64, dis July 10, '65. John Walter, dis for disab'y, Jan. 3, '62. *Recruits*—Cornelius Cronin, must. Mar. 29, '65, dis with regt. J. W. Freisch, must. Oct. 1, '61, dis on ex. of term, Oct. 9, '64. B. Olmanson, pro. corp. dis with regt. Company K. *Corporal*—Gustaf A. Stark, must. July 31, '61, dis for disab'y.

Third Infantry, Company B. *Recruit*—John Lind, must. Aug. 23, '64, dis per order July 28, '65.

Fourth Infantry, Company B. *Private*—Edward Potts, must. Oct. 2, '61, died Aug. 19, '62. Company E. *Recruit*—Patrick Cronen, must. Feb. 12, '62, re-en. Feb. 29, '64, dis with regt. Company F. *Private*—George Querner, must. Oct. 26, '61, trans. to Co. I, Dec. 7, '61. Company G. *Private*—George Moser, must. Nov. 22, '61, dis for disab'y July 29, '62. Company H, mustered Dec. 20, '61. *1st Lieut.*—Gibson S. Patch, pro. capt. Aug. 24, '62, res'g'd for disab'y June 30, '63. *Sergeant*—W. B. Stone, died Oct. 7, '62, at St. Louis, Mo. *Corporal*—August Swanson, died in hosp. at Camp Big Spring, Miss., Aug. 3, '62. *Privates*—Andrew Anderson, pro. corp., re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with regt. John Abraham, pro. corp., dis for disab'y June 28, '65. Elias Branch, dis for disab'y Nov. 8, '62. Newton Colby, died June 10, '62, at Farmington, Miss. J. A. Dolphin, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis with regt. Peter Gilbertson, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp., dis with regt. B. C. Hoffman, died May 26, '63, at Vicksburg, Miss. James Williams, dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. Gustaff Johnson, dis for disab'y

Aug. 4, '63. Christopher Jennison, dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. John Magnus, died June 15, '63, at Memphis, Tenn, of w'ds rec'd in action May 22, '63. J. P. Miner, dis for disab'y May 5, '62. Martin Olson, dis for disab'y Oct. 8, '62. Charles Olson, died Oct. 22, '62, at Corinth, Miss. Peter Olson, died Sep. 24, '62, at Corinth, Miss. W. H. Post, dis for disab'y Sep. 17, '62. J. J. Solstrom, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis for disab'y June 28, '65. W. F. Seely, dis. on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. John Torngrain, trans. Sep. 15, '63. Peter Wilson, dis on ex. of term Dec. 20, '64. W. D. Winslow, dis for disab'y June 12, '65.

Fifth Infantry. Company B. *Privates*—J. A. Gehring, must. March 24, '62, killed Aug. 18, '62, at Redwood, Minn. Henry McAlister, must. March 14, '62, re-en. Feb. 13, '64, pro. corp., dis with regt. Company I. *Privates*—Wm. Smith, must. March 11, '62, died Aug. 18, '65, in hosp. at St. Paul. J. R. Smith, must. March 11, '62, dis for disab'y March 16, '63.

Sixth Infantry. Company E. *Private*—Louis Thiele, must. Oct. 5, '62, trans. to V. R. C. March 15, '65, dis Sep. 7, '65. Company G. *Private*—E. E. Jones, must. Oct. 1, '62, dis for disab'y Oct. 6, '64. Company I, mustered October 4, '62. *Sergeant*—W. G. Gresham, pro. 2d lieut. June 5, '65, dis with regt. *Corporal*—J. W. Black, pro. sergt., dis with regt. *Privates*—J. S. T. Bean, trans. to Inv. C. Oct. 1, '63. Thomas Hodson, dis with regt. J. A. Nelson, dis with regt. Jonathan Summers, dis with regt. Lewis Stevens, dis for disab'y March 31, '63. Solomon Turpenning, dis for disab'y March 31, '63. John Williams, died Sep. 2, '64, at Helena, Ark. *Recruit*—J. S. Williams, must. June 5, '64, pro. corp., dis with regt. Company K. *Privates*—John Cooney, must. Oct. 10, '62, deserted Sep. 8, '63, at Fort Snelling, Minn. Edwin Rhodes, must. Oct. 10, '62, deserted Jan. 20, '63, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Seventh Infantry. Company K. *Sergeant*—W. J. Worden, must. Sep. 24, '62, dis Jan. 6, '64, for pro. as sergt. major in U. S. C. Inf'y.

Eighth Infantry. Company H. *Private*—Charles Genime, must. Oct. 30, '62, dis per order May 22, '65.

Ninth Infantry. *Chaplain*—Aaron H. Kerr, must. Dec. 17, '62, dis with regt. Company D, mustered Sep. 23, 1862. *Captain*—Asgrim K. Skaro, killed Dec. 16, '64, at battle of Nashville, Tenn. *Sergeants*—A. R. McGill, dis for disab'y Aug. 18, '62. F. F. B. Coffin, dis

for pro. Dec. 29, '63. William Seeger, dis for disab'y, Feb. 28, '63. *Corporals*—Matthias G. Even-son, pro. serg't, dis at St. Paul, Minn., June 16, '65. Thomas Pettijohn, dis per order June 5, '65. Francis Clark, pro. serg't, dis with regt. S. S. Miller, dis per order May 21, '64. *Musician*—Anton Pieschel, dis for disab'y July 25, '64. *Wagoner*—N. Baker, dis per order May 27, '95. *Privates*—John Aiton, dis per order May 31, '65. Patrick Bedford, died Jan. 14, '65 at Eastport, Miss. John Bergink, killed Dec. 16, '64 in battle at Nashville, Tenn. James Clark, dis with regt. Patrick Connell, dis with regt. Henry Fuchs, died in Andersonville prison. Henry Feldman, pro. serg't, dis with regt. M. P. Gardner, dis for pro. Dec. 21, '63. P. S. Halvorson, died Oct. 27, '64, in Andersonville prison. W. P. Holschaw, dis for disab'y Mar. 26, '63. J. W. Holtzclaw, pro. serg't, killed June 10, '64 in battle at Guntown, Miss. John Johnson, pro. corp. dis in hosp in '65. Francis Kaus, killed June 10, '64 in battle of Guntown, Miss. W. F. Kern, dis for pro. May 1, '64. Niles Kinderson, dis for disab'y Jan. 1, '64. J. T. Lehnarts, dis with regt. P. M. Miller, died Oct. 27, '64 in Andersonville prison. Ole Monson died Oct. 10, '64 in Andersonville prison. Michael McGraw, dis with regt. Ulysses Naylor, dis per order May 26, '65. Eric Oleson, pro. corp. dis with regt. Lars Oleson, dis with regt. James Powell, died Dec. 10, '62, at St. Peter, Minn. Milford Richards, dis with regt. Benjamin Rogers, pro. corp., dis with regt. Frederick Shach, died Aug. 14, '64, at Memphis, Tenn. James Shotwell, died at St. Louis, Mo. No date given. John Stockholm, died June 4, '65 at St. Louis, Mo. D. G. Summers, dis per order May 22, '63. Sander Swenson, dis July 7, '65 at Nashville, Tenn. Henry Toothaker, pro. com. serg't, trans to N. C. S. Feb. 15, '65. Martin Williams, trans. to N. C. S. Nov. 28, '62. Gustave Wilson, dis with regt. T. R. Wisby, dis per order May 27, '65. Ernst Weichman, dis. with regt. C. G. Johnson. dis with regt. Thor Paulson, dis with regt. Thomas Dolan, dis with regt. *Recruits*—P. M. Bean, must. Feb. 23, '64, died July 15, '64 at Memphis, Tenn. John McKee, must. Feb. 23, '64, died Oct. 30, '64 in Andersonville prison. Hans Peterson, must. Mar. 23, '64, dis per order Jan 13, '65. John Sommers, must. Mar. 11, '64, dis with regt.

Tenth Infantry, Company I. *Musician, Recruit*—Christopner Bergen, must. Mar. 20, 64, dis with regt. Company K. *Recruit*—James Duffy, must.

Aug. 13, '65, dis with regt.

Eleventh Infantry, Company E. *Privates*—F. M. Bond, must. Aug. 23, '64, dis with regt. P. K. Bond, must. Aug. 23, '64. dis with regt.

First Battalion Infantry, Company D.—*Private*—Andrew Ritz, must. Mar. 14, '64, dis with comp.

First Regiment, Heavy Artillery Company B. *Corporal*—Francis Osborn, must. Sept. 14, '64, dis with comp. *Private*—G. P. Hall, must. Sept. 15, '64, dis with comp. Company F. *Sergeants*—Albert Freitag, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. Anthony Lacond, must. Feb. 14, '65, dis with comp. *Corporal*—Herman Freitag, must Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. *Privates*—F. L. Otto, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. Philip Pehling, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. Philip Borgar, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. Julius Schwang, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. August Stolt, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. Wilhelm Sinn, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. Carl Thom, must. Feb 7, '65, dis with comp. Company K. *Jan 1st Lieut.*—Eli L. Huggins, must. Mar. 21, '65, dis with comp. *Privates*—Wilfred Bushard, must. Feb. 18, '65 dis with comp. Tollif Tollifson, trans from co. C, dis in hosp. Sept. 6, '65. Company M. *Privates*—John Dingler, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis with comp. Christopher Schweer, must. Feb. 18, '65. dis with comp.

First Regiment Mounted Rangers. *Major*—Salman A. Buell, com'd Nov. 22, '62, must. Dec. 17, '62, dis with regt. *Quartermaster*—Duncan R. Kennedy, must. Sep. 11, '62, dis with regt. *Q. M. Sergeant*—James J. Green, must. Dec. 10, '62, dis with regt. Company B, originally commanded by Captain Horace Austin, and mustered into service of the United States for three years, October 29, 1862. *Captain*—Horace Austin, dis with comp. *Sergeants*—Lewis J. Patch, dis with comp. Myron W. Smith, dis with comp. *Corporals*—Stine Oleson, dis with comp. Edwin Shave, dis with comp. *Teamsters*—Daniel Wolsey, dis with comp. John McGarry, dis with comp. *Privates*—Even Bringleson, dis with comp. W. A. Dodd, dis with comp. K. E. Hatcher, dis with comp. J. H. Hess dis for disab'y, June 17, '63. Thomas Hughes, dis with comp. Hendrick Johnson, dis with comp. J. A. Johnson, dis with comp. Albert Johnson, dis with comp. Edward Larkin dis with comp. Ole Larson, dis for disab'y, Mar. 29, '63. John Lindill, dis for disab'y, Mar. 29, '63. John McDonald, dis with comp. H. W. Moore, dis with com . Ole

Nelson, dis with comp. A. M. Northrup, dis with comp. John O'Shea, dis with comp. Ole Oleson, 1st, dis for disab'y, Apr. 17, '63. Ole Oleson, 2d, dis with comp. Daniel Pedvin, dis with comp. J. R. Quane, died Mar. 22, '63, at Fort Ridgely, Minn. William Ray, dis with comp. G. A. Stark, killed July 24, '63, in battle of Big Hills, D. T. James Tolan, dis with comp. A. S. Woolsey, dis with comp. Elijah Woolsey, dis with comp. *Recruits*—Albert Blanchard, must. Jan. 12, '63, dis with comp. F. M. Kennedy, must. Jan. 12, '63, dis with comp. Company E, Originally commanded by Captain E. St. Julien Cox, and mustered into the service of the United States for three years, December 10, 1862. *Captain*—E. St. Julien Cox, dis with comp. 1st *Lieut.* Patrick S. Gardener, dis with comp. *Sergeants*—Darius S. Griffin, dis with comp. Hobart Brules, dis with comp. *Corporals*—S. C. McCoy, pro. serg't and dis with comp. William Lehr, dis with comp. Anthony Lalond, dis with comp. *Teamster*—John Cronan, died at home, Dec. 16, '62. *Saddler*—James O'Reilly, dis with comp. *Wagoner*—John Ledden, dis with comp. *Privates*—Jacob Bauer, dis with comp. Wilhelm Braatz, dis with comp. William Berghoff, dis with comp. James Cuniff, Jr. dis with comp. Andrew Delaney, dis with comp. Michael Downs, dis with comp. Henry Essler, dis with comp. Albert Freitag, pro. corp., Jan. 23, '63, dis with comp. J. J. Green, dis with comp. James Hinds, dis with comp. William Kahla, dis with comp. G. F. Kaka, dis with comp. William Langhorst, dis with comp. Fritz Liefer, Jr., died Dec. 23, '63, at St. Peter, Minn. Joseph Martin, dis with comp. Charles Meische, dis with comp. John McArth, dis with comp. Aslora Oleson, dis with comp. Henry Otto, died Sep. 20, '63, at Fort Ridgely, Minn. Richard Pfefferle, dis with comp. James Skelly, dis with comp. John Smith, dis with comp. Henry Trautfether, dis with comp. Antonie Vogel, dis with comp. Frederick Weitag, dis with comp. *Recruit*—L. F. Arner, must. Nov. 21, '63, pro. sergt., dis with comp. Company K, mustered into the service of the United States for three years, December 10, 1863. *Captain*—Norman Hyatt, dishonorably dismissed, Mar. 25, '63. *Corporals*—Charles Roberts, dis with comp. Rufus Berge, dis with comp. *Teamster*—T. Petill, dis with comp. *Privates*—Gerard Bakerman, dis with comp. Roch Beithome, dis with comp. Anthouy Chosey, dis with comp. Benjamin Dolbec, dis with

comp. Francoise Deoneue, died Mar. 20, '63, at St. Peter, Minn. George Doggener, dis with comp. Joseph Ellor, dis with comp. George Foster, dis with comp. Edward Larimie, dis with comp. Frederick La Croix, dis with comp. George La Bal, deserted Dec. 11, '63, from St. Peter, Minn. James Magner, dis with comp. John Mondloh, dis with comp. Joseph Auger, dis with comp. Joseph Robinette, dis with comp. Maglione Robinson, dis with comp. Company L. *Private*—John Schmidt, must. Nov. 9, '62, dis for disab'y. *Recruit*—Herman Freitag, must. May 15, '63, dis with comp.

Brackett's Battalion, Cavalry, Company B. *Privates*—William Seeger, must. Nov. 1, '61, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with comp.

Second Cavalry, *Quartermaster*—Martin Williams, must. Nov. 11, '63, dis with regt. *Surgeon*—Jared W. Daniels, must. Jan. 12, '64, dis with regt. *Sergt. Major*—W. H. Meyer, must. Nov. 9, '63, pro. 2nd Lt. Co. G, Dec. 18, '64, dis with comp. Dec. 29, '65. *Q. M. Sergeant*—W. P. Gardner, must. Dec. 28, '63, dis with regt. Company A, *Bugler*—Nicholas Boda, must. Dec. 5, '63, dis with comp. Company B, Mustered December 24, 1863. 1st *Lieut.*—Lewis J. Patch, pro. Captain, Nov. 17, '64, dis with comp., Dec. 1, '65. *Sergeants*—Andrew Delany, dis with comp. J. B. Doherty, pro. 1st sergt., dis with comp. *Corporals*—Daniel Pedim, dis with comp. J. A. Johnson, dis with comp. *Blacksmith*—James McGowan, dis with comp. *Privates*—Frederick Blazer, dis with comp. Andrew Ellison, dis with comp. Peter Gulbranson, died Jan. 18, '65, at Fort Wadsworth. H. P. Hanson, dis per order, Apr. 27, '65. Lars Hanson, dis with comp. Hendrick Johnson, dis with comp. Albrecht Johnson, dis per order, Sept. 15, '65. Albert Johnson, dis with comp. G. Nelson, dis Apr. 20, '65, at Fort Rice. Ole Oleson, 1st, dis per order, Dec. 28, '65. Halver Oleson, dis with comp. Ole Oleson, 2d, dis with comp. Ole Oleson, 3d, dis with comp. L. Peterson, dis with comp. *Recruits*, Richard Sheehan, must. Feb. 28, '65, dis with comp. Company E, *Private*—Edward Thomas, must. Dec. 31, '63, dis per order; no date given. Company G, Mustered January 4, 1864. 2nd *Lieut.*—George B. Tomlinson, pro. 1st Lt., Nov. 16, '64, dis with comp. *Com. Sergeant*—E. L. Martindale, dis with comp. *Corporal*—E. G. Cary, dis for disab'y, Sep. 28, '64. *Blacksmith*—Daniel Price, dis for disab'y, Jan. 9, '65. *Privates*—John Becker, dis for disab'y, Feb. 5, '65. George

Gieseke, dis with comp. J. E. Gefeller, dis for disab'y, Nov. 29, '64. Thomas Janes, dis with comp. William Koping, dis with comp. Adelman Price, dis for disab'y, Mar. 16, '65. Recruits, W. H. Meyer, must. Nov. 9, '63, sergt. major, pro. 2d lieut., dis with comp. Company H, *Sergeant*—Richard Hoback, vet. must. Jan. 4, '64, dis with comp. *Privates*—Gerard Bakerman, vet. must. Jan. 4, '64, dis with comp. W. P. Gardner, must. Jan. 4, '64, pro. reg'l Q. M., Feb. 6, '64, dis with regt. Charles Kortt, must. Jan. 4, '64, dishon'bly dis for desertion. *Recruit*—H. W. Moore, vet. must. Feb. 13, '64, pro. hosp. stew'rd, dis with reg't. Company M, Mustered into the service of the United States for three years, January 5, 1864, 1st *Lieut.*—Patrick S. Gardner, pro. capt. June 17, '65, dis with comp., Dec. 4, '65. *Sergeant*—Edward Larkin, vet., reduced. *Corporals*—John McGrath, vet., dis with comp. Morris Fitzgerald, vet., reduced; deserted at Rice Creek, Oct. 5, '65. *Trumpeter*—Wilhelm Braatz, vet., dis with comp. *Privates*—John Botsett, dis with comp. James Banks, vet., deserted at Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 4, '64. Patrick Daley, dis with comp. Henry Graff, dis with comp. Conrad Hamm, dis for disab'y, Apr. 20, '65. N. P. Knudson, dis with comp. Magnus Kelleesson, deserted at Fort Snelling, Feb. 18, '64. Joseph Koeberle, died by freezing, Feb. 15, '64, near La Fayette, Minn. James Wagner, died Mar. 2, '64, at Fort Snelling, Minn. J. B. Wagner, vet., dis with comp. John Wagner, vet., dis with comp. Joseph Auger, vet., deserted Oct. 4, '65. Joseph Robinette, vet., dis for disab'y, Apr. 15, '64. Frederick Stoltz, vet., dis with comp. A. J. Stanley, dis with comp. Andrew Tornborn, dis with comp. John Wilson, dis with comp. Frederick Weitag, dis with comp. *Three Year Recruits*—Peter Laute, vet., must. Jan. 22, '64, died by freezing, Feb. 15, '64, near La Fayette, Minn. Independent Battalion, Cavalry, Company A. *Private*—J. B. Bushard, must. July 25, '63, dis for disab'y. *Recruit*—Michael Fussler, must. Mar. 2, '64, dis with comp. Company E, *Private*—Christopher Murray, must. Aug. 26, '64, dis with comp. First Battery Light Artillery. *Corporal*—Martin Miller, must. Oct. 25, '61, trans. to V. R. C., Mar. 15, '64, *Privates*—Christopher Brandes, must. Oct. 4, '61, re-en. Dec. 1, '63, dis with bat'y. Frederick Gerboth, must. Oct. 4, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. John Koshneck, must. Oct. 25, '65, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, dis with bat'y. Roemer Reimers, must. Oct. 30, '61, re-en. dis with bat'y.

CHAPTER LXXV.

ST. PETER—FIRST CLAIMS—ST. PETER COMPANY—
HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—
NEWSPAPERS—SOCIETIES—BUSINESS.

The first settled dwelling house used by any member of the white race within the present limits of St. Peter, was the claim shanty erected by Captain William B. Dodd, in the fall of 1853. He made a claim of 160 acres of land, which, when the government survey was made, were found to be on a school section.

By some legislative enactments which were subsequently passed, pre-emptors who had made claims to land before the government lines were run, if found to be on school sections, were allowed to retain their claims and school lands were assigned from some other unoccupied section. Dodd, therefore, was allowed to retain his claim.

Shortly after this, in company with William L. and Oliver Ames, a town site was laid out, which was named Rock Bend, which embraced some 500 acres of land. These claims were on both sides of the river, but principally on the west. The name of Rock Bend was due to the rocky formations that exist in the bend of the river, near where the claim was situated. Dodd's claim was all north of what now is called Broadway.

When the St. Peter company was formed, in 1854, the name of the town site was changed to its present title.

This Captain Dodd was in many ways a remarkable man. The precise date of his birth is not known, but at the time of his arrival at St. Peter he was about forty years of age. He was descended from a very well connected family in New Jersey. He was married in the spring of 1853 to Harriet M. Jones, of New York city, a most estimable and lovely woman, who gained the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. Shortly after the marriage took place the twain set out for the western wilderness in search of wealth. Arriving in St. Paul Dodd stopped there but a short time. He proceeded up the Minnesota river, and made the claim previously spoken of. He was a man of fine and commanding physique, standing over six feet in height and well proportioned.

He was a man of untiring energy, of deep resources and enterprise, and very public spirited. His courage was unbounded, so much so, in fact, that many of his actions were deemed to be the

very height of rashness: it may said that he knew no fear. Mr. J. R. Gardner, in commenting upon that trait of his character, says that he came to St. Peter in company with Captain Dodd, who was then going up the river to see after some of his interests, and also to hunt for an Indian he had been commissioned by the governor to apprehend, if possible, for some crime committed. Not finding the Indian after much search he went off, soon after, to the agency where the Indians were to receive their first installment of the treaty money. Here he saw the Indian and went after him, when the latter, fearing something was wrong, tried to dodge the captain, and finally started on a run for the river, at which the captain also quickened his pace. The Indian, however, managed to reach the river first, jumped in and tried to reach the other bank. Before he had accomplished this, Dodd arrived on the scene, and raising his shotgun blazed away at him. It was a perilous feat to perform, there being then present some 4,000 Indians, who, fortunately, made no opposition to the captain's attempts at the capture.

Henry Jones, now in business at St. Peter as a druggist, landed at Traverse des Sioux in 1854. On making inquiry there as to how far it was to St. Peter, no one seemed to know that there was such a place. Finally, however, some one remembered that "he believed that there was such a place about a couple of miles away."

Henry Jones located, in 1854, and pre-empted, in 1855, the claim now owned by Christopher Evenson, which is situated at a slight distance outside of the present city limits. Shortly before this, M. B. Stone made claim to 160 acres of land situated in what is now the south end of the town. Other settlers were G. S. Patch and Robert Bunker, who had claims on the bluff west of the city, that of the former being where the Gustavus Adolphus College now stands. That of the latter extended under the bluff to where J. B. Sackett now lives. In 1853, on what afterward became the school section, A. K. Skaro and M. G. Evenson were settled.

The government survey was made in 1854 by A. D. Anderson. St. Peter was surveyed and marked out by Daniel L. Turpin, in June, 1854, and the plat acknowledged before James Starkey, notary public, in Ramsey county, July 25, 1854. This plat consisted of 246 blocks, the average size of which were 280x330 feet. Acknowledgment was made in the office of the register of deeds of Nicollet county, November 28, 1854.

This plat, however, by an order from the district court, had to be amended and changed, as it did not conform to the government subdivision. D. L. Turpin made the new survey and plat during August, 1859.

In the spring of 1855 the town site, then consisting of 319 acres, was entered by Judge Chatfield, at the land office in Winona, in trust, under the provisions of the act of 1844, for the members of the St. Peter company and those to whom they had sold lots.

On the 21st day of February, 1854, the following named persons, Willis A. Gorman and J. Travis Posser, respectively governor and secretary of the territory, and George Hezlep, George W. Farrington, D. H. Dustin, W. M. McCarty and Charles H. Parker, associated in the purchase of seven-tenths of the interest of Oliver Ames, William L. Ames and William B. Dodd, "in three claims on which is laid out the town of Rock Bend, on the Minnesota river, in Nicollet county, M. T., supposed to contain about 500 acres of land, be the same more or less, together with one claim on the east side of said river, opposite said town of Rock Bend, including in its area what is called Dodd's bridge over the lake or slough, in Le Sueur county."

This agreement was entered into in St. Paul, the minutes of which state that the above named, "in connection with said Oliver and W. L. Ames and William B. Dodd do organize themselves into a joint stock company, to be known, and hereafter designated, as the St. Peter Company, with a view to project and lay out, on said lands, in Nicollet county, a city or town to be called St. Peter, and for such other purposes as said company may hereafter devise and determine upon."

On Aug 22, of the same year, a certificate was signed and acknowledged, and the same filed in the office of the register of deeds of Nicollet county. This stated, that, by virtue of chapter 40, of the revised statutes of Minnesota, the several parties named had associated themselves together under the corporate name and style of the St. Peter Company, and that the object of the corporation was "for carrying on generally a manufacturing, lumbering, agricultural and mechanical business." The capital stock consisted of 500 shares of a par value of \$10 each.

On March 1, 1856, a new organization was effected and a charter obtained from the territorial legislature. The incorporators were then H. F.

Howes, Henry A. Swift, George Hezlep, T. B. Winston, H. L. Moss, Wm. L. Ames, George W. Farrington, Wm. B. Dodd and Joseph Dailley. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, with power to increase.

This corporation is still in existence, the officers of which are, F. A. Donahower, president; E. R. Moore, secretary. These two, in connection with A. J. Lamberton and W. L. Couplin, constitute the present board of directors, in whose hands the management of affairs rests.

Among the prominent men, who, at different times, have been interested in the St. Peter company were Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Henry M. Rice, Judge Charles E. Flandrau, Albert Knight and Hon. Andrew J. Barian.

This company, possessing both capital and influence, as soon as it was organized, went vigorously to work to perfect its plans. In addition to the land already obtained control was sought of lands contiguous to their possessions, and in accordance therewith, it was determined that "George Hezlep and G. W. Farrington be a committee to visit St. Peter for the purchase of three additional claims, or such part thereof as they could obtain on the most favorable terms." They accordingly made the journey and secured the claims of Patch, Flandrau, Skaro, Evenson and Bunker.

The first officers of the company were Willis A. Gorman, president; C. H. Parker, treasurer; Geo. Hezlep, secretary.

On May 4 the treasurer was ordered to raise \$500 by assessments on the members of the company, and on May 29, an additional amount of \$250 was raised for the purpose of making improvements. George Hezlep and D. H. Dustin were appointed a committee to take charge of such contemplated improvements.

Among the first things they did was to purchase a ferry boat and put Dodd's bridge over the lake opposite the ferry in good shape. Governor Gorman made the following contract, which was afterwards freely ratified by the company, May 29, 1854. It was to the effect that Daniel Birdsall should immediately begin and complete a steam saw and grist-mill, with capacity to grind corn and make flour, and to have the saw-mill in operation in three months from the first day of June, 1854; in consideration of which the company agreed to make a quit claim deed to said Birdsall, "for two twentieths of all the interest in and to said town of St.

Peter, and all the lands belonging thereto, and to which the company had any right or claim."

It was further understood that Birdsall was to pay his pro rata share of the money which would be required to enter and buy the lands from the United States government, when opened for purchase. It was also stipulated that while the lots and mill were to be the sole property of Birdsall, that the mill was not to be sold or conveyed from the town of St. Peter, and that the lumber to be sawed was first to supply the demands for buildings in St. Peter; after supplying the home demand of the citizens, it might be disposed of as interest might dictate.

The mill was duly built, and stood until 1857, when it was sold to Col. B. F. Pratt, by whom it was taken down and an extensive saw and flour mill erected, sufficient to meet the demands of the surrounding country.

A contract was also made with J. C. York, of Gosport, Indiana, by which one-twentieth of the town of St. Peter was sold to him for the sum of \$1,600, which was to be expended in permanent improvements, which improvements were to consist of a dwelling house, business house or hotel; on the completion of which they were to be the individual property of said York. The latter was also to pay his part of the purchase money for the town site when the lands were purchased of the government. This resulted in the erection of the first frame house in St. Peter, which was completed in 1854. It is still standing on the same spot, but has been much enlarged and improved; for some time past it has been the residence of the Rev. Edward Livermore. The first store was built in May, 1855, by J. R. Gardner.

In order to lay out a road from St. Peter to Du-buque, at an estimated cost of \$400, Governor Gorman was authorized by the company to sell some lots to defray the expense of the same.

At a meeting held June 30, 1854, it was resolved that "\$1,200 be raised to erect a house to be occupied by Captain Dodd, which was to be his property, on the payment of the money so expended in the erection of the house and interest thereon, provided one-twentieth of the town, being a portion of Dodd's interest, is not sold as now authorized to be by him, out of which to defray the cost of said house, and interest thereon, and if his interest aforesaid be not then sold that a pro rata assessment be made to pay the cost of said house, if said money be not raised by sale of his interest."

In the first years of the existence of the company they would contract with any responsible persons to donate lots on condition of their being built upon and occupied within a certain reasonable specified time. Each corner and adjoining lot, however, was reserved by the company.

I. D. and Jacob Hemingway, of St. Paul, received a building lot on the levee in consideration of there erecting a stone store house, forty feet long, and twenty feet wide, two stories high. The company agreed to furnish stone for said building at the rate of three dollars per cord.

The stipulation was never complied with and after staying some time at Traverse des Sioux, Hemingway returned to St. Paul. Subsequently Messrs. Howes & Wainwright erected a substantial stone building on the river bank, which served the purpose of a warehouse and freight house, at which all steamboats made their landings.

Jeremiah Kyle, William Geohegan and James Smith each received lots, 66x155 feet in size, for a consideration of the sum of \$100 and the erection of three good and substantial stone buildings. The entire contract, however, was never fulfilled. On Nov. 4, 1854, Allen P. Hemphill, of Balston Spa, N. Y., took one twentieth interest in the company, the consideration being the payment of \$2,500, of which \$50 was paid in cash, and three notes given for the remainder.

The claims on the east side of the river, were held for the joint benefit of the company by several members of the company.

November 7, 1854, Charles E. Flandrau was appointed general agent and attorney of the company at St. Peter.

On February 6, 1855, a contract was entered into by the company with James M. Winslow to erect and completely finish a building for a hotel, which should be three stories in height above the basement, and to be of such size, form and description as would correspond with the specified height, to be built of stone and contain at least thirty rooms, of such size and capacity as shall be well calculated for the accommodation of guests, for convenience, and in accordance with the modern style of architecture. The company agreed to furnish all the stone free of expense, and to make to Winslow, when the title was obtained from the government, a deed of one-half of the block on which the house was to stand, and, furthermore, to pay to him the sum of \$2,000 in cash, in four equal payments of \$500 each, on the completion

of a story of the house. The hotel was completed at a cost of \$19,000, and opened in October, 1855, by S. L. Wheeler. It was continued for about a year by Mr. Wheeler, and afterwards kept by Daniel Birdsall. It subsequently was leased by different parties, one of whom was Dr. Ewing, who called it then, the Ewing House. At the time of the Indian massacre it was vacant, and was used for quite a while as a hospital. Its final destiny was to become used as a hospital for insane, when that institution was located at St. Peter, and it still subserves that purpose as a branch of the larger hospital.

In March, 1855, it was ordered that that each member of the company be requested to build a house in St. Peter the ensuing spring, it being understood that each member who built was to have the lot on which he built donated to him; in accordance therewith, W. A. Gorman, Wm. L. Ames, C. H. Parker, Thomas W. Coleman, G. W. Farrington, G. K. Swift, A. F. Howes and H. L. Moss, agreed to proceed forthwith to erect houses.

It was about this time that a German named Adam Kegel jumped a claim in the southern part of the town. Captain Dodd, on hearing of it the next morning, shot-gun in hand, started off to interview the "jumper." While the particulars of that interview are not known, the finale, as related by J. R. Gardner shows conclusively that Dodd's persuasive eloquence was of sufficient power to make the man vacate the claim. The Dutchman did all he could to accommodate the captain; when he passed Gardner's store his speed was enough to awaken the admiration of a professional runner. Dodd with his shot-gun was left far in the rear, and the German is reported to have kept up his pace until reaching Traverse des Sioux. Kegel, who was a carpenter, subsequently returned, put up a large number of frame houses in St. Peter and was noted for his rapid work.

The first birth of a white child in St. Peter occurred February 4, 1855, it being that of P. D. Wheeler, son of Sheldon L. and Margaret S. Wheeler. To celebrate this event, the company donated a lot, in trust, for his son, to the father. The second born white child was Willis Gorman Dodd, son of Captain W. B. Dodd, who, also, had deeded to him a lot. The first marriage was between M. K. Wright and Mary E. Hunter; the latter was a daughter of Dr. Wm. F. Hunter. The event took place on July 4, 1855. The first death

was that of a pauper, an unknown man who committed suicide.

In February, 1856, several lots were sold. On February 21, 1857, it was resolved at a meeting of the company that Dr. P. P. Humphrey should have lots 9 and 10 in block 197, for the consideration of one dollar, provided he built a residence and moved to and resided in the town of St. Peter on or before November 1, 1857.

The chief, early ambition, of the company was to secure to St. Peter the honor of being the seat of the territorial government, and toward that end their energies for some time were devoted. At a meeting held February 3, 1857, it was resolved that "should the present legislative assembly of the territory of Minnesota, in their wisdom and sound judgment, deem it expedient to move the capital of Minnesota, now located at St. Paul, to the town of St. Peter, the said company hereby guarantees to the territory, or future state, of Minnesota, the same amount originally appropriated by the congress of the United States for the capitol buildings, as designated in the thirteenth section of the organic act of Minnesota, for the sum of \$20,000 in money, and, also, the additional appropriation of a lot of ground in St. Peter, double the area of the capitol square in St. Paul, at some eligible point to be selected by a board of commissioners appointed by the legislature of said territory, and, also, to provide suitable buildings, free of rent or charge, for the first meeting of the legislature, after the present, or any other deliberative body to convene during the year; and that the said St. Peter company will immediately and within twenty days after the passage of the act, enter into bonds, in the penal sum of \$100,000, for the full, faithful and complete performance of this proposition."

As is now well known, a bill was introduced at the legislative session of 1857 for the purpose of effecting this removal, and which would have received the gubernatorial signature had it not been for the action of Joe Rolette, the member for Pembina, who spirited it away. A copy, however, was procured and duly signed, but it never became a law on account of its irregularity.

At a meeting held June 3, 1857, the company resolved that the Hon. A. G. Chatfield, as the attorney of the company, commence an action at law, to enforce the act of the legislature removing the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter." W. A. Gorman and H. L. Moss, however, dissented from

such a course being pursued and voted against it. During this time property was held at very high figures on account of the supposed surety of St. Peter becoming the seat of government. There were certain lots, for which offers were received of \$1,500 in gold, which were refused. The same property some time later could have been bought for fifteen dollars.

St. Peter was not destined to be the seat of government, and the decrees of state had to be submitted to with the best grace possible. So sure had the company been that the bill would pass and become a law that they had gone to the extent of erecting a stone building at an expense of \$5,000, in which it was intended that the constitutional convention should be held. This is the building that subsequently was given as a bonus to the county for the removal of the county seat to St. Peter.

Among the other projects of this highly enterprising company was the trying to get the location, at St. Peter, of the Indian superintendency, for which purpose the necessary ground and buildings were offered. Not meeting with any more success in this direction than had attended the efforts to remove the capital, they went to work and tried to get the transfer of the land office from Faribault, in which they finally succeeded, its removal being effected in December, 1858, at which time Samuel Plumer was register and B. F. Tillotson receiver.

The influence of the company in the building up of the city was of large extent. Public improvements were made, a hotel built, a newspaper started, manufactures encouraged, the town well advertised, and everything done to promote the material welfare and prosperity of the place. The company also subscribed the sum of \$100,000 to the Southern Minnesota railroad, when it was projected.

The property of the company steadily increased in value, so much so that in 1858 the capital stock was \$200,000; the surplus \$29,151.

Some time before the railroad was built, the ferry operated by the company was loaned to the borough of St. Peter, on condition that it be maintained as a free ferry. Subsequently it was sold to the borough for \$350, together with the right of way and depot grounds for the Sioux City road.

During the Indian raids St. Peter was free from any attack, but for a time was filled with refugees

from the threatened districts. On receiving the news of the outbreak the citizens were prompt to act and organize for defense, and for the relief of New Ulm. Word was first received late at night of the outbreak having occurred, and before ten o'clock the next morning two companies had been formed, and were on their way to New Ulm. These companies were commanded by the Hon. Charles E. Flandrau and E. St. Julien Cox. Major Salmon A. Buell was also one of the officers.

The rapid organization at St. Peter had a great deal to do with preventing the savages from devastating the entire valley. It was during the relief of New Ulm that Captain Dodd met his fate. See page 218 of this volume.

In 1874-75, when the ravages of the grasshoppers had caused so much misery, the Grasshopper Relief Association was formed in the Norwegian Lutheran church, and contributions sent from all parts of the county wherever that denomination had members. Oliver Anderson, of St. Peter, was the local treasurer, and his report of disbursements shows the expenditure of \$9,857.08 in cash, besides which 6,662 bushels of wheat were purchased and given away. Large quantities of clothing, much of it entirely new, were also received, in all 157 cases, 8 barrels and 148 sacks.

The oldest of Minnesota's white settlers now living is a resident of St. Peter. His name is John Bush. This venerable patriarch came to Fort Snelling in 1825, in the service of the United States as a soldier. For many years he had a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits, in the vicinity of Fort Ridgely; but since 1864 he has made St. Peter his home.

St. Peter was incorporated as a borough, March 2, 1865, with the following officers; E. St. Julien Cox, mayor; Henry Jones, treasurer; J. R. Gardner, clerk; J. B. Sackett and Azro A. Stone, justices; A. J. Lamberton, B. H. Randall and L. M. Boardman, constables. The charter was amended March 2, 1866, and again March 7, 1867. On the 7th of January, 1873, incorporation as a city was effected, and two wards formed, Grace street being the dividing line.

During the winter of 1870 and '71 the wagon bridge over the river was built, at a cost of \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE.—The first post-office was established in 1856, with George Hezlep as postmaster. The office for some time was situated in the store of J. R. Gardner, who was acting postmaster. The

second postmaster was J. J. Green, who was succeeded in 1861, by J. K. Moore, who held the position until 1866, when Martin Williams was appointed. In 1869, J. K. Moore was re-appointed, and has held the position until the present time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Union Fire Company No. 1, was organized July 11, 1874, the officers being W. G. Hayden, foreman; Charles R. Woods, first assistant and Thomas Clark, second assistant foreman; G. S. Ives, secretary; A. L. Sackett, treasurer. The company owns a neat brick building, an engine and hose cart.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.—At St. Peter is located the Minnesota Hospital for Insane, in order to secure which, the citizens presented the state with a fine farm of two hundred and ten acres, at an expense of \$7,000. The act establishing the hospital was passed in 1866, and an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the temporary provision and support of the insane. At the session of the legislature of 1867, \$40,000 were appropriated for a permanent building on the farm provided. Plans were prepared by the architect, Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia, and the building commenced. In the meantime, the old Ewing House, then not in use, was obtained, and, with some enlargements, and other alterations, was used as temporary quarters, and opened for the reception of patients in October, 1866, to which the patients, previously boarded at the hospital in Iowa, were brought. Dr. Samuel E. Shantz, of Utica, N. Y., was elected superintendent and physician, under whose direction the hospital was organized. He remained until his death occurred in August, 1868, when he was succeeded by Dr. C. K. Bartlett, of Northampton, Mass., who has remained in charge.

Appropriations were made from year to year for building purposes until completion in 1876, the total expense of which has been very nearly half a million dollars. When completed it stood a remarkably fine piece of architectural work, peculiarly adapted for the purposes it was intended to subserve. The building is of hammered limestone, the walls lined with brick and the roof of slate. Previous to its partial destruction by fire, it consisted of a center building, four stories high, 60x120 feet, with offices and the chapel; two wings three stories each, containing nine separate halls for distinct classification of patients, with comfortable accommodation, in all, for 500 patients and the necessary attendants.

The additional buildings are a laundry, boiler

and engine house, gas house, carpenter shop, ice house, barn, straw shed and root cellar, granary and carriage house, slaughter house and pump house. The original temporary quarters are still occupied, and consist of two separate buildings for patients, business office and a dwelling house for officers. The resident officers are Cyrus K. Bartlett, M. D., superintendent and physician; J. H. James, M. D., first, and W. A. Jones, M. D., second assistant physicians; George W. Dryer, steward.

A sad event, in connection with the history of the institution, was the destruction by fire of the north wing, on the night of November 15, 1880. The flames were discovered about 7 o'clock in the evening in the basement of the male department. So rapidly did the flames spread that the patients were removed with great difficulty. The female patients were all transferred to the barn and sheds, and some were taken to town. There was very little excitement among the patients, and no panic among the attendants and employes, all of whom worked strenuously to save the patients and building from destruction.

After the fire there were forty-four of the late inmates missing; some were returned the next day; the remains of eighteen were found in the ruins, and seven died from the effects of their injuries. There were six unaccounted for.

The burned portion is now being rebuilt, and every effort is being made to secure its absolute immunity from a recurrence of a similar catastrophe in the future. The origin of the fire is still shrouded in mystery, as it commenced in a portion of the building where no fire is ever used for any purpose.

SCHOOLS.—The first school was taught in the summer of 1855, by Mrs. Mundy, in a small shanty which was situated near the residence of W. B. Dodd.

School district number three was organized in the winter of 1856-7, and a frame building erected for school purposes in the town at an expense of \$2,500. In 1870 this edifice was sold to the Catholics, who established in it a school, which is still continued, under the management of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

An independent school district was organized by a special act of the legislature in 1866, when the graded system was adopted. In 1870 a fine brick building, containing twelve rooms above the basement, was erected at a cost of \$28,000. There

are now eleven teachers in all, the names of whom are as follows: L. C. Lord, superintendent; H. S. Kennedy, and the Misses L. Smith, T. Lambie, M. G. Lambert, L. Wheeler, M. Cryer, L. Kennedy, E. Forbush, H. White and Mrs. M. K. Patch. There are between five and six hundred scholars enrolled.

Gustavus Adolphus College. The Swedish Lutheran church of Minnesota, feeling a deep conviction of the necessity, in the interest of religion, of providing a good institution in which well trained christian teachers, competent to give secular and parochial instructions in both the Swedish and English languages could be educated, erected a fine building for college purposes. The institution which is known as Gustavus Adolphus College is the property of the Swedish Lutheran Conference of Minnesota. This body was incorporated at Chisago Lake, June 1, 1874, and immediate efforts made to raise funds. The stone building was begun in 1875, completed in the summer of 1876, and dedicated October 31, when the school was opened, under the direction of Rev. J. P. Nyquist. The first term twenty-six scholars were enrolled, forty-three the next; since which time the membership has steadily increased. The cost of the building was \$30,000, of which amount \$5,000 was contributed by citizens of St. Peter, and the site, consisting of ten acres, was likewise received from the same source; \$5,000 was contributed by the people of Nicollet county, in addition to the above. At present the college consists of three departments; first, the classical preparatory of three years; second, the normal of four years; third, the high school of three years. The faculty consists of Matthias Wahlstrom, S. M. Hill, J. A. Bauman, Mrs. J. A. Bauman and C. E. Esbjorn.

CHURCHES—Presbyterian. In November, 1856, Rev. A. H. Kerr, of Dubuque, Iowa, who two months previously had been on a visit to St. Peter, settled in the village. In 1857, a church was organized with twelve members. Previous to this, however, a church had been organized, November 5, 1853, at Traverse des Sioux, by Rev. M. N. Adams. In August, 1869, these two churches were united and Rev. Mr. Kerr became the pastor. In 1872, the present beautiful stone church, one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the state, was erected, at a cost of \$15,000, including the ground. In July, 1878, Mr. Kerr resigned; for a short time afterwards the Rev. J. K. Alexander filled the pulpit, until he was succeeded, October, 1878, by

the present pastor, Rev. G. F. McAfee.

Episcopal: Bishop Kemper, as early as the fall of 1854, held services in St. Peter, at the residence of Captain Dodd. The first rector, however, did not arrive until 1857, when the Church of the Holy Communion was organized, under the pastorate of Rev. Ezra Jones. This small chapel was used until 1870, when the present handsome stone church, which cost \$9,000 was erected. This structure is noted for the beauty of its fine memorial windows. The present rector, Rev. Edward Livermore, settled in April, 1860.

Catholic: The first mass was celebrated by Bishop Cretin at the house of Dennis O'Brien, at quite an early date. Services were afterward held at different places. St. Peter's church was begun in 1858, when Rev. Valentine Somereisen was the priest. The church was not fully completed until 1863. The names of the priests that have been in charge since then are respectively Father Venn, Father Kazelberger, Father John Zuzek, Father John Tori, and Father John Meier.

Methodist Episcopal: Rev. Lewis Bell came as a missionary in 1854, preaching in the locality of St. Peter for two years, and building a church at Traverse. Regular preaching was supplied up to 1867, when the church was formally organized, with Rev. Alonzo Hitchcock as pastor, who superintended the erection of the present church edifice, which cost about \$3,000. The parsonage was erected in 1871, at an expense of \$1,000. The following pastors have been stationed at St. Peter: Lewis Bell, A. J. Perkins, Edward Eggleston, Ransom Judd, B. Y. Coffin, Thomas McClary, Charles Savidge, A. A. Abbott, Ira Richardson, John Kerns, Alonzo Hitchcock, James T. Lewton, Harvey Webb, John T. Powell, M. D. Terwilliger, Alfred Cressey, Nelson Sutton and C. S. H. Dunn, the present minister.

German Lutheran: This denomination erected its house of worship in 1870, at a cost of \$3,200. Rev. F. L. Ritcher was the first, and Rev. Mr. Emil the present pastor.

German Evangelical: This society was organized, and Zion church built in 1871, at a cost of \$1,400. The following named have been the different pastors, their ministry being in the order of their succession: Rev. Mr. Stromeier, Rev. Lawrence Staner, Rev. George Simon and Rev. William Oehler, the present pastor.

Swedish Lutheran: Rev. P. A. Cederstam was the first pastor of the First Evangelical Swedish

Lutheran church, which was organized, and the church building erected in 1857. Rev. J. G. Lagerstrom is the present pastor.

The First Norwegian Lutheran church was built in 1866. Rev. Thomas Johnson was the first, and Rev. Michael Borge is the present minister.

The Second Norwegian Lutheran church was organized in the spring of 1873, with Rev. Mr. Heggenes as pastor. The church was built the same year at a cost of \$2,000. Nels Olson is the present pastor.

NEWSPAPERS: The first newspaper established was the St. Peter Courier, which made its initial appearance on the 4th of January, 1855. It was conducted by J. C. Stoever as editor, and was owned by the St. Peter company. The Courier was edited afterwards by A. J. Morgan, and later on by T. M. Perry, Sr. Its publication was discontinued in 1858.

In 1857 the St. Peter Free Press was started by W. C. Dodge, who subsequently admitted J. K. Moore to partnership. The office and material were destroyed by fire in December, 1859.

The Minnesota Statesman was established in 1858 by James J. Green, and discontinued in 1864; and the following year the St. Peter Advertiser was started by T. M. Perry, Sr., who died in 1866, when the paper passed into the hands of T. M. Perry, Jr., by whom it was published until December, 1875, when it ceased to exist.

The St. Peter Tribune was established on January 20, 1860, by J. K. Moore, with material formerly used in the publication of the Traverse des Sioux Reporter. In June, 1861, Martin Williams purchased a half interest in the Tribune, and in the following November Mr. Moore disposed of his interest to John Henderson, who, with Mr. Williams, continued the publication till June, 1869, when Mr. Moore re-purchased the paper and has since continued to issue it. The Tribune is a well conducted journal, republican in politics, with a large circulation and which displays much excellence in its get up. In connection with the newspaper Mr. Moore conducts an extensive job printing office. At present he has the contract for all of the state printing.

St. Peter Times was started on the 1st of June, 1878 by T. M. Perry. It is democratic in politics and is issued every Saturday. A job printing office is maintained in connection with the business.

Societies—Nicollet Lodge, No. 54, A. F. and A. M., was instituted May 16, 1865, with twelve charter members. The following were the first officers elected: B. H. Randall, W. M.; J. H. Snyder, S. W.; C. D. Colby, J. W.; C. T. Brown, treasurer; Henry Jones, secretary; B. F. Kennard, S. D.; S. Dunning, J. D.; J. Johnson, tyler. The present membership is 82.

St. Peter Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M., received its dispensation April 8, 1873, and held the first meeting April 10, following. The first officers were Thomns Montgomery, H. P.; A. L. Sackett, K.; W. Bickel, scribe; H. Webb, S. D.; G. S. Ives, J. D.; H. J. Jacoby, tyler. The present membership is forty-three.

Delta Lodge of Perfection, No. 6, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, was instituted July 24, 1880, with ten charter members.

St. Peter Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 7, 1859, with thirteen charter members, at present there are seventy one. The first officers were: G. A. Spencer, N. G.; S. A. Buell, V. G.; James Horner, secretary; G. S. Patch, treasurer. The first meetings were held in the stone building formerly occupied by George Hezlep and now by A. J. Lamberton as a residence. The present lodge room was first occupied in 1871.

Nicollet Encampment, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was organized June 25, 1867, with nine charter members. The first officers were G. Hezlep, C. P.; H. M. Rice, H. P.; Francis Clark, S. W.; W. T. Clark, J. W.; James Nutter, treasurer; J. N. Treadwell, scribe. Present membership is thirty-three.

Charity Lodge, No. 5, D. of R., was instituted June 27, 1870.

Carl Schurz Lodge, No. 13, Sons of Herman, was instituted February 16, 1880, with thirty-two charter members. The following were the officers chosen; M. Konig, ex-pres.; H. T. Miller, pres.; H. B. Rausch, vice-pres.; Christian Langguth, secretary; John Thomas, treasurer. There are now thirty-eight members.

Protection Lodge No. 29, A. O. U. W., was organized Oct. 6, 1877, with seventeen charter members. The first officers were T. Montgomery, P. M. W.; J. C. Sterling, M. W.; H. J. Jacoby, F.; A. P. Lamberton, O.; W. G. Hayden, R. & F.; K. Jones, R.

Security Council, No. 179, Am. L. of H., was instituted April 28, 1880, with thirty-five charter members. Officers elected; C. R. Davis, P. C.; Thomas Montgomery, C.; Henry Jones, V. C.; C.

Amundson, T.; M. G. Evenson, Col.; P. Morrison, Sec.

St. Peter Division No. 2, S. O. T., was organized Feb. 3, 1876, with the following list of officials: T. G. Carter, W. P.; W. Boright, W. A.; Thomas Montgomery, R. S.; Mr. S. A. Montgomery, A. R. S.; H. Noll, F. S.; Thomas downs, T.; E. S. Pettijohn, C.; F. W. Cutter, A. C.; Rev. M. P. Terwilliger, chaplain; T. D. Fowble, I. S.; J. J. Bean, O. S.; Thomas Graham, P. W. P.

Library: The St. Peter library association was organized Dec. 4, 1869. It contains about 1,000 volumes, and is in a flourishing condition.

Banking: The first bank to be established in St. Peter was by the firm of Edgerton, Smith & Donahower, which was started in the spring of 1857, and continued until 1858, when the firm name became Edgerton, Donahower & Co., Romeo Martin, of Chenango Co., N. Y., taking Alvah Smith's interest.

This was continued until the spring of 1860, when the firm name became Edgerton & Donahower, and the business was thus continued until the First National Bank was established, in the spring of 1871. At that time, feeling that the business interests of the community required larger banking facilities than were then offered, the firm of Edgerton & Donahower announced to the business men of St. Peter that an informal meeting would be held at their office and that subscriptions to the capital stock of the proposed national bank would be received at the meeting to be held January 28th. This resulted in the organization of the First National Bank of St. Peter, and on February 6th the first meeting of directors was held, when William Schimmel was elected president, Benjamin F. Paul, vice-president and Frederick A. Donahower, cashier. The capital stock subscribed was \$50,000, as permanent capital. The firm of Edgerton and Donahower were paid \$3,000 for the relinquishment of their banking business and transferring the same to the national bank. The present officers are William Schimmel, president; J. N. Treadwell, vice-president; F. A. Donahower, cashier; J. C. Donahower, assistant cashier.

During 1857 there were two other banks in operation, neither of which remained long in business. They were the firms of Gorman & Aikin and Meyer & Willius.

Manufacturing: There are several industrial enterprises being conducted in St. Peter, some of which have been established for many years.

William Klein is engaged in the production of all description of furniture, in the manufacture of which from fifteen to seventeen hands find employment. The factory was first established in 1857, by its present proprietor, when the machinery was run by horse-power. In 1866 steam was applied as the motive power.

Besides the above there is another large furniture factory, not yet in full running order which is to be conducted by the firm of Volk & Co.

The firm of Sackett & Fay are the proprietors of a flour and feed mill, in which steam power is used. There are four run of stone. The present firm assumed control in 1871, previous to which the business had been conducted by B. F. Pratt. This is the mill that stood on the ground that Daniel Birdsall's old mill occupied, which was purchased by Col. Pratt in 1857. It was burned in 1865 and the present mill built.

W. C. Essler carries on a general foundry and machine shop in which about six men are employed. The business was started by its present proprietor in 1858.

L. M. Boardman is engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills and milk safes. He commenced in 1872.

There are four breweries in the city, only two of which can be said to be in running order. Matthew Engesser, in 1857, when the firm was Engesser & Seeger, first commenced the brewing of lager beer, in a building situated on the bank of the river, in the upper part of town. The extreme high water of the fall of 1851 undermined the sand rock foundation and the result was the breaking down of part of the building. Since then the brewery has been entirely rebuilt.

Jacob Stelzer is also engaged in the production of lager beer, and does a good business.

L. Patow has been for some time engaged in the operation of a feed mill. H. C. Miller, cigar manufacturer employs about twenty hands in the production of cigars. A. J. Harris has a very extensive cooper shop, where several men are employed. Besides the above there are several wagon makers.

The business interests of St. Peter are of a varied nature, all lines of merchandise being handled. The main business street is lined with substantial brick stores, and the stocks carried by the principal merchants are very full and complete. The following is a fairly complete list of the different

firms and individuals, and lines of goods handled:

C. Amundson & Co., dry goods, groceries and clothing; A. J. Lamberton, who occupies two stores, groceries, dry goods and clothing; Henry Jones, druggist, established in 1862; M. G. Evenson, stoves, tinware and hardware; H. E. Mann is proprietor of the St. Paul One Price dry goods store, which is in connection with his store in St. Paul; Henry Birkenhauer, jeweler; B. F. Paul, druggist; Chauncey McAllister, dealer in groceries; S. O. Strand, millinery; F. Lange, jeweler; Caspar Baberish, dry goods and groceries; John F. Seymour, dry goods, groceries and crockery; William Thomas, boots and shoes; John Rausch, meat market; T. Spiess, boots and shoes; Peter Cashion, livery stable; Randall & Noble, grocers and dealers in crockery; John J. W. A. Winters, restaurant; C. D. Colby, gunsmith; P. Williamson, boots and shoes; Aaron Frasier, gunsmith; Blumberg & Son, merchant tailors; John Walin, furniture; John Mason, hardware and agricultural implements; W. H. H. Rounseville has an extensive lumber yard and deals in farm machinery; Stark Bros. & Davis, dry goods and groceries; Nutter & Heritage, hardware, stoves, paints, oils and glass; Laird, Norton & Damren, lumber dealers; H. J. Jacoby, 99-cent store; Peter Bolstad, carpenter and contractor; Michael Kneip, harness and saddlery; John Foot, dry goods; N. A. Wettersgren, meat market; William Schimmel, wheat, butter and egg dealer; Charles Rost, harness and saddlery; Clarence Ennis, human hair; John Krohn, boots and shoes; Carter & Montgomery, insurance and real estate; J. B. Sackett, insurance; Philip Dick & Co., clothing, hats, caps and boots and shoes; J. H. Snyder, books and stationery; Frederick Schmidt, boots and shoes; Carl Deitschman, grocer; Oliver Anderson, dry goods and groceries; A. Hermann, boots and shoes; A. Lorenz, harness and saddlery; G. W. Steinke, agricultural implements and farm wagons; Mrs. H. J. Ludeke, milliner; W. O. Powell, paints and painter; Julius Schleuder, jeweler; A. Carlson, agricultural implements; J. A. Stemple, grocer; I. A. Norwood, marble worker; N. M. Baker, auction and feed store; J. M. Peterson, blacksmith and machine shop; C. R. Woods, stoves and tinware; L. Patow, stoves and tinware; S. Schumacker, dry goods and groceries.

The professional men are A. W. Daniels, D. B. Collins, G. F. Merritt, T. J. Catlin, physicians; G. S. Ives, Ladd & Stone, M. G. Hanscome and C. R.

Davis, attorneys; J. E. Miller and J. A. Angle, dentists.

Hotels: The Nicollet House, a very fine three story brick structure, costing \$30,000, was completed in the winter of 1872-3. It was constructed by the St. Peter Hotel company, a corporation consisting of the business men of the city, and was opened in the fall of 1873 by George Virtue. He has been succeeded by the following named landlords: A. B. Willey, J. M. Wilson, H. S. Carpenter and R. J. Anderson, the latter now conducting the house.

The other hotels are the Commercial, N. S. Lee, proprietor; Northwestern, Hans Benson, proprietor; Union House, Jacob Bauer, proprietor.

Lars Anderson was born in Sweden in 1829. Came to America in 1856, and until 1868 taught school in Carver county, Minnesota. In the latter year settled in Bernadotte, Nicollet county, where he was postmaster and town clerk. In 1877 he was elected register of deeds, which necessitated his removal to St. Peter. He held the office for the term of two years, and was again elected in the fall of 1881. Married in 1871 Mrs. Margaret Anderson.

R. J. Anderson, proprietor of the Nicollet House, is a native of Ireland, born in 1837. His parents came to America when he was quite young, and located in New York city. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the livery, and afterward in the hotel and real estate business. He succeeded in accumulating something of a fortune, which in the panic of 1873 was nearly swept away. In 1878 he moved to Illinois, and was in the grain trade until 1881, when he came to St. Peter and leased the Nicollet House for a term of years, and is now conducting that hostelry. He married in 1868 Miss Ella Fardon, who died two years later, leaving one child, Winfield Scott. Mr. Anderson married Emma Carter in 1875; they have two children, Maud and Robert J.

J. A. Angle was born in the State of New York in 1838. When yet young his parents moved from that state to Illinois and Wisconsin. At the age of nineteen he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and learned dentistry, which profession he has since followed. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa infantry, and after a service of one year was discharged on account of wounds received at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In 1865 he came to St. Peter, where he has since

practiced dentistry. Married in 1864 Miss Susan M. Upton.

Caspar Baberish was born in Westphalia, Prussia, April 6, 1826. He learned the dyer's trade, after which he entered upon a course of study at a university. He came to America and resided in Pennsylvania and in Detroit, Michigan, until 1856. He then came to St. Paul, and in November of that year came to St. Peter. He was a member of the firm of Schimmel & Co. After that firm dissolved he built and operated a flouring mill; is now engaged in general merchandise business and is counted one of St. Peter's "solid" men.

H. T. B. Bagge, a native of Norway, was born in 1841. Served as clerk for his father, and when twenty years of age entered the army and served two years. In 1866 he came to America, and in September, same year, arrived at St. Peter, where he began clerking. He afterward became a partner in the firm of C. Amundson & Co. After several changes, Mr. Bagge in 1880 engaged in the grocery and provision business. In 1869 he married Miss Julia Olsen. They have four children: Andreas N., Severin A., Annie P. and Olaf A.

Julius Baker was born in Cortland county, New York, October 11, 1849. When six years old he came with his parents to Traverse des Sioux, and during the Indian trouble of 1862 moved to St. Peter. He learned the miller's trade in Ottawa, and worked at it in St. Peter two years and in Minneapolis seven years. In 1880 he returned to St. Peter as head miller in the Riverside mill.

Cyrus K. Bartlett, superintendent of the Minnesota Hospital for Insane, at St. Peter, was born at Boxford, Massachusetts, January 23, 1829. After a course of study under private tutors, he entered Harvard Medical College and graduated M. D. in March, 1852. Until 1858 he practiced medicine at Charlestown, Mass., and was then appointed assistant physician to the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, at Northampton, and was for a time acting superintendent. In November, 1868, he was elected to the position he now occupies. While in Massachusetts was member of the State Medical Society, and since his removal to St. Peter has been a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society. He married, August 10, 1864, Abba Page, daughter of the late Franklin Burnham, of Windsor, Vermont.

J. Bauer, a native of Germany, was born in January, 1832. He came to New York in 1854, and two years later moved to Minnesota, and learned

the carpenter's trade at Winona. In 1857 he came to St. Peter and built the hotel which he is now conducting, the Union House. He was with General Sibley on his expedition against the Indians.

Professor J. A. Bauman was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. At the age of seventeen, he began teaching and five years later entered college at Allentown, from which he graduated in 1873. Until 1876 attended a Lutheran theological seminary at Philadelphia; then had charge of a church about one year. In 1877 accepted a position in the Pennsylvania State Normal School and in 1881 came to St. Peter as professor of natural sciences and mathematics in Gustavus Adolphus College. Married in 1880, Miss Lizzie S. Kiefer, who is also a teacher.

A. H. Benham was born in 1829, in Ashtabula county, Ohio. His early life was spent in travel, his home after 1858, being in Cleveland. In 1866 he began selling goods from Winona, Minnesota, through tributary country, and in 1867 came to St. Peter; was for six years proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel. He has carried the mail since the first train ran into St. Peter, and is now agent for the express companies. For two years held the office of city marshal.

Hans Benson was born in Norway in 1840. He came to America in 1861 and settled at St. Peter, engaging in the harness business, for six or seven years. He then began farming, which he followed until the spring of 1881, when he went into the Northwestern Hotel, at St. Peter. Married in 1861 Albertina Appeard, who died in March 1881.

Wilhelm Boethin, a native of Germany, was born in the province of Posen, in 1843. In 1869 he immigrated to America, and lived one year in Patterson, New Jersey, then moved to Minnesota, arriving at St. Peter in January 1871. He established business as wagon maker, with very limited capital, but has now a very extensive trade. Married Sophie Rinkel in 1872. They have four children.

B. Bornemann was born in Germany in 1824. He learned the printers' trade in the city of Dresden. On account of being connected with political disturbances he was obliged to leave the country, and went to New York in 1850. Three years later, he went to Australia, and in 1855 returned to New York; then came to Traverse des Sioux, where he kept a saloon. About 1865 he came to St. Peter, and has since been in the hotel business.

John Brandt is a native of Germany, born in 1836. He was raised a farmer and came to America in 1862. After working in a brewery in Buffalo, New York, nearly two years, he went to Illinois and lived on a farm five years. He came to St. Peter in 1870, and is now engaged in saloon business. Married in 1859, Miss Fredericka Kohl. Their children are Mina, Mary, Theodore, Ida, Lizzie and Rosa.

Charles T. Brown, deceased, was born in Wilton, Franklin county, Maine, November 21, 1827. In October 1860, he came to St. Peter and soon after engaged in farming in Le Sueur county, for eighteen months; then returned to St. Peter and began his real estate business which he continued until his death, November 30, 1879. Mr. Brown was elected to the state senate in 1865; the following year to the house and for the two succeeding terms was a member of the senate. In 1869 was appointed agent for the Chippewa Indians, but held the position only a few months, as the Indians were transferred to the care of the war department. In 1871 was appointed United States surveyor general for Minnesota and held the office for two years, when he resigned. He was president of the board of trustees for the state Insane Asylum, from its organization until his death.

Captain T. G. Carter, was born in Allegany county, New York, in February, 1832. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and for two years lived on a claim in Kasota, Le Sueur, county. His buildings were destroyed by fire and he removed to St. Peter in 1858, and became cashier in the bank of Edgerton & Donahower. In August, 1862 he was mustered into service as 2nd lieutenant of Company K, Seventh Minnesota, which company had been previously known as the Cleveland Guards. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant and captain and mustered out in 1865. Since then his attention has been given to real estate and insurance in St. Peter. He was married in 1860 to Miss Margaret Byan.

Dr. D. B. Collins was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in April, 1848. At the age of six years he accompanied his parents to Milton, where he afterwards attended college. He began the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he graduated in 1871. He came to St. Peter the same year and began the practice of his profession. In 1876 he removed to Cleveland, Le Sueur county, where for two years he was

examining surgeon for pensions. Has since resided in St. Peter, in the practice of his profession.

E. St. Julien Cox was born in 1835, at Geneva, Switzerland, while his parents, who were citizens of the United States, were making a tour of Europe. Finished the study of law in Wisconsin, to which state he had removed in 1851, locating at Pine City. He was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1857 he came to St. Paul and from there to St. Peter, which has since been his home. In 1873 was elected to the house of representatives and the following year to the state senate. In 1877 was elected judge of the ninth judicial district. He was married September 14, 1856, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, to Miss M. Mayhew. They have six children living.

F. W. Cutter, a native of Connecticut, was born at Hartford, in 1848. He followed clerking for several years, then traveled as salesman. In 1869 he came to Minnesota and remained one year at Ottawa, since which he has lived in St. Peter. He is the inventor of a liniment which has acquired a reputation for its healing powers. Mr. Cutter married Josephine Dare in 1869; two children living, Samuel Allen and Frederick William.

A. R. Davis was born in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, in 1857. He was raised on a farm, and in 1874 taught school. In 1875 he began clerking for Stark Brothers, in St. Peter, and in 1879 became a partner, the firm bearing the name of Stark Brothers & Davis. They carry a large and first-class stock of general merchandise. Mr. Davis married Matilda Stark in 1879. One child, Bernice.

S. W. Davis was born in Canada in 1825, and in 1838 went with his parents to Jefferson county, New York. In 1839 removed to Illinois, and in 1854 came to Minnesota and settled at Lake Emily, Le Sueur county. Until 1868 was farming; then came to St. Peter and started in the grocery and butcher business. Is now a stock dealer. He held many offices in Le Sueur county and rendered valuable aid in the defense of New Ulm against the Indians. Married in 1846, Mary Pettis; they have three daughters and one son. The latter, C. R. Davis, is county attorney.

Charles R. Davis was born at Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, in 1849. His parents, who came from Canada, brought him to St. Peter in 1854. He attended school here and in St. Paul, and after his return from the latter place engaged in mercantile business which he gave up for the law; he

studied three years with A. Wallin and was admitted to the bar in 1871. The following year he was elected county attorney and is now (1881) holding that office. Is also city attorney and clerk, this being his third term.

Dr. Asa Wilder Daniels was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, January 15, 1829. Received an academic education at Lancaster, and studied medicine with an uncle in Boston. He graduated from the Ohio Medical college, and in 1853 came to Minnesota as assistant surgeon at Fort Ridgely; after a few months he received the appointment as resident physician at the Sioux Agency. This position he filled under agents Murphy, Flandrau and Brown, and in 1861 removed to St. Peter and began practice. During his experience at the agency the doctor formed an acquaintance with Indians who were leaders in the outbreak, and when the news was received he volunteered and went with the company under Major Flandrau to New Ulm, where, in conjunction with Dr. Ayer, he rendered valuable surgical aid to the wounded. After New Ulm was evacuated some sixty wounded persons were taken to St. Peter, where the doctor fitted up a hospital for their care. Doctor Daniels was for three years a member of the state board of health, and for ten years has been examining surgeon for United States pensions. He is also a member of the State Medical society. He married in June, 1853, Miss Emma B. Evans. They have four children living.

James Delany was born at Brantford, Canada West, in 1852. Came with parents to St. Peter in 1858, and here attended the public schools. He learned the printer's trade in the "Tribune" office, and after working at it three years was appointed deputy postmaster, which position he has filled since 1869. He was elected to the office of register of deeds for Nicollet county in 1879.

Philip Dick, a native of Germany, was born in Bavaria in 1847. In 1866 he came to America and settled in Indiana; in 1870 came to St. Peter and engaged in the clothing trade, which business he still continues. Was elected to the office of mayor of St. Peter in 1880. Married Miss Louisa Hoefer in 1870; three children: Max, Philip and Albert.

E. Dillion was born in Limerick, Ireland, and came to New York city in January, 1857. For several years he lived in the state of New York, and in April, 1865, came to St. Peter. His first employment was as fireman in a flour-mill, and after

two years he was advanced to the position of engineer, which he now fills.

F. A. Donahower, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Chester county, in 1830. His educational advantages were limited, and at the age of seventeen he entered a store as clerk. In 1851 he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and followed the same vocation until 1853 when he went to St. Paul. He there wrote up the first set of abstracts made in Ramsey county for C. H. Parker, and afterward became teller in his bank. In 1855 he took the same position in Mackubin & Edgerton's bank, and in 1857, in company with Mr. Edgerton and Alva Smith, came to St. Peter and started a private banking house under the firm name of Edgerton, Smith & Donahower. In 1860 the firm became Edgerton & Donahower, which continued until 1871 when the institution became the First National bank of St. Peter with Mr. Donahower as cashier, which position he has since held. He was chairman of the county board a number of years, president of the school board and has taken an active part in building up St. Peter. In 1860 he married Miss Ellen Magner.

J. C. Donahower was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, in January, 1837. He remained with his parents until 1854, then came to St. Paul and entered the employ of a mercantile house; in April, 1860, he visited Kansas, and on his return to Minnesota located at St. Peter. He was employed by Edgerton & Donahower, bankers, for a short time only, as when the war of the rebellion began he at once left his business and was instrumental in raising the first company from the Minnesota valley, which became Company E, Second regiment infantry. Upon the resignation of Captain Skaro, in 1862, Mr. Donahower was promoted to that rank. After an active service of over three years, Captain Donahower returned to St. Peter and to his former position in the bank. Since the concern became the First National bank in 1871, he has held the position of assistant cashier.

Thomas Downs, native of England, was born in 1842 and came with his parents to America in 1852. They lived in St. Louis one year and came to Minnesota in 1853. After residing in St. Paul and Minneapolis, came in 1856, to Nicollet county and settled in Lake Prairie township. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, 2nd infantry, and served until the close of the war. Five of his brothers entered the army and two of them lost their lives.

After the war he engaged in contracting and building in company with a brother, in St. Peter, which he continued until 1875, when he was elected sheriff of Nicollet county, which office he held by re-election until January 1st, 1882. He was married in 1865 to Miss Maggie Elliott.

Rev. C. S. H. Dunn was born in 1855, in Maryland and taken by his parents to Georgia. His father was a large slave-owner and during the war liberated them and returned to Maryland, where he died some years after. The subject of this article received his education at several of the prominent educational institutions of the country; in 1878 graduated from the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, New Jersey, and from the Illinois Wesleyan College. The same year he came to Minnesota and assumed the duties of a Methodist minister, at Moorhead, where he organized and built a church. Two years after, he went to Redwood Falls, and in the fall of 1881, assumed charge of the M. E. church at St. Peter. He was married in 1879 to Miss Belle Ryburn.

Samuel Dunning was born in Bloomington, Indiana, January 26, 1825. He moved with his parents to Gosport, in 1831, and there learned the harnessmaker's trade with his father, who died in 1843, after which the son carried on the business. In 1855 he came to St. Peter, and after engaging in business about three years, began buying and shipping live stock, which has since been his business. He has also had several contracts with the government.

George W. Dryer was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1845. He moved to Utica, and there attended school; also took an academic course. He was for a time engaged in mercantile pursuits; he had charge of a dispensary for three and one half years, studying medicine at the same time. He was induced to come to Minnesota in 1867, and has since been connected with the official roster of the State Insane Asylum at St. Peter. He now holds the position of steward.

M. Engesser was born in 1812, at Danube, the source of the Danube river, in Germany. He came to America in 1840 and engaged in the boot and shoe business, at Cincinnati, until the fall of 1857, when he came to St. Peter and built a brewery in company with Mr. Seeger. The ground on which the brewery was built, was donated by the St. Peter company, with the condition that they should put up a brewery to cost \$6,000. The building was completed in 1858 by Mr. Engesser,

Mr. Seeger having sold his interest to him. The machinery for the brewery was brought from Cincinnati, by boat. The capacity of the establishment has been increased from time to time, to meet the greater demand. The production is now over 1,000 barrels per year.

M. G. Evenson, a native of Norway, was born in August, 1833. Came to Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1849, and to St. Paul in November, 1852. The following May, he came to the site of St. Peter, in company with A. Skaro and P. Evenson. He lived in the first house erected here. In 1861 he opened a tailor shop and in connection sold groceries. Enlisted in Company D, 9th regiment, and served until the close of the war. After spending eighteen months in Missouri, he returned to St. Peter and engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Evenson is one of the original pre-emptors of the town site of St. Peter.

Henry Essler was born in Pennsylvania in 1839 and when a child went with his parents to Racine, Wisconsin. In 1861 he came to St. Peter, and in company with his brother, W. C. Essler, engaged in the foundry business, which they still continue. In 1862 he joined the mounted rangers and served one year. Married in 1861, Mary Tovistean.

W. C. Essler was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1832. In 1857 he came to Minnesota and at Henderson started the first sash and door factory west of Minneapolis. In 1859 he erected the foundry in St. Peter, in which he has since carried on business in company with his brother, under the title of the St. Peter Foundry.

John Foot was born in Albany county, New York, in August, 1805. At the age of fifteen he went to Green county to learn the tanners trade and remained there ten years; then went to Chenango county and was in business until 1860. In 1865 he came to St. Peter and bought the interest of Mr. Wakefield in the firm of Wakefield & Kayser. After running the business eight years, W. G. Hayden entered the firm, which dissolved in 1876. In March, 1879, Mr. Foot again engaged in the dry goods business which he still continues.

H. M. Frey, a native of Connecticut, was born in Hartford county, in February, 1854. The year after, his parents brought him to Minnesota and settled at Traverse des Sioux, but soon after came to St. Peter, which has since been his home. At the age of nineteen he learned the masons' trade which he followed six years, then learned the

barber's trade, and has since been in that business. Married in 1879, Miss Marian F. Carston.

N. Galles was born in Germany in 1827 and came to Traverse des Sioux in 1857. Was on a farm for a time and in 1862 moved to St. Peter. The next year he formed a partnership with his brother in the wagon making business and after a year or two he assumed control of the business and has since conducted it alone.

William G. Gresham, a native of Indiana, was born in 1836. In 1855 he came to Nicollet county and settled on a farm on Swan lake. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixth Minnesota, Company I and held the rank of lieutenant until the close of the war. He returned to his former home and was soon after elected judge of probate for Nicollet county and held the office for eight years. Since that time has principally been engaged in farming until the fall of 1881 when he was elected superintendent of schools for Nicollet county. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary E. Hoffman.

A. N. Hill was born in Sweden in 1851, and at the age of eleven began to learn the shoemakers' trade; he also learned the trade of harness making. In 1868 he came to America and worked at his trade until 1874, when he entered Augustana college at Rock Island, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1878. The same year he came to teach in the Gustavus Adolphus College.

G. S. Ives, native of New York, was born in Franklin county, in 1847. In that and St. Lawrence county he made his home until 1864, then enlisted in the 15th New York regiment, and was discharged in June, 1865. He remained in York state until 1869 when he began a course in the law department of the University of Michigan. Graduated in 1871 and moved to St. Peter in September of that year. He was admitted to the bar and has since given his attention to the business of the law. Was for four years county attorney.

J. Henry James, M. D., was born in Washington county, New York, in 1846. He attended the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1875, and in July of that year accepted a position in the hospital for insane on Blackwell Island. In October, 1876, he came to St. Peter, having been appointed assistant physician at the hospital for insane, which position he has since held.

Henry Jones was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1832. At the age of three years went with his parents to Jefferson county, New York,

and in 1837 to New York city. He was a clerk in a hardware store until 1854, when he came to St. Peter as an employe of the St. Peter town site company; was for a week the only man at the place; was then joined by Captain Dodd with six laborers. Mr. Jones was employed as cook and time-keeper by Captain Dodd. In 1857 he began mercantile business, and has always been identified with the interests of St. Peter. He held the office of treasurer of the borough of St. Peter for seven years.

William Klein, native of Germany, was born in August, 1830. He came to America in 1852, and to St. Peter four years later, where he established his business of manufacturing furniture, at which he had previously worked in the state of New York. For seven years has been in the city council, and was coroner several years. In addition to his furniture business in St. Peter, he owns and operates a saw-mill in Cleveland, Le Sueur county. He employs eighteen hands in his factory, and in connection has a large retail furniture store.

R. S. Kneeland was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, in 1853, and at the age of sixteen began telegraphing for railroad companies. Until 1879 was engaged in that vocation in Wisconsin and Illinois, then came to Minnesota, and was at various places until the summer of 1881, when he came to St. Peter as agent for the Winona & St. Peter railroad company. Married in 1881 Miss Jennie Sackett.

Henry Koelfgen was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1836. Came to America in 1857, and from New Orleans, where he landed, up the Mississippi to Bellevue, Iowa, and the following fall came to St. Peter. He returned to Dubuque, Iowa, and worked in the mines two years. In 1864 enlisted in an Iowa cavalry regiment, and at the close of the war came to St. Peter. He was married in 1874 to Margaret Thewes. Katie M., Anna E. and Andrew L. are their children.

Sumner Ladd was born in Cuyahoga, Ohio, in May, 1838, and at the age of one year was taken by his parents to their former home in Vermont. Mr. Ladd remained in that state until 1866. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1863, and studied law at the Albany law school, and with Hon. Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, Vermont, one of the first attorneys in the state. He came to St. Peter in 1866, and has since given his attention to the practice of law. In 1878 was a

member of the legislature, and chairman of the committee of ways and means.

F. E. Lange, native of Germany, was born October 16, 1825. He learned the trade of watch-maker and in 1852 came to this country and located at Washington, D. C. In July 1856, he came to St. Peter and began at once the jewelry and watch-making business, which he has since continued. He has held the office of mayor, and has been a councilman for several years.

L. C. Lord was born in Kellingworth, Connecticut, August 27, 1851. At the age of seventeen he left the farm and began his studies, graduating from the normal school of his native state. After teaching several years he came to Minnesota in 1874, and was principal of the graded school at Winnebago City three years, and of the Union building in Mankato one year. Came to St. Peter in 1879 as superintendent of schools. In July, 1873, he married Miss Mary E. Cook, of Terryville, Connecticut. They have three children: Ethelwin G., Frank A. and Inez H.

August Lorenz was born in the province of Schleswig, now a part of Germany, in 1847. He came to America in 1869 and located at Muskegon, Michigan, where he worked at his trade, harness-making. He came to Minnesota in 1871, and after residing in Rochester, Northfield, Rosemount and Cleveland, he came to St. Peter; established the harness business in 1878. He was married in 1876 to Anne Zimmerman, of Le Sueur. They have two children.

H. J. Ludecke, native of Germany, was born in 1841. In 1853 located in Chicago, and went with his parents to New Ulm with the colony, but not liking the location settled at Traverse des Sioux. He worked with his father in the blacksmith shop, and about 1860 came to St. Peter. Clerked in a store here and in Minneapolis, and on his return to St. Peter opened a paint shop. Married in 1865 Anna Kline. Mrs. Ludecke is now engaged in the millinery business at St. Peter.

Rev. G. F. McAfee was born in Missouri in 1839. He graduated in 1861 from the Baptist Theological College at La Grange, Missouri, and then entered the Third Missouri cavalry and served four years. After the war he taught school until 1873, then entered the North-western Theological College at Chicago, to prepare for the ministry. He graduated in 1876, and until 1878 was in charge of a church in Illinois. He then came to

St. Peter as pastor of the Presbyterian church. Married in 1867 Miss Phoebe Thorne.

William McOuat, native of Canada, was born in La Chute, province of Quebec, May 29, 1841. He lived with his parents until the spring of 1856, and May 29th of that year landed at Traverse des Sioux. He has since been engaged principally in farming. In the winter of 1858 carried the mail from Fort Ridgely to the Chippewa river. For several years he has been chief of police in St. Peter. His marriage with Lillian Davis occurred in 1865.

E. E. Malmo was born in Germany in 1859, and nine years after came to America. He learned the trade of barber in New York city, and pursued it there until 1880, when he came to St. Peter and has followed his trade here. He was married in July, 1881, to Miss Lydia Heebner.

Rev. John Meier was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1854. His father was a mechanic. In early boyhood he decided to become a Catholic priest, and with that end in view entered a gymnasium and completed his classical studies at Paderborn, Prussia, in 1873. In consequence of the opposition to Catholicism in Prussia, and the difficulty of completing his education under the laws of that country, he in 1875 came to St. Paul, and was admitted to the diocese by Bishop Grace. He entered St. John's College, and graduated in 1877. Was ordained priest and placed at Red Wing as assistant. In August, 1881, he came to St. Peter and assumed charge of the parish here. He has also two country parishes in his charge.

H. C. Miller, native of Germany, was born in Hanover in 1842. In 1865 left that country for America, and has since been actively engaged in business in St. Peter. In 1879 he was elected to the state senate from the 34th district.

J. E. Miller was born in Michigan in 1856. He received a classical education and graduated from the Baltimore College of Dentistry in 1879. He located in Le Sueur, and practiced there until the spring of 1881, and since that time has been in practice in St. Peter. His father, John Miller, has been assistant superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad for the past fourteen years.

Henry Moll was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and at the age of twelve came with parents to Minnesota and settled on a farm near St. Peter. Two years later he entered the dry goods store of F. A. Donahower and remained five years; then, in company with his father, E.

Moll, engaged in the harness business. In the fall of 1881 he sold out his business and was elected sheriff of Nicollet county, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1882. Married in 1873 Isabella A. Dunning, of St. Peter.

Major Thomas Montgomery was born at Mount Charles, Donegal county, Ireland, June 4, 1841. When four years old came to Canada, and in 1856 to Minnesota and settled with his father on a farm in Le Sueur county. In 1862 he located a claim of 160 acres in Meeker county. Enlisted in Company K, Seventh regiment, was appointed corporal and stationed at Fort Snelling. Was ordered to camp Lincoln to guard Indian prisoners, and assisted in the execution of the thirty-eight at Mankato. Was elected second lieutenant at camp Pope and participated in the campaign against the Indians to the Missouri river. Afterwards went South and was promoted to first lieutenant and captain. Was brevetted major in March, 1865, and was mustered out at St. Louis. Upon his return to St. Peter he formed a partnership with T. G. Carter in law, real estate, collection and insurance business. He has held many offices of trust, both in the societies of which he is a member and in the public offices of the town and county. Married Miss Sarah A. Purnell, September 26, 1867. They have six children: Edmund A., Cora B., Charles P., Edith M., George D. and Thomas B.

Joseph Knight Moore, publisher of the St. Peter Tribune, and for many years postmaster, was born at Enfield, Massachusetts, February 17, 1828. He commenced the printers' trade in the office of the Gazette and Courier, at Franklin in July, 1842, and worked at the business for ten years. In May, 1852, he started for California, overland, reaching there in September. He worked at mining for a time and in the summer of 1853 was foreman of the Daily Herald at Marysville. In the fall he purchased an interest in the Grass Valley Telegraph and one year later sold out and went to Georgetown where he superintended the News six months. He returned by the Nicaragua route and reached Massachusetts in May, 1855. For the next three years he published the Republican at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and also ran a book store. In March 1859 he came to St. Peter and purchased a half interest in the Free Press; In December, following, the office and all the material were destroyed by fire. On the 8th of February, 1860 he started the St. Peter Tribune, sold the office the next year,

and purchased it back in 1869; has since continued its sole proprietor. Connected with the office is a fine job department. The paper has acquired a large circulation and is considered one of the best and most influential weekly papers in the state. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Moore was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln and has since held that office, with the exception of three years during President Johnson's administration. Mr. Moore is a royal arch Mason. On the 1st of January, 1851, Miss Clara L. Hovey, of Greenfield, Massachusetts became his wife. They have four children, Frank D., Fred S., Flora K., and Harry E. Mr. Moore was twice elected to the office of state printer.

J. A. Norwood was born in Baltimore, Maryland in July 1836. While living with his parents he learned the trade of marble cutter. In 1857 he came to Traverse des Sioux which was his home until 1865; during this time had made a stay of two years in Colorado. In 1865 he came to St. Peter, opened a marble shop and has since been engaged in that business.

James Nutter was born in Lancaster, England, in 1820. He learned the blacksmiths' trade at Bolton, Yorkshire, and served at it six years. He came to America in 1842 and for eleven years ran a shop at Somerville, New Jersey; he then moved to Marshall county, Illinois, and three years later came to St. Peter, arriving in May, 1856. For a time he was in partnership with J. Ferguson; afterwards ran the business alone. The large shop he now occupies he built in 1869.

T. M. Perry, deceased, was born in Rhode Island in the year 1800. He moved to Michigan when it was a territory. In 1856 he came to St. Paul and worked in a printing office a short time, after which he published by contract, the St. Peter Courier for two years. In 1858 Mr. Perry established the Cleveland Herald at Cleveland, Le Sueur county. In 1865 he founded the St. Peter Advertiser, which was in life until 1876. Mr. Perry died July 26, 1866 and was succeeded in the printing business by his son, Thomas M. who now owns the Times published at St. Peter, a lively, independent journal with a large circulation.

Judge John Peterson was born in Norway, in 1831. He came to America in 1853 and the following year to St. Paul. In 1856 he moved to Lake Prairie, Nicollet county and located on a farm; remained five or six years and during the time was chairman of the board of supervisors

and also justice of the peace. He was appointed captain of the home guard and was at the battle of New Ulm in 1862. In 1873 was elected judge of probate for Nicollet county, which office he has since held. Married in the spring of 1857, Ellen Amudson. They have six children living. Clara L., Albert L., Peter A., Louisa R., Olivia J. and Ella J.

J. M. Peterson was born in Smoland, Sweden, in March, 1844. He learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, and came to Illinois in 1864. He shortly after went to New York and learned the machinists' and blacksmiths' trade. He came to St. Peter in 1873 and has since run a blacksmith shop. Was married October 14, 1869.

E. S. Pettijohn was born at Huntville, Illinois, in 1848 and at the age of five years came with parents to Minnesota. His father took a claim in Nicollet county, and the subject of this sketch remained with him until twenty years of age. He began teaching in country schools and in 1873 was engaged as teacher in the graded school of St. Peter. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of schools, for Nicollet county and held that office until 1877, when he was elected county auditor, a position he has since filled. He was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah E. Hughes.

B. H. Randall was born in Orleans county, Vermont, November 25, 1823. He learned the trade of cabinet maker and in 1844 went to Illinois. Engaged in teaching and clerking. Was in the grain trade and grocery business at Peoria, after which he returned to Vermont and studied law. In 1849 he came to Fort Snelling and went into the sutler's department as clerk for Franklin Steele, remaining until 1853. He was a member of the territorial legislature during the second, third and fourth sessions. In 1853 he was appointed sutler and postmaster at Fort Ridgely and in the Indian outbreak helped to defend the post. His store and warehouse were destroyed. He remained at that post until it was abolished in 1868, then came to St. Peter and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, employing twenty-five men; followed this business five years, then until 1879 led a retired life. In the latter year he engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Randall has held the offices of mayor one term, president of the school board six years, county superintendent of schools and many minor offices. He was married in 1854 to Miss M. Lange. They have eight children.

Benjamin Rogers was born in 1835 and remained with his parents until attaining majority, then came to St. Peter, where he opened a merchant tailoring establishment. In 1862 he enlisted in the Ninth regiment infantry and served three years. In 1866 he was elected county auditor and re-elected for the two succeeding terms, the last of which expired in 1872. He then engaged in his old business until the fall of 1879 when he was elected clerk of court for Nicollet county which office he now holds.

W. H. Rounseville was born in Tompkins county, New York, and at the age of twelve years came, in 1853, to Traverse des Sioux, Nicollet county, Minnesota. He engaged in farming for about eighteen years, then began the lumber trade at St. Peter, also kept a stock of builders materials. He now has in connection with that business five steam threshing machines which he runs during the season; their capacity is about 150,000 bushels during the threshing season. Married in 1865 Miss Emma Pardee, who died in 1867. Married in 1879 Rebecca Goodman.

A. L. Sackett was born in Plymouth, New York, in 1839. He lived with his parents until the war broke out, then enlisted in Company E, 89th New York infantry and served over three years, ranking as orderly sergeant most of the time. In January 1865, he came to St. Peter and was employed in the mill which he now owns, remaining six years. He was elected register of deeds in 1865 for one term, and for three terms, beginning with 1877, was mayor of St. Peter. Is a member of the board of trustees for the State Insane Asylum, and has held many local offices. In 1871, he, in company with Charles Fay, purchased the Riverside steam flouring mill, and has since conducted it with success.

J. B. Sackett was born in Plymouth, New York, in 1835. At the age of twelve he entered the Norwich Academy and completed his education at the age of seventeen. In 1852 he moved to Wisconsin, where he was employed as clerk in a store. In 1857 he came to St. Peter; was elected first clerk of the board of supervisors and in 1859 was elected county auditor. In 1861 was elected register of deeds and held the office four years, when he was succeeded by his brother A. L. Sackett, with whom he remained two years as deputy. In 1862 he was appointed United States revenue collector, which office he still holds. Married in 1862 Miss C. B. Whitredge, of Springfield, Ohio.

John Scheuer was born in Prussia, province of the Rhine, in April 1827. He learned the trade of wagon maker, and in 1853 located in Chicago, where he worked at his trade. In 1854 he joined the society which settled at New Ulm, and went to that place in May 1855. A few weeks later he returned to Traverse des Sioux, and in 1863 opened a wagon shop at St. Peter, to which place he moved his family in 1875. He was married in 1854.

William Schimmel, a native of Prussia, was born in Westphalia in 1822. He immigrated to Detroit, Michigan, in 1850, where he published the "Michigan Volksblatt." In 1856 he came to St. Peter, and immediately became identified with its commercial interests; has been in business here since. He is now president of the First National bank. Has been mayor of St. Peter twice; for twelve years a member of the board of trustees for the State Insane Asylum, and is treasurer and secretary of the institution at the present writing.

Julius Schleuder was born in Calles, Prussia, in December, 1835. He learned the jewelers' trade at Noerenberg and worked at it a number of years, then carried on business for himself. In 1860 he married Augusta Bergschmidt, of Noerenberg, and in 1863 came to St. Peter, where, with the exception of one year he has since been in the jewelry business.

J. H. Smith was born at Galena, Illinois, in 1850, and when four years old came with his father, James R. Smith, to St. Peter. His father engaged in hotel business until 1861, then enlisted in the Fifth infantry, his oldest son, William, enlisting at the same time. The father was discharged for disabilities and died soon after; the son died in St. Paul on his way home. J. H. Smith followed blacksmithing until the spring of 1881, when he opened the hotel he now runs. He was married in 1870 to Johannah Brisnahan.

J. H. Snyder, was born at Ithaca, New York, in October, 1835. His parents removed to Cortland county and he remained there until the spring of 1853, then came to Traverse des Sioux before St. Peter was located. Mr. Snyder was a chainman in the surveying party that laid out the town of St. Peter. He afterward attended Milton College at Milton, Wisconsin, and on his return began farming near St. Peter, which he continued until 1867. He then established his present book and stationery business. He has for eight years been a member of the city council.

Stephen Spiess, was born in Alsace, France. He

was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years; he learned the shoemakers' trade and worked at it in Lyons, Paris, and other places in France. He came to Cincinnati in 1852 and from there went to Indiana. In 1855 he came to Minnesota, and opened a shop at Traverse des Sioux, and afterward transferred it to St. Peter, where he is still in business.

H. Sporing, native of Germany, was born in the city of Bremen, in 1850. He emigrated from that country in 1870 and until 1878 lived in New York city, then came to St. Peter, where he has been in the liquor business. He was married in New York, soon after his arrival there, to Miss E. Malmors.

J. Stelzer was born in Germany in 1830. He learned the baker trade while young, and came to America in 1853. He settled in Columbus, Ohio, and in 1856 moved to Traverse des Sioux, where he opened a bakery and general store. Remained in that business until he bought the brewery he now runs in 1867. The building was destroyed in 1873, but Mr. Stelzer rebuilt at once and has since greatly enlarged the capacity for production. The new building is of brick and fitted with first-class machinery.

F. A. Stempel, a native of France, was born in Strasbourg, province of Alsace, in February, 1831, and remained there until he came to America in 1850. He remained in New York city some time, and in 1854 moved to Illinois, and the year following to Traverse des Sioux. He was in business there until 1867 then came to St. Peter and has since been in general merchandise business.

A. A. Stone was born in Canada in 1840. In 1854 he came with his parents to St. Peter and lived on the farm until 1860; he then went to Colorado but returned the following year and enlisted among the first in the Second Minnesota volunteer infantry. After serving his term of enlistment, three years, he lived for a time in Tennessee, then returned to St. Peter. In 1865 he was elected sheriff of Nicollet county for two years. In 1866 he began reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was appointed clerk of court in 1871 and held that office four years. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Hon. S. Ladd in the practice of law, which has since continued. He was mayor of St. Peter in 1879. Married in 1866 Miss Sarah F. Phelps.

M. B. Stone was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1810, and when eight years of age

accompanied his parents to Canada. In 1854 he came to Minnesota and settled on a farm where he has since lived. He was the first justice in St. Peter, and officiated at the first marriage in the town. He was county commissioner for some time and in 1876 was elected to the state senate. He has always taken an active part in advancing the interests of St. Peter. Mr. Stone has been married three times; the first in 1832 to Emily W. Blair, of Vermont, and the last time in 1878, to Anna Johnson.

Sander Swenson, native of Norway, was born in March, 1840. He came to this country in July, 1857; came to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and soon after to St. Peter, near where he settled on a farm. During the war he served three years in the Ninth Minnesota, in Company D. Upon his return home he was married and began farming. In 1876 he came to St. Peter where his wife died; he made a trip to Europe and on his return to St. Peter went into the hardware business with O. S. Swanson. He was married for the second time, and in 1879 began keeping the Northwestern hotel. In the spring of 1881 he moved to his farm in the town of New Sweden.

Rev. John Tori, Catholic priest, was born in Austria. He came to America in 1873 and finished his theological studies at Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, Canada. He came to Minnesota in July, 1876, and stopped in St. Paul, where he was ordained the following year and went to New Ulm. After ten months there went to St. Cloud in 1878 and supplied vacant parishes until he came to St. Peter. He is a musician of high order, though he confines himself to the organ; in connection with his parish duties he teaches music.

John N. Treadwell was born in Deposit, New York, in 1828, and while an infant his parents moved to Franklin. He remained there until 1855 then came to St. Paul and engaged as clerk and book-keeper. In May, 1862, he came to St. Peter and for about ten years was associated with F. A. Donahower in general merchandise. He retired from business about 1873. He served as a member of the house of representatives in 1874-5; at present is vice president of the First National bank of St. Peter. Married in 1868, Jane Pickett, of New Milford, Connecticut.

Rudolf Volk, native of Germany, was born in Baden, November 15, 1823. He worked for his father until 1846 when he came to Cincinnati and

learned the cooper's trade; worked there for twenty years. In 1868 he came to St. Peter and started a cooper shop, which he still runs.

M. Wahlstrom was born in Blekinge, Sweden, November 28, 1851. In 1854 he came with his parents to America and resided with them in northern Illinois until 1861. He then entered St. Ansgar's academy in Carver county, Minnesota, and remained ten years. In 1871 he entered Augustana college at Paxton, Illinois, and remained until after its removal to Rock Island, graduating in 1877; he then entered the seminary at Rock Island, from which he graduated and was ordained at Chicago in 1879; he then went west as a missionary among the Comanche Indians, but on account of failing health was obliged to return in a year. He has since been professor in Gustavus Adolphus college at St. Peter.

John Walin was born in Sweden, September 23, 1845. He learned the trade of furniture making in his own country, and came to America in July, 1873. Came to St. Peter the same year and worked at his trade four years then began business for himself, which he still continues.

H. L. Watts was born at Worthington, Massachusetts, in 1826. Learned the blacksmith's trade at Springfield, after which he ran a shop of his own. He lived in Hadley and Amherst, engaged at his trade. He came to St. Peter January 3, 1880, and is now engaged in horseshoeing and wagonmaking. Mr. Watts is the inventor of a whiffletree and hold-back, Watts' elastic horseshoe and a horseshoe machine, besides other useful and ingenious machinery.

Edward Williams, native of England, was born in Gloucestershire, in July, 1834. He came to St. Peter in 1869, and began work at once in the position he now holds as engineer at the Riverside mills, which trade he had learned in England. He was in Renville county, three years, but returned to St. Peter. At the age of twenty he married Sarah Pickthorn, of Worcestershire, England.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

LAKE PRAIRIE —TRAVERSE OSHAWA—BELGRADE
RIDGELY —BERNADOTTE —NEW SWEDEN —GRAN-
BY—BRIGHTON.

The town of Lake Prairie is in the northeastern part of the county, and embraces township 111, range 27, and that part of township 111, range 26,

west of the Minnesota river. April 27, 1858, it was set apart by the county commissioners, and an election was held soon after at Patrick Cronan's house; the judges of election were Peter Brady and Patrick Cronan. George Briggs was the first chairman of town board.

Probably the first settler was James Lamm, who came in the summer of 1853; in August of that year, Louis Hanson arrived; in July, 1854, Nelson Norman, Elias Larson, Brinnell Nelson and Mr. Ludliff came with families. In June, 1858, the Norwegian Lutherans organized a society, the first of this denomination in Nicollet county. Rev. L. Larson was the first pastor. Rev. Thomas Johnson has been in charge since August, 1863. A frame church was built in 1866, on section twenty, at a cost of \$1,800. The lumber was hauled by teams from Minneapolis. The Swedish Evangelical Lutherans held services in 1857, and organized the following year with Rev. Cedarstam, as pastor. The society now has over 230 members, presided over by Rev. John Pehrson. In 1862 a church was built which cost \$1,500, including organ and bell.

The first school was taught by James Lamm, in the fall of 1856, in a claim shanty on section 29. There are now seven school-houses in the town.

The first birth was Agnes, daughter of Peter and Mary Brady, born in May, 1854. The wife of L. Hanson, who died in the fall of 1853, was the first death.

Norseland postoffice was established about 1860, in the western part of the town. Elias Larson was the first postmaster. John Burke now holds the office, and keeps it at his store on section 19.

Peter Brady was born in county Cavan, Ireland. When nine years of age he came to America, and for a few years lived in New York. He came to St. Paul in 1851, and to Nicollet county the following year. In 1854 he located the farm in Lake Prairie where he now lives, consisting of 280 acres. Married in 1849 Miss Mary Skelley. They have had twelve children, of whom six boys and five girls are living.

M. P. Chilgren, native of Sweden, was born December 11, 1828. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and came to America in 1853. Lived in Illinois, working at his trade until 1857, then came to Minnesota and located on the farm where he now lives. Has 200 acres, about one-half of which is cultivated. Married in 1864 Mary Stark, who was born in Sweden. They have six children.

Mr. Chilgren has been elected chairman of supervisors, treasurer and county commissioner.

Nels, P. Chilgren was born September 2, 1832, in Sweden. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1852 came to Illinois, where he worked at his trade and also attended school. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and has since lived on the farm now occupied, consisting of 240 acres. Was married in 1861 to Caroline Samuelson, who was born in Sweden. They have two girls and three boys. Mr. Chilgren has held several town offices, and is now a member of the board of county commissioners.

John Cronen, native of Ireland, was born in county Cork, and is about seventy-four years old. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of fifteen was thrown upon his own resources. In 1840 he went to New Brunswick, and one year after to Boston, Massachusetts. A few years later moved to Wisconsin, and for twelve years lived on a farm near Milwaukee. In July, 1856, he located in the town of Lake Prairie, where he has since lived. Has a farm of 160 acres on section 30. Was married in 1845 to Miss Bridget Ferry, who was born in Ireland. They have seven children. His son, Cornelius Cronen, owns part of an adjoining farm, and assists his father on his.

Zenus A. Gault was born at Traverse des Sioux, Minnesota, April 21, 1854. His parents remained in the village until 1865, when they removed to a farm. His father came to Nicollet county in 1852. He remained with parents until 1877, then located in Lake Prairie on a farm. Married Ida W. Hill in 1872. Frank, Victor James, Edwin and Irving are their children.

Clarence G. Hanscome, a life-long resident of Nicollet county, was born in St. Peter, January 28, 1861. His father, Judge Hanscome, came from the New England States to Minnesota in 1856, and was judge of the 9th district for eight years. Clarence received his education in the schools of St. Peter, and for the past year has been teaching in Lake Prairie.

Lars Hanson was born in Norway, August 30, 1814. Learned the trade of ship carpenter, which he followed until coming to America. His first trip to this country was on a ship as carpenter, in 1848, and two years later he came to settle permanently. He went to California, and in 1853 returned to New York; the following year came to his present farm in Lake Prairie. Mr. Hanson has been married three times; first in 1843. The last

time in 1872 to Mrs. C. M. Larson, who is now living with him. Two children are living: Theodore Albert and Peter Ferdinand. The latter has charge of his father's farm.

M. Hokanson was born in the southern part of Sweden, February 21, 1828. He learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed about fifteen years. He came to Illinois in 1852, and after living at Princeton four years, came to the town of Lake Prairie; has been on his farm since 1867. He was a volunteer during the Indian trouble of 1862. Married in 1856 Miss Johannah Samuelson, native of Sweden. Of five children, four are living: William, Emma, Ellen Ann and Albertina. The son William is a teacher, and two daughters are attending school at St. Peter.

Rev. E. S. Johnson, native of Norway, was born September 19, 1832. He learned the tailor's trade, at which he worked about ten years; he was for two years in the regular ministry, and in 1864 came to Minnesota and to his present farm. Has devoted some time to missionary work in this state and Wisconsin. Married in 1862 Mrs. Johannah M. Lintner; she died in 1874. He was married in 1876 to Cora Olsen. He has seven children living.

Syver H. Johnson was born in Norway, in 1823, at the village of Ness. He made mining his vocation until coming to America in 1857. He soon after settled on his farm in Lake Prairie, where he has since lived. He was married in 1854 to Julia Skaro, who was born in Norway. They have twelve children, six boys and six girls. All are living at home with the exception of the eldest son, who is married and lives in the town of New Sweden. His son, Erick S. H. Johnson, has, for a number of years, been traveling salesman for a St. Peter hardware firm.

Rev. Thomas Johnson was born in Norway, in 1837. At the age of fourteen he came with his parents to America. They engaged in farming in Houston county, Minnesota. In 1858 he went to St. Louis and entered Concordia College. In 1863 was ordained minister in the Lutheran church, and for a number of years after was engaged in missionary work throughout Minnesota. He now has charge of a church at Norseland, where he resides, one at Brighton and one in Sibley county. He was married in Iowa to Miss M. E. C. Sahlgard, who has borne him nine children, six are living.

A. Nelson was born near the city of Christian-sen, Sweden, July 12, 1837. He, with his parents,

came to America in 1855 and settled on a farm on section 21, of Lake Prairie, and has been in the town since. Came to his present farm on section 27, in 1872. Has about 700 acres under cultivation, a fine brick residence and well stocked farm. Was married in 1863 to Carolina Pehrson. They have had nine children; eight are living, three girls and five boys. His father, Nels Anderson, died in 1874.

Ole Nelson was born near Bergen, Norway, October 8, 1807. He came to this country in 1853, first to Wisconsin, and in July, 1854, to the farm where he now lives. He remained through the Indian war of 1862. His youngest son, Brinnerd Nelson, now owns the farm, which consists of 180 acres. Mr. Nelson, Sr. married in 1837, Anna Sterker. Of six children, five are living. All are married and living in Minnesota.

John W. Pehearson was born at Christiansen, Sweden, April 12, 1850. Came with parents to America in 1861. They settled in the town of New Sweden. He came to his present farm in Lake Prairie in 1874; has 320 acres, 140 under cultivation. He was married in 1873 to Christina Nelson, who was born in Sweden. They have four children living and have lost one. Henry, Amanda, Herman E. and an infant.

John Pehrson, native of Sweden, was born July 13, 1821. He received a good education and taught four years. In 1854 he came to the United States, and in 1858 entered the department of theology in the university at Springfield, Illinois. After graduating, was ordained a Lutheran minister, and preached at Jamestown, New York. In 1862 he came to Minnesota and for a time preached at Marine, Washington county, then came to his present place, where he has since been pastor. Married in 1863, Issia Pehrson, who has borne him four children.

A. Thorson was born in Sweden, February 13, 1823. For eleven years after he reached the age of fourteen, he was a clerk and book-keeper. He came to this country in 1847, and went to the California gold mines. Went back to New York in 1851, and then returned to Sweden on a visit. In 1855 he came to Minnesota with several others from Sweden. He married in his native country, in 1852, Anna Anderson. Of eleven children, seven are living. Mr. Thorson has been justice of the peace seventeen years; was first town clerk; was register of deeds for Nicollet county, four years; and is at present one of the board of county commissioners.

TRAVERSE.

Traverse township is in the eastern part of the county, with Lake Prairie on the north and Oslawa on the south. The first settlers of the town are mentioned in the chapter of county history. The village of Traverse des Sioux was surveyed on land owned by S. R. Riggs, A. G. Huggins, and Mrs. Hopkins, and comprised about 320 acres. When the county was organized the town had about 300 inhabitants, but as soon as the county seat was moved to St. Peter they all followed, taking their buildings with them. The old Presbyterian church built of concrete, by Rev. M. N. Adams, still stands.

A town site was laid out in 1855, on section 9, by Joseph Robinette and called Sioux City; Louis Roberts, of St. Paul had a trading post there in 1853, which was burned; he rebuilt further north and maintained the post some time. The first permanent settlement was in 1852; William Huey made a claim on section 13, in August; he was appointed sheriff by Governor Gorman. Other early settlers were, Gibson S. Patch, George H. Spencer, Jonas Pettijohn, Peter M. Teed.

The first town meeting was held May 11, 1858. First town officers: William Huey, chairman, J. P. Smith and Jacob Schmahl, supervisors; Sidney Pardee, clerk; L. D. Holden, assessor; R. B. Pierce, collector; Philip Stelzer, overseer of poor; Alfred Vallient and Augustus Reihm, overseers of roads; R. J. Billingsby, and J. M. Pettijohn, justices; Lewis Hatcher and C. M. Woodward, constables.

Henri Hemes was born in 1834, and lived, until coming to America, in 1854, in Germany, his birth place. He worked for a time in the pineries of Michigan, then stopped in Chicago until 1856, at which date he removed to New Ulm and resided until the fall of 1862. During the Indian troubles of that year he lost everything. Since 1865 his home has been on section 12. In 1860 he married Mary Keltgen, who has borne him eleven children.

John Lindill, a native of Sweden, was born in 1828, and while living there worked at wagon making. In 1859 he immigrated to St. Peter, Minnesota. He did carpentering and farming until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota mounted rangers, but was discharged six months after because of injuries received by being thrown from a horse. Until 1864 he remained in St. Peter, then came to his present home. Christina Peterson was married to Mr. Lindill in Sweden and died on the journey to America. In

1866 he married Miss C. Nelson. The living children are Joseph, Matilda, Amanda, Adolph, Charley, John, Frederick, Peter, Helena, Anna and August.

George A. McLeod, deceased, was born in 1820, in Upper Canada. After leaving school he was for a time employed as clerk and subsequently engaged in the mercantile and lumber business until 1852, at which time he removed to Minnesota, and until 1858 was trading with the Indians. His brother was in charge of a trading post at Lac qui Parle. In 1852 he made a claim of 160 acres, also purchased land at different times, and owned a part of the town plat of Traverse. In 1854 he was appointed county superintendent and again chosen to that office in 1879. Mr. McLeod was aide de camp to General Sibley and was also first lieutenant. On account of being so well posted he often volunteered to act as scout, and had many narrow escapes. General Sibley wished on one occasion to get information to Little Crow's camp, but no one was willing to make the hazardous attempt; finally Mr. McLeod and a man named Quinn volunteered, and accomplished the journey in safety. He was with General Sully, having charge of scouts and guides, and was connected with Indians until 1872. At that date he returned to Traverse and resided on his original claim until his death, which occurred in 1881. In 1842, Miss Lorinda Dunning became the wife of Mr. McLeod. Georgiana M. is the only child.

William P. McMaster, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1811, in Hampden county. After the age of sixteen he worked at farming summers and taught winters for ten years, then was employed about seven years as mail carrier. In 1853 he migrated to St. Paul, and in the spring of the same year took a claim in Kasota. Afterward took land in Traverse where he now owns 300 acres. When he came here there was not a fence or a house to be seen. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Harriet Elder, who died in 1848. Lucinda Rice became his wife in April, 1851. William R., Edward W. and Susan W., are the children.

P. Miesen was born in 1837, and lived in his native country, Germany, until 1856 when he immigrated to Wisconsin. He went to California in 1859 and remained five years; was also for a time in Idaho and Montana, after which he returned to Wisconsin for four years; in the spring of 1872 he came to his home in Traverse. Gertrude Kolte, a

native of Wisconsin, was married to Mr. Miesen in 1867. They are the parents of seven children; Helen, Jacob, Joseph, John Mattie, Lizzie and Charley.

C. Poncin was born in 1836, and in 1856 came from his native land, Belgium, to America. In June, 1857, he located at his present home; now has 400 acres of land with good buildings. Mr. Poncin has been in the office of supervisor about nine years. Lena Garney, born in 1835, became his wife in 1858, and has borne him nine children; the living are Celestina, Joseph, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Charles and Emma.

Daniel T. Rounseville, a native of New York, was born in 1817 in Tompkins county. In 1853, the date of his arrival in Traverse, there had been no settlements and not a house was to be seen. He made a claim of 160 acres, which is the farm he yet owns, and moved his family there, after residing about two years in Traverse des Sioux. When the alarm was raised of the fight at New Ulm, he with others, hurriedly organized a company and assisted in repulsing the Indians; was afterward with General Sibley. Mr. Rounseville married Annie Snyder. Their children are William H., Mary H., Sallie E. and Edith E.

James Tammany was born in 1847 in Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. At the age of nine years he went to Indiana with his parents and lived on a farm in that state. He enlisted in Company I, 52d Indiana infantry, in 1862, and served three years, after which he returned to Indiana where he worked at farming about four years. Since 1869 he has been a resident of Traverse township. He owns 160 acres of land, which he took in 1873, as a soldier's claim. Mr. Tammany was united in marriage in 1873 with Martha Jenkins.

OSHLAWA.

So named from town of the same name in Canada. It is situated in the eastern part of the county, and borders on the Minnesota river. The town at first included St. Peter within its limits. The city, becoming incorporated, took off over two square miles. No other changes in the original boundaries have occurred save the adding of two square miles on the west, taken from Granby.

The first settlement was made in 1852, by Berthoigne Bartroche, a Canadian Frenchman, and Joseph Campbell. Mr. B. married Martha Harmon, daughter of Jacob Harmon, of Courtland, at St. Peter, in the summer of 1855, the first resident of the town to marry. No other settlers came till

1854-5; among the earlier ones were Michael Knief, James Mitchell, Israel Fuller, Jason Raymond, John Lambert and two Wagners.

The first school was taught by Miss J. Mattice about 1861. There are now five school houses. There are no church organizations, though services have been held occasionally.

Oshawa station was established in 1873 when the railroad company put in a side track. The post-office was established about the same time, with the present postmaster, Thomas McOuat, in charge.

The first town meeting was held at St. Peter. Officers elected: A. F. Howes, chairman, Spencer Sutherland and G. W. Piper, supervisors; J. B. Sackett, clerk; Samuel Dunning, assessor; Peter Morrison, collector; William Schimmel, overseer of poor; J. P. Miner, overseer of roads; George Hezlep, justice; William Parrish and Henry Gerrish constables.

E. J. Boys was born March 27, 1829, in Trumbull county, Ohio. In 1851 he graduated at Hartford, Ohio, after which he engaged in teaching. He came to Minnesota in 1856 and located on a farm in Nicollet county, but in 1860 went to Colorado and New Mexico; he returned, however, and taught in the winter seasons from 1863 to 1868. For four years he was sheriff of Nicollet county, and lived in St. Peter, but came in 1876 to his present farm. Married in 1859, Miss A. C. Kennedy. Their children are Ralph and Frank, twins, and Mary E.

Thomas Burch was born in 1843, in Franklin county, New York, but when only four years of age went with his parents to Canada. In 1861 he removed to Illinois and four years later came to his home in Oshawa. For the past four years he has been clerk of this town. The marriage of Mr. Burch and Miss Alice Smart took place in 1873 in New York. They have four children: Mary L., Charlotte, Effie and Warren.

Samuel Coffin was born April 15, 1809, in Guilford county, North Carolina. He worked at his trade of mill-wright in that state, ten years and the same length of time in Indiana; also did some carpenter work. In 1845, and again in 1847, he was elected to the Indiana legislature. He removed in 1856, to Courtland, Minnesota, and in 1864 came to Oshawa. He was elected to the legislature from Nicollet county in 1863; has served about fifteen years as county commissioner, and at various times has held town offices. In 1830 he

married, and in 1837 his wife died; the second wife, married in 1840, died in 1842; Rachel Powers became his wife in 1845. The children are Frederick F., William J., Marcus R., Rufus A. and Newton K. Mr. Coffin was at the siege of New Ulm.

Louis Filler, a native of France, was born in 1835. When a child he accompanied his parents to Illinois where he lived until coming, in 1857, to Oshawa. In the autumn of 1859 he returned, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company D, 117th Illinois infantry. Upon being discharged in August, 1865, he returned to his home in Minnesota. Mr. Filler married Catherine Shank March 2, 1878, at St. Peter. They have one child, Margaret A., and one is deceased.

J. M. Johnson was born in Sweden in 1817, and upon coming to America in 1854 located in Moline, Illinois. In June, 1856, he located in Oshawa and the next year moved to the farm of 560 acres, where he is living now. The wife of Mr. Johnson died in 1854; he remarried in 1857, and the second wife died in 1861. His children are J. P., Thilda and Anna; the former by his first marriage.

Edmund Kennedy is a native of Ireland, but has been a resident of the United States since the year 1854. After passing two years in Maryland he removed in June, 1856, to this state and located in Oshawa, which is still his home. The marriage of Mr. Kennedy and Catherine Dougherty occurred in Ireland. The children are Michael, John, Bridget, Margaret, Mary and Catherine. Mrs. Kennedy died on the 4th day of May, 1880.

William Lange, born in 1830, is a native of Germany, where after leaving school he learned the trade of book binder. In 1854 he emigrated to America; lived at Chicago one year, and in the spring of 1855 removed to Belgrade, Nicollet county, where he took a piece of land, but sold it after one year, and bought the farm which is his present home; he owns in all 425 acres. In 1853 Miss Mary Hager was married to Mr. Lange. They have two children: Charles and Fred, who are twins.

John E. Lind was born in 1820 in Sweden. His marriage with Miss Caroline Dahlberg took place in his native country in the year 1846. They immigrated to the United States in 1854, and after living in Indiana, Michigan and Illinois they arrived in August, 1860, at St. Peter, Minnesota. In the fall of that year he bought the farm which has since been their home. They have four children

living: Andrew, Josephine, Charles and Annie.

J. G. Linstrom, a native of Sweden was born in 1835, and in 1858 came to the United States. He visited Illinois and Missouri, after which in June, 1859, he located permanently in Oshawa where he has served the town in different offices. Christine Johnson became the wife of Mr. Linstrom on the 26th day of April, 1861. George, Emma and Lillie M. are their children.

John Magner was born in 1830 in Ireland. In 1850 he came to America. Lived in Connecticut until 1856 at which date he engaged in farming in the town of Nicollet, Minnesota, but since 1873 has resided one and one half miles west of St. Peter. He was united in marriage with Mary Donahue in Connecticut, in the spring of 1856. Their children are Nellie, Mary, James, John, Agnes, Catharine, Ann, William, Adelaide, Henry and Francis. Mr. Magner's brothers, James and Michael came to St. Peter in 1852. The former was in charge of the Indian farms at Redwood Agency from 1854 until 1861. He was captain in the 28th Massachusetts and was shot August 16, 1864 in the battle of the Wilderness, while leading his company to charge a battery.

William McFadden, a native of Ireland, was born in 1847. He immigrated to America in 1864 and after farming near Philadelphia until 1868, removed to St. Paul; he then passed about eighteen months in various parts of this state, and since the spring of 1870 has held the position of superintendent of the farm connected with the state insane asylum at St. Peter. Annie J. Dallas was married to him March 13, 1871 and has borne him five children: William, Nettie, Lillie, Esther, and Edward.

Bowthel Miller was born May 26, 1837 in Germany. From his arrival in America in 1857 until 1861, he worked at shoemaking in St. Louis. He served three months in Company D, Third Missouri, and afterwards about eighteen months in Company A, Second regiment of that state. Returned to St. Louis and remained until coming in 1865, to Oshawa, his present home. Married April 12, 1864, Francis Filler. The children are Henry, Maggie, Louis, Andrew, George F., Frank and Albert.

Fred. Ort, son of Conard and Margaret Ort, is a native of Illinois; he was born in 1846, in Madison county, and in 1857 removed with his parents to Oshawa, Minnesota. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Maggie Canada who was born in

1855, in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Ort are the parents of three children: Katherine, Henry and Mary.

Charles Revier was born in 1844, in St. Lawrence county, New York. From 1863 until 1865 he lived in Rice county, Minnesota; then for two years he was in the lumber business at Minneapolis, after which he was employed in farming in Washington county until 1868, when he located in Oshawa. He married Emma Lequiea in 1877; she was born in 1860 in Canada. The names of their children are Marietta, Charles E. and Frederick H.

George H. Simmons, a native of New York, was born in 1843, in Cortland county. In 1856 the family moved to Oshawa. His wife was Miss Mary Quane; they were married in 1873 in St. Peter. Alice, Nellie and Herbert are their children. His father, Caleb M. Simmons, was born in 1807 in Oneida county, New York, and in 1837 married Ruth Bartoo, who was born in 1804. They had two sons, George H. and Harrison.

BELGRADE.

Belgrade is in the south-eastern part of the county, in the big south bend of the Minnesota river. Le Rue P. Parsons, who came in the winter of 1853-4, was the first settler; his daughter Lucretia, born July 27, 1856, was the first birth in the town. S. D. Parsons and Frank Mason came during the same winter. There were two villages started in the town, but neither reached any size. North Mankato was laid out in 1857, opposite Mankato proper. The other was an addition to Le Hillier city, laid out in January, 1858.

The town was set apart by the county board April 27, 1858, but failed to organize on account of short notice. The board appointed officers as follows: J. N. Wollingsford, chairman, Archibald Law and Le Rue Parsons, supervisors; Henry Trask, clerk; D. K. F. Trask, assessor; Milford Richardson, collector; Robert Sharp, overseer of poor. The first marriage was that of George Robers and Catherine Hodson in 1862. The first death was James Sharp, who died in the fall of 1858.

The first religious services were conducted by Robert Sharp and Archibald Law in 1857. The Catholics built a frame church in 1861, on section 8; it cost about \$800. Services were conducted by Father Somereisen in 1860 at the house of John Keltzen. The society has increased from sixteen to forty-five members. Father Meier, of St. Peter, holds services monthly. Congregationalists held

services at an early date. A Sunday-school has been maintained for some years; there are about fifty pupils. Rev. Freeman, of Mankato, is pastor; the school-house in district No. 8 is used. The Methodists have held services under Rev. Solomon Gleason since 1870. The Evangelical Lutherans had their first services conducted by Rev. John Youngberg. In 1876 they built a church on section 34, at a cost of about \$600. The society organized with about twenty-eight members. Their pastor is Rev. C. J. Anderson.

The first school in the town was taught by Jane Parsons about 1861, with fifteen scholars attending. There are now five school buildings in the town; one brick, two frame and two log.

Alva Curtiss, a native of Connecticut, was born on the 12th day of June, 1839, in Litchfield county, and in 1853 moved with his parents to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. He enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company B, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and received injuries for which he was discharged February, 1863. Sadia Fuller was born May 5, 1846, in St. Lawrence county, New York; moved with her parents to Michigan, and thence to Wisconsin, where she married Mr. Alva Curtiss. In 1874 they came to Nicollet county, Minnesota. Their children are Glen, Inez M. and Ida M.

Abram Farrer, deceased, was born January 27, 1820, in Holdam, England. For a time he worked as spinner in a factory. In 1846 he immigrated to Rhode Island, where he was united in marriage with Ann Andrews. She was also a native of England. At the age of twenty-three years, she came to the United States, and removed from Philadelphia to Rhode Island. They resided at Asbton two years and the same length of time at Albany, New York, then went to Hebron, Massachusetts, where Mr. Farrer's death occurred on the 22d day of May, 1858. Mrs. Farrer remained there until April, 1870, when she came to Belgrade. The names of their children are William, David, Edwin A., Charles E., Herbert A. and Ida M. Abbe. The son Edwin conducts the farm.

Joseph Hodgson, a native of Canada, was born January 18, 1837, at Montreal. Removed to Clinton county, New York, where he remained until 1859, at which time he came to Belgrade; one year later went to Houghton county, Michigan, and worked at mining. In 1876 he returned to Belgrade, his present home.

George A. Roberts was born February 24, 1833, in Steuben county, New York. He migrated to

Minnesota, and worked at lumbering in Le Sueur county, until 1862, when he went to Madelia, Watonwan county. The Indian trouble caused him to abandon his intention of commencing mercantile business at that place. He joined the militia and came very near losing his life in the second battle at New Ulm. Until the spring of 1866 he lived at Mankato; since that time his home has been in Belgrade. Mr. Roberts has filled various town offices. Married, September 22, 1852, Ann Wright, who died January 29, 1861. Their children are Ellen, Mary E., Thomas F. and Ann. July 13, 1862, he married Catharine Hodgson. The children born to them are Albert, Sarah G., John C., May, Birdie and Joseph. Mrs. Roberts died March 27, 1881.

Benton Severance was born March 14, 1835, in Clinton county, New York. After leaving the common schools he spent three years in a Massachusetts Academy, and graduated. He worked in machine shops and at blacksmithing with his father until the fall of 1857, when he came to Belgrade. In 1859 he went to Houghton county, Michigan, and three years later to Clinton county, New York, where he stayed one year. After living about eighteen months in Wisconsin and two years more in the state of New York, he came to Belgrade, and here does both blacksmithing and farming. Mr. Severance has been justice of the peace and for eleven years has held the office of town clerk. February 17, 1862, he married Julia Hodgson. Charles A., Anna E. and David are their children.

NICOLET.

This town is in the southern part of the county. In the winter of 1853, P. K. Johnson came from Mankato and staked a claim for Noah Armstrong, on section 33 at the mouth of Swan creek. Armstrong and Evans Goodrich moved up the next spring and built a shanty on the claim; it was a town site speculation. Others came in and an association of nine members formed under the name of Swan Creek Claim Company. The village of Eureka, covering about 500 acres was laid out and a few improvements made; a saw-mill was started, but the company failed. Hiram Caywood jumped the claim and laid out Eureka anew; this too, failed, and all that remains is the house built by Caywood and a grist-mill built in 1871, not in operation. Other settlers who came about the same time were Joshua Post and Jack Hamilton.

Several villages have been laid out; Swan City,

in 1856, on section 5; Dakota City the same year opposite Judson; at both places a store was kept for a time, and at the latter a saw-mill was built by W. H. McNutt. A steam saw-mill was erected in 1865 by A. Keene, which is still run; it has a grinding attachment; this with two dwellings, constitutes the town.

In the spring of 1857 Nicollet was laid out on section 17, by E. J. Boys, P. H. McDermid, J. B. Kennedy and Amos S. Post. Kennedy built a hotel, others a saw-mill, blacksmith shop, etc. The village was at one time a large stage center, but in 1860 was vacated by foreclosure of mortgage against the proprietors.

When the Winona & St. Peter railroad was completed another village called Nicollet was laid out on section 3, and is now the best town in the county, excepting St. Peter. There are two general stores, two hardware stores, one furniture and two wagon shops, two blacksmith and two harness shops, two shoe shops, one meat market, one steam flour mill and one steam feed mill, two hotels, three saloons, one lumber yard and an elevator. The German Methodists have a church.

The village was incorporated by an act approved November 17, 1881 and the first election held January 3, 1882; the officers elected were: A. F. Rabe, president; J. M. Olson, William Mayers and H. Stege, trustees; W. J. Hughes, recorder; S. Girvin, treasurer; J. B. Kennedy, justice; J. Summers, constable.

The first religious services in the town were held at the house of W. H. McNutt in 1856, by Robert Sharp. In 1858, Rev. McClary, a Methodist preached in J. B. Kennedy's barn; a church was formed a church edifice was begun, but not completed. In 1881 the society purchased the Grange hall; services are held monthly by Rev. Levi Gleason. The Baptist church organized in 1858. The Evangelical Lutherans began holding services in 1863, under Rev. John Smith; the society organized in 1866; in 1878 a church was built in the the village of Nicollet, at a cost \$1,500. Rev. William Oehler has charge, and the church has some thirty-five members. The German Lutherans held their first services in 1864, Rev. Reinega as pastor. They united with members in the town of Courtland, but later a separate organization was effected. A frame church costing \$2,400 was built on section 17. Rev. H. Dagerferde is pastor. The Congregational society was organized with twelve members in 1864, by Rev. Thompson of

Mankato; the first local preacher was Rev. J. Ladd; this church united with the one in Belgrade.

In 1857 a school-house was built but no school was held, owing to differences among the the people and the building was sold to a settler who never paid for it. There are now four public school-houses in the town; two parish schools are also maintained.

The first post-office was Eureka, established about 1855, with Hiram Caywood in charge; in 1858 the name was changed to Nicollet and the office placed in charge of Amos F. Post. It was kept in the Western Hotel, at Nicollet, with various postmasters, till 1873, when it was moved to the new village, with J. M. Olson, postmaster. Hebron post-office was established in 1856, at Dakota City, in charge of W. H. McNutt; it has passed through several changes and is now held by J. H. Vroman, on section 27. Swan City post-office was established in 1859; George Wolf was postmaster; it was discontinued in 1861.

The first town meeting was held at Hebron school-house, May 11, 1858, and the following officers elected: T. M. Richardson, chairman, E. D. Post, and G. W. Wolf, supervisors; C. S. Terry, clerk; E. Bowin, assessor; P. S. Carson, collector; W. A. Mills, overseer of poor; D. B. Turner, justice; P. S. Carson and E. J. Boys, constables.

John Asher was born in March, 1844, in Guernsey county, Ohio. When five years old he went with his parents to Porter county, Indiana, and in 1862 entered Company I, 73d infantry, of that state; served seven months; re-enlisted in 1864 and served through the remainder of the war in company E, 29th Indiana infantry. Removed in 1868 to section 27, Nicollet township, Minnesota. In 1871 he married Augusta Tidland, a native of Massachusetts. Of their five children, four are living.

John Barthels was born November 25, 1831, and learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker before leaving Germauy, his birthplace. Came to America in 1854, and after working at gilding one year in New York city, removed to Cook county, Illinois, where he did carpenter work one year; followed his trade six years at Winona, then did wagon-making about eighteen months, after which he was one year in mercantile trade. Now has eighty acres in Nicollet. Married in 1850 Margaret Pahlmg.

Henry Bode, who is a native of Germany, was born May 3, 1836. In the autumn of 1852 the

family immigrated to Will county, Illinois. He came to Minnesota in 1858, and the year following located on section 18, Nicollet, where he now owns 420 acres. Beside holding other town offices, Mr. Bode has been treasurer for seventeen years. On the 25th of April, 1859, he was united in marriage with Sophia Fiene. They have nine children living.

William Bode is a native of Germany. He was born March 11, 1842, and came in 1852 with his parents to the United States. Until 1867 he resided in Illinois; at that date he removed to Minnesota, having in 1863 purchased a quarter section of land in Nicollet. In 1877 he erected his present dwelling. Mary Pehling, who became his wife in April, 1867, was born October 24, 1842, in Germany. Six of their seven children are living.

N. Burrill, a native of Maine, was born April 16, 1821, in Waterville. He migrated to Mankato in 1856, and after working there three years in a saw-mill, removed to Nicollet, where he took a claim. Mr. Burrill took an active part in the defense of New Ulm, and was one of the guards to escort the Indians who were executed at Mankato. His wife was Miss Maria Keene, of Maine. She has borne him five children; one is deceased.

Peter Chilgren was born in April, 1845. He learned blacksmithing while living in his native country, Sweden. Soon after arriving in America in 1868, he went to St. Peter for a short time, then spent one summer in Minneapolis, after which he went to Cresco, Iowa, from there to Princeton, Illinois, and thence to St. Peter. In 1873 he, in company with C. F. Berg, opened a blacksmith shop in Nicollet; since 1877 he has been in business alone. Anna Vroaman, born in St. Lawrence county, New York, became his wife in 1877. Their children are Myrtie, Florence La Pearl and an infant.

John C. Clark, who is a native of New York, was born in 1815 at Crown Point. While quite young he moved with his parents to Oswego county and remained until 1836; from that date until 1862 he lived in Cook county, Illinois, and then settled permanently on section 28, Nicollet, Minnesota, where he owns a farm of 240 acres. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Meacham; they were married in 1849. One child is dead and three are living.

William Fiene, Jr., is a native of Illinois; he was born in the year 1862, in Will county, and

when two years of age accompanied his parents to Nicollet county, Minnesota, where he lived sixteen years. He went to Mankato and learned harness making, and in 1881 started in that business at Nicollet.

Albert Freitag was born August 28, 1844, in Prussia. In 1861 the family immigrated to Nicollet, Minnesota. From October, 1862, until November, 1863, he served in Company E, First Minnesota cavalry; re-enlisted January, 1864, in First Minnesota, artillery, Company F, was discharged at Nashville. With the exception of two years in Mankato and two years in Chicago, he has lived since 1867 at his farm in Nicollet. Minnie Meyer, who was married to him in 1866, died in 1875, leaving him four children. Married Bertha Metzke in 1879; they have two living children.

Frederick Freitag is a native of Prussia, where he was born in the year 1850. He accompanied his parents to the United States in 1861 and settled in Nicollet, Minnesota, which town has since been his home. Mr. Freitag's marriage occurred in 1869; his wife, Louisa Rumja, was born in Germany. They are the parents of seven children, only three are living: Hulda, Fred and Matilda.

Herman Freitag was born September 14, 1846, in Prussia. The family moved in 1861 to Nicollet county, Minnesota, and the next year he enlisted in the First Minnesota mounted rangers; served about nine months; re-enlisted in 1864 in Company F, First regiment heavy artillery, and was mustered out at the close of the war. Soon after returning he bought 160 acres of section 14, Nicollet. Has been supervisor seven years. Married in 1867, Wilhelmena Kieson, who died November 3, 1873. Three children were born to them. In 1874 he married Minnie Brand, who has borne two children.

Jonathan Gill, a native of England, was born May 15, 1819, in Yorkshire, and removed when young with his parents to Derbyshire. In 1841 he came to America; lived in Cass county, Illinois, until 1855, when he came here and bought a farm on the Minnesota river. Mr. Gill is a member of the Congregational church; in politics he is a staunch republican. Married in 1846, Ruth A. McClure. Only one child is living, Anna E. Three have died.

Samuel Girvin, who is a native of Ireland, was born March 20, 1848, in Belfast. Came with his parents to America in 1851, and after living sixteen years at Cincinnati he removed to New Ulm,

thence to Mankato, where he learned the printer's trade. He worked at the tinner's trade in Madelia, also at Peoria, Illinois, after which he located in Lake Crystal, but in June, 1878, began the hardware business in Nicollet. Matilda P. Laumann was married to him in May, 1881.

William P. Goodell was born August 29, 1832, at Schenectady, New York. Resided at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, from the time he reached his tenth year until 1855 at which date he came to Minnesota. He lived one year at Rice Lake and three years in South Bend, then because of Indian troubles he returned to Wisconsin for nine months. In 1859 moved to Judson, and in 1863 enlisted in Company E, Second cavalry, served until 1866. Married September 25, 1854, Thirza L. Chafey. Seven of their nine children are living. He now has 160 acres on section 29, Nicollet.

A. H. Hackerott was born in Du Page county, Illinois, April 2, 1856. The family moved to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and when he was seven years old, returned to Du Page county for three years. After living one year at Cedar City, Iowa, he settled in Courtland township, Minnesota. He learned harness making at St. Peter, and opened a shop in 1876 at Nicollet.

James Hendley, a native of Illinois, was born February 22, 1829, at Galena. When about eight years of age he moved with his parents to Jackson county, Iowa, but twelve years later returned to Illinois and lived six years. In 1853 he married Miss Mary Copeland, of Iowa, and in 1855 they came to Minnesota. After residing in Courtland fourteen years he removed in 1869 to Nicollet and owns a farm of 144 acres.

John Hendley was born July 12, 1827, at Richmond, Virginia. The family moved to Galena, Illinois when he was young, and nine years later to Jackson county, Iowa, where he remained until 1849 when he came to Minnesota, and until 1853 followed lumbering. After spending two years more in Iowa he made a claim in Courtland, this state, in 1855, which he sold in 1866, and the next year bought 200 acres in Nicollet. Mr. Hendley was appointed Indian commissioner for the Sioux. January 22, 1855, he married Sarah Cobb. They have nine children living.

James Hodson, who is a native of England, was born July 12, 1850. In 1860 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled on section 9, Nicollet, Minnesota. In 1871 he bought forty acres of land, and since 1876 has also conducted

his father's farm. Miss Minerva A. Trask, born in Illinois, became his wife in 1871, and has borne him six children.

William J. Hughes, a native of Illinois, was born July 31, 1857, at Rock Island. The family settled on section 9, Nicollet, when he was about two years old. In 1876 he went to Davenport, Iowa, to engage in teaching, but returned to Nicollet and in the spring of 1880 opened a lumber yard here. Miss Frankie E. Burch, who was born in New York, was united in marriage in 1879 with Mr. Hughes. They have one child: Libbie V.

Fred Kastens is a native of Germany. The date of his birth is March 22, 1834. In the year 1851 he came to the United States and settled in Cook county, Illinois, where he remained eleven years, after which he migrated to this state and bought a farm of 160 acres in section 9, Nicollet. In May, 1859, his marriage took place. His wife was Elizabeth Pahlmg, also born in Germany. They have had eleven children; one is deceased.

Lorenzo D. Keene was born May 23, 1826, in Kennebec county, Maine. Took a claim in 1854, in Belgrade, Minnesota, but removed the next year to his present home in Nicollet. The summer of 1859 he was in Maine, and from that fall until September, 1864 was engaged in mining in California, after which he returned to his native state, but came again in the fall, to his home in this town. Lorinda Goodrich became his wife August 29, 1864. Of their five children, two are living Jessie L. and John A.

E. R. Kennedy, born May 20, 1835, is a native of Milton, Vermont, and was given an academical education at Georgia, that state. In 1857 he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he worked in cotton factories. Enlisted in Company F, 33d Massachusetts, and served from 1862 until the war ceased. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where he worked about three months, and then lived five years in Medo, Minnesota. After passing six months in Mankato, he came to Nicollet, and this town has been his home since. He was united in marriage in 1860, with Lydia E. Holmes; They have three children.

Joel B. Kennedy was born July 25, 1831, in Warren, Ohio, where he learned printing, and remained until twenty-three years old, then worked at his trade in Marion, Iowa, until 1856, at which date he settled in Nicollet, and soon after built the Half-way House, of which he was proprietor till 1880, with the exception of four years spent

in Colorado and New Mexico. Has been justice of the peace twenty-two years and post-master of Nicollet eight years. Married in 1854 Maggie E. Boys, who has borne him six children. Three are living: Lauson J., Ed. M. and Clarence D. Mr. Kennedy is proprietor of the State Seal hotel, which he built in 1880.

J. B. Mans, born November 2, 1842, is a native of Germany. Came to America with his parents in 1852, and lived in Wisconsin until twenty-three years of age, when he spent one year in Reeds Landing, Minnesota. After running on the river three years, he came to Nicollet in 1872, and kept a saloon five years. Passed some time in Kansas, Washington territory and Oregon, but in the fall of 1881, resumed his business in Nicollet. Married in 1866, Christina Brass. Six of their seven children are living.

Peter H. McDermid was born of Scotch parentage, June 12, 1827, in Ontario. His grandparents settled in western Canada during the seventeenth century. After attending the Normal school at Toronto, he taught for some time and in the spring of 1852, settled in La Crescent, Minnesota, but since 1855 has been a resident of Nicollet, and since 1862, has been town clerk. In 1874 and again in 1875, he was elected to the state legislature. Adeline Wise became his wife in 1858, on the 31st of January, and died September 9, 1881. She was the mother of five children.

C. F. Oberg was born October 20, 1844. He learned blacksmithing with his father and remained in his native land, Sweden, until 1870, at which date he emigrated for America. After being employed in different portions of this state he, in 1873, located at Nicollet, and was in partnership with Peter Chilgren four years, but since then has carried his business alone. Mr. Oberg was married in 1878. His wife was Josephine Laumann, of St. Peter.

J. M. Olson was born May 11, 1834, in Norway. In 1854 the family immigrated to Carver, Minnesota. He went to St. Paul and ran on a steamboat until enlisting in Company K, 2nd regiment. He served through the entire war, after which he resumed steamboating for one year. In 1867 he started at St. Paul, the Scandinavian house, which was burned in 1869, and the same year he opened the St. Thomas hotel, but sold in 1871. After keeping a general store in Isanti county two years he opened the first store in Nicollet. Married in 1859, Anna Johnson, who died September 18,

1867. One child living. In 1868 he married Emily Richardson; five children living. Since 1867 he has been post-master here.

Dr. E. C. Putman, a native of Illinois, was born June 18, 1853, at Mount Sterling, where he received his early education. Afterward studied medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1875 graduated from the medical college of that city. He first practiced his profession at Cooperstown, Illinois, one year, then two years in Kansas, and since August, 1881, has been at Nicollet.

A. F. Rabe is a native of Illinois; he was born November 2, 1853, in Du Page county, and after leaving the common school, he studied five years in the Concordia College, Indiana. At seventeen years of age he began clerking at St. Peter; went to Minneapolis three years later and from there to Chicago where he remained nearly two years. Since 1875 he has kept a general store in Nicollet. In 1875 his marriage took place; his wife was Rebecca Rengstorf. John and Rosa are their children.

A. W. Rood was born in April, 1833, in Cortland county, New York, and in 1851 graduated from Homer Academy, that county. Came in 1861 to Nicollet county and located on a farm in Courtland, where he held town offices for several years. Until 1875 he engaged in farming, then took charge of Van Dusen's elevator at Nicollet. Mr. Rood was united in marriage in 1875, with Melissa A. Ronseville, a native of New York; Edward J. is their only son.

Joseph Smith was born August 24, 1828, is a native of Germany. In 1861 he came to America and lived nine years in Will county, Illinois; was afterwards in Cook county six years; passed one summer in Grinnell, Iowa, and then opened his saloon in Nicollet. In 1873 he married Mary Schleiker who was born November 11, 1854, in Germany. Seven children are living: Anna, Lena, Henry, Lizzie, Emma, John and Charles.

Hermann Stege is a native of Illinois; he was born October 3, 1854 in Cook county, and made that place his home until 1879, when he came to Nicollet. He kept a saloon here one year and in the spring of 1881 bought the Nicollet mill in company with A. F. Rabe. In 1880 his marriage took place with Mary Metzkey. They have one child: William.

Christian Stolt, born November 6, 1842, is a native of Prussia. Moved, in 1857, with his parents to Cook county, Illinois. He enlisted July 23,

1861, in Company C, Second Illinois cavalry, was wounded and discharged in 1864. Came to Nicollet in October, of that year but soon removed to Arkansas where he was in the employ of the government until October, 1865. Returned to Nicollet and bought a farm which he sold in 1866, and in 1868 bought his present home. Mr. Stolt has held several town offices and was county commissioner three years. Married December 17, 1868, Hannah Otto, who has borne him seven children, six are living. Minnie, Emma, Mary, Christian, Martha, and Bertha.

C. H. Struckmann, who is a native of Germany, was born in 1849. Upon immigrating to the United States in 1865, he settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where he learned the cabinet makers' and carpenters' trades, serving three years at each. He removed to Minnesota and located in 1878, at Nicollet, where in the autumn of 1881 he opened a furniture store.

C. W. Swanson was born in 1847. He learned the trade of carpenter in Sweden, his native land. Since 1869 he has been a resident of the United States. After living ten years at Cannon Falls he migrated to Nicollet, and in the spring of the year following, started a feed mill. Miss Matilda Johnson became his wife in 1879 and has borne him three children: Charles R., Constance and Amanda J.

P. L. Swenson, a native of Norway, was born January 26, 1853 and in 1857 accompanied his parents to the United States. They settled in New Sweden, Nicollet county, and he lived there until 1878, at which time he came to Nicollet and opened the first hardware store in the place. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Lee, who was born in Norway. They have one child: Estella Lorena.

C. H. Thingstad was born in Norway in 1852 and in 1866 came with his parents to America. He was employed in clerking at Winona five years, then went to Yellow Medicine county; he was postmaster two years at Lisbon, that county, and was engaged in the drug trade at Minneota about eighteen months. For three years he was a member of the Montevideo home guards, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. In 1880 he came to Nicollet and the next year entered the employ of J. M. Olson. Married in 1876, Mary Erickson. Clara and Helma are their children.

Frederick O. Torrey, born August 20, 1815 in Jefferson county, New York, removed in 1854 to

Big Bend, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and resided there seven years. In August, 1861 he migrated to Minnesota and took a claim on section 36, Nicollet; he has a farm of 120 acres. At the time of the massacre he belonged to a company of soldiers organized at Mankato. Miss L. E. Whitcomb was married to Mr. Torrey in December, 1843. They have lost three children.

James H. Vrooman was born in Schenectady county, New York, July 21, 1817, and from the age of fourteen until the year 1864, his home was in St. Lawrence county. At that date he removed to Joliet, Illinois, and in 1865 bought 100 acres in Nicollet. Since January 1879 he has held the position of postmaster at Hebron, Minnesota. Miss Betsy A. Chase became his wife in 1839; she was a native of New York. Only seven of their children are living.

George H. Whitcomb was born October 4, 1838, in Somerset county Maine. In 1856 he came to Minnesota; lived one year in Mankato, then a short time in Winnebago Agency after which he worked at lumbering in Wisconsin, but returned to Mankato, and subsequently engaged in freighting three years between St. Cloud and Georgetown; he afterward spent the same length of time mining in Washington Territory and Montana. Returned to Maine for a few months, then after a short stay in Mankato he started a saw-mill, but left it three years later and began farming. Married in 1866 Cornelia Vrooman. Five children.

E. A. White is a native of Wisconsin, born November 15, 1858, at Watertown, and studied at the Northwestern University of that place. He learned telegraphy on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and then was employed by the Winona & St. Peter company as operator at Kasota. June 1, 1880, he took charge of the office at Nicollet and has since been agent here.

COURTLAND.

This town is situated in the southern part of the county and borders on the Minnesota river; it includes the south half of township 110, range 30, and all in the county of township 109, ranges 29 and thirty. April 27, 1858 it was set apart for organization and the town meeting held at the Hilo post-office soon after, at which Antoine La Chapelle, Luther Morton and Samuel Coffin were judges of election; the latter was chosen chairman of the town board. The town was first called Hilo, but changed to Courtland, after a town in New York, though not spelled the same.

The first settlers were Jacob Harmon, Mr. Harsine, John Sidel and Jacob Gfeller, who came in the spring of 1855; they were followed in June by E. Hendley, and sons J. L. and James.

The Evangelical society held religious services in 1858, with Rev. M. Shaw presiding; in 1878 a frame church was built, which cost \$1,100. Rev. John Simon dedicated the church and is still pastor; there are about seventy members.

The Lutherans have a church on section 11, built in 1881, at a cost of \$8,000. The first services were held in the winter of 1859-60, by Rev. Ruprecht; in 1867 the society was organized and now has about seventy members.

The first school was taught in the spring of 1858, in Mr. Kelly's house, by Matilda Enfield. There are now five public schools and two private German schools.

In 1856, Hilo, post-office was established; William Duprey was appointed postmaster and kept the office at his house. In 1865 the name was changed to Courtland and John Ahlenstorf made postmaster; since 1873 C. Bobsen has held the office in his store at the station.

Courtland station is on the line of the Winona & St. Peter railroad, on section 8. The first building erected was a warehouse, in 1872. In 1873 C. Bobsen opened a general store. There are now three general stores, two blacksmith and wagon shops, a harness shop, a shoe shop, hotel and saloon, about eight dwellings a depot and an elevator.

The village of Red Stone was surveyed on land owned by M. B. Stone, on section 35, in 1856; additions were made and Red Stone City was also laid out; only a few buildings were put up, and the town was soon used for farming lands.

During the Indian outbreak, nine residents of this town were killed; among them Gottlieb Gerboth, William Sonnenburg, Mr. Richter and son.

Gotlep Arndt was born in 1848, and came with his parents in 1856 from his native land, Germany, to America. They located in Wisconsin, but in 1866 removed to Nicollet county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming, and now owns 187 acres of land about one and one-half miles from Courtland village. Shortly after coming here, Mr. Arndt lost his right arm, and has since taught school much of the time. In 1880 he was appointed census enumerator of Courtland township. Hattie, daughter of August Zellmer, of Wisconsin, was married in 1877 to Mr. Arndt.

Fred Baumgarth, a native of Germany, was born in 1852. He came to the United States in 1877, and after farming six months in Wisconsin, he worked at his trade, harness-maker, one year at Sauk City and the same length of time in Milwaukee. In 1879 he migrated to this state, and after working in Mankato about one year he came to Courtland village and established the only harness shop in the place.

Fred. Becker was born in 1854 in Germany, and accompanied his parents to America in the year 1856. Resided in Illinois until 1862, at which date he came to Minnesota, and now owns a farm of 160 acres on section 30, Courtland. During the Indian raids he went with the family to St. Peter for safety, but remained only about four weeks. Married in 1875 Minnie Duhoffer. Their children are Minnie, Fred. and Sopha.

Henry Becker, born in 1853, is a native of Germany. When about three years of age his father's family immigrated to Illinois, and in the year 1862 removed to Minnesota. He lived with his parents until twenty-six years old, then settled on his farm of 120 acres, section 25 of Courtland. In 1878 Miss Sopha Buck became his wife, and has borne him one child: Henry.

John C. Becker was born in 1842, and lived in Germany, his native land, until coming to this country in 1856 with his parents. After living in the state of Illinois seven years the family settled permanently on a farm in Courtland. He was in the Second Minnesota cavalry, under Captain Nix, at the time of the Indian war in the valley. Dora Spearing became his wife in 1869. Of the seven children born to them, the living are Mary, Henry, Fred., Emma and Minnie.

Henry Block, a native of Germany, was born in 1852; but since the age of two and one-half years he has been a resident of the United States. He lived twenty-six years in Illinois employed in farming, carpenter work and the butcher's trade. Since July, 1880, he has lived on a farm in Courtland, Nicollet county. Mr. Block's marriage occurred in Illinois, in October, 1877, with Bertha Precht. Their children are Emelina and Edward.

Charles H. Braun is a native of Illinois, where he was born in 1855, and resided until coming in 1874 to Nicollet, Minnesota. About four years later he removed to his present farm of 160 acres, section 29, Courtland. In 1878 he married Miss Minnie, daughter of John Dahns. Mr. and Mrs.

Beaton are the parents of three children: Anna, and the twins, Louis and John.

J. H. Doty was born in 1846 in New York, and in 1857 the family migrated to the town of Courtland Minnesota. He remained at the farm with his father during the Indian troubles, but his mother and sister were in St. Peter. Since leaving home at the age of twenty-five he has been engaged in wheat buying at different places, and about four years ago located in Courtland; he also deals quite extensively in lumber and feed. At present he is station and express agent here. Has held the office of town clerk for a number of years. Married in 1871 Sarah Piper. Olive M., Wilber E. and Grace L. are their children.

Michael Georgius was born in 1835, and lived in his native country, Germany, until the age of thirty-one years, when he immigrated to Wisconsin. In the year 1869 he removed to Minnesota, and to his present home on section 1, Courtland. He was united in marriage in 1861 with Mena Matz. Their children are Ernstena, William, Herman, Augusta, Emma and Helena.

Charles W. Gerboth, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1850 at Pittsburg. In 1859 he accompanied his parents to Courtland, Minnesota, where in 1862 his father was murdered by Indians; his mother still resides on the farm where they first settled. In the spring of 1881 he moved to his farm about two and one-half miles from the old homestead. Mr. Gerboth has held different town offices. He married in 1874 Adolpha Schutze, who was born in 1854 in Prussia. Of the four children born to them, three are living: Otto, Martha and Albert.

F. G. Hall was born in 1838 in New York. When eighteen years old he began learning the trade of machinist. He was afterward in charge of a spoke factory in Chenango county two years, and eighteen months in a saw-mill. After living one year in Wisconsin he came in 1862 to Minnesota. He enlisted in Company L, Second regiment of cavalry, and served until the war ceased, after which he returned to this state. Mr. Hall lived a number of years at Hastings, also in Olmsted county and Minneapolis; at present he has charge of J. H. Doty's elevator engine. Married in 1864 Frances Barrows. They have two sons: Llewellyn and Willie.

John Heymann, a native of Prussia, was born in 1837. He immigrated to Brown county, Minnesota, in 1862, and engaged in the war with the In-

dians at New Ulm that year. After living about seven years in Brown county he located in Courtland, on his farm of 185 acres; has also been in the lime burning business since living in the county. He married in 1861, Caroline Ruhnorr. Seven of their ten children are living: Minnie, Emma, Eda, Otto, Bertha, Tillie and Johnnie.

Ferdinand Kohn is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1851. He accompanied his parents to the United States in 1863 and located in Wisconsin. In 1871 he removed to this state and settled on his 120 acre farm in section 36, Courtland. Mr. Kohn's marriage took place in the year 1874, in Wisconsin; his wife was Amelia Lambrecht; they have two children: Albert and Ida.

John Melzer, born in 1823, is a native of Germany. In 1854 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and the next year to Cottonwood, Brown county, Minnesota. He lived there about nine years and has since then been a resident of Courtland; his farm consists of 220 acres on section 7. Miss Minnie Thorne was married to Mr. Melzer in 1851; their four children, Charles, Julius, Bertha and Henry were all born in the town of Cottonwood.

John Nelson, born in 1860, is a native of Courtland, Nicollet county, Minnesota. Since his mother was left a widow he conducts the farm which contains 240 acres, and borders on Swan lake. His father, Ole Nelson, born in Sweden April 2, 1814, came to America in 1850 and in 1855 settled in Courtland. His death was occasioned by a fall from a buggy on the 17th day of September, 1881. Margaret Erickson, also a native of Sweden, was born February 5, 1816, and in 1838 became the wife of Mr. Ole Nelson; the children are John, Lizzie, Christina and Annie.

H. Poehler was born in 1828 in Germany, where he worked several years at blacksmithing. In 1848 he immigrated to New York; was there employed at his trade and in a store. He removed to Illinois in 1851 and lived fifteen years on a farm near Chicago, after which he located in Courtland where he owns 530 acres of land. His marriage occurred in Illinois, with Louisa Hack, who has borne him seven children. The living are Amelia, Louisa, Gustave, Anna, Paulina and Otto.

Herman Schroeder, a native of Germany, was born in 1840. From 1857 until 1863 he lived on a farm in Wisconsin, then enlisted in Company C, 37th cavalry, of that state, and served until the close of the war. After farming one year more in

Wisconsin he removed to Courtland and now owns 160 acres on section 36. Mr. Schroeder has for a number of years held town offices. Married in Wisconsin in 1865, Ernestine Roehl. They have lost one child; the living are Matilda, Amelia, Anna, Ferdinand, Albert and Henry.

Rev. K. T. Schulze was born in 1842, in Germany, where he attained an education and graduated in 1864. He came to America that year; went directly from New York to St. Louis and studied in college one year. In 1866 he removed to Sibley county, Minnesota, and for six years labored there as pastor of a Lutheran church. Since 1873 he has been in charge of the church at Courtland, and under his supervision a good house of worship has been erected. Miss Mary Hill became his wife in 1866. Of the seven children born to them three are living: John, Mary and Anna.

Frederick Zieske was born in Germany in 1845, and in 1855 immigrated with his parents to Wisconsin. He enlisted in 1862 in Company D, 32d Wisconsin infantry and served until June, 1865. In the autumn of that year he settled on his 150 acre farm, section 36, Courtland. His marriage with Augusta Richter took place in this town. Charles, Pauline, Sarah, Adolph, Helena and Anna are their children. About two miles from the residence of Mr. Zieske his wife, uncle and son were murdered by Indians.

Fred. Zimmermann was born in 1856 and lived in Germany, his native land, until the year 1864, when he accompanied his father's family to the United States. After residing about nine years in Wisconsin he came in 1873 to Minnesota, and to his home in Courtland. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Matilda Schroeder. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmermann are Eda, Anna, Emma and Henry.

LAFAYETTE.

The town embraces all of township 111, range 30 and so much of 110, range 30, as lies north of the Minnesota river. The first election was held at the house of John Bush, May 11, 1858, with A. Kissling and D. Jones as judges; J. Cohen, clerk. Charles Newman, chairman; Henry Lillie and Adolph Stimley, supervisors; David Jones, clerk; Frederick Boock, assessor; Lorenz Enderle, treasurer; August Kiesling, justice; Jacob Klossner, Jacob Durbahn, road supervisors; F. Diepolder and Peter Simmath, constables, were the officers chosen.

The first settler was Louis Sharro who located

on section 4, in 1853. John Bush and family came in 1854; they kept a stopping place for travelers. Early in 1855 came Fred Boock, Henry Lillie, David Jones, H. Klingler, and a few others.

The first religious meeting was at John Bush's house in 1857, and conducted by Rev. H. Singerstre, a German Methodist; a society was organized with eight or nine members, and now numbers sixty. They built a log church on section 5 in 1859; in 1875 it was replaced by a fine brick church which cost \$3,350. Rev. E. C. John is pastor. The Evangelical society have held meetings since 1872.

In 1859 a school was taught by Charles Brims, in a building erected for the purpose on section 32; he taught half the term here and the remainder at Mr. Lauer's house, to accommodate the eastern part of the town. There are now six public schools.

Lafayette post-office was established in 1859 in charge of John Bush; the office was discontinued in 1870.

Adolph Anderson was born in 1825, and lived in his native country, Sweden, until 1867, at which time he emigrated to America. He stopped in Quebec a short time, then went to Milwaukee and St. Paul. After living one year in Carver he came to Lafayette and is here engaged in farming. In 1856 he married Johanna Johnson, who died in 1879. The names of the children are, John, Johanna, Charlie, Claus and Matilda. June 17, 1881, he married Anna Larson.

Claus Anthony, born in 1840, is a native of Germany. In 1858 he immigrated to Minnesota and settled in the town of Lafayette. Since living here he has been on the town board several times. Miss Lisette Rieke was married in the year 1870 to Mr. Anthony. They have five living children: Matilda, Herman, Henrietta, George and Ernst.

Wilfred Bushard was born in 1842 and lived in his native state, New York, until removing to St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1862. He served nine months in Company K, First Minnesota heavy artillery, then returned and settled in Lafayette, where he has held the offices of supervisor, and justice. Mr. Bushard owns about 600 acres of land. He married in 1871, Gertrude Matsch who has borne him six children.

William Dannheim was born in 1852 in Germany. He came with his parents to the United States in 1856 and resided the first year in Indiana

but has ever since resided in this state. After staying in Le Sueur county eighteen months he removed to St. Peter for about the same length of time and subsequently resided three years in Courtland; then in 1864 he removed to New Ulm and since 1866 his home has been in Lafayette. Married in 1876, Lizzie Rethwell. Anna, Rosa and Lydia are their children.

Jacob Durbahn was born in Germany in 1829. He was for a time in the army of that country. In 1854 he emigrated to Canada and five months later removed to Chicago, but went into the pineries to work during the winter; returned and for a time was engaged on a farm near Chicago. He came to Minnesota in 1856 and has lived in Lafayette with the exception of eight months that he was at Yellow Medicine in the employ of the government. Married in 1858 Dora Anthony who was born October 12, 1834. They have lost five children; the living are Frederick, George, Jacob, Emma and Dorathea.

Otto Lohmann was born in 1824 and lived until thirty years of age in Germany, his native land, where for five years he served in the army. He has been a resident of the United States since the year 1854, and his home has been in Lafayette, Nicollet county, with the exception of one year spent in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1876 he married Mrs. Augusta Albright, who had three children; Lizzie, Hugo and Herman. Mr. Lohmann is the father of two children; Augusta and Anna.

John Peterson is a native of Sweden, where he was born in the year 1854. At the age of eighteen years he came to America and resided in St. Paul five years; he worked there two years as shipping clerk in the wholesale house of G. B. Braden. Mr. Peterson is now engaged in farming on section 12, Lafayette. In 1880 Minnie Nelson became his wife.

Henry Schrader was born in 1839. His native land is Germany, and he made that country his home until twenty-nine years of age, when he emigrated to the United States. Mr. Schrader is a wagon maker by trade. In 1868 he came to Minnesota and settled on his farm the year following. He married in 1860, Dora Meyer. They have seven living children: Henry, Caroline, William, Dora, Bertha, Otto and Louise.

WEST NEWTON.

When set apart for organization, April 27, 1858, West Newton contained also the territory of the town of Ridgely. The first election was held at the house of James Ryan, May 11, 1858; the early

records having been destroyed during the Indian outbreak a list of the first officers is not to be obtained. The first settlers were Martin Walser, Alexander Harkins, John and James Robinson, who came in the spring of 1856.

In 1857, Father Somereisen held services at George Green's house, resulting in the organization of a church with eighteen families; in 1858 a log church was built on section 26, replaced in 1870 by a frame building, costing \$1,500. Father Mohn is in charge. Other denominations have held services in the town.

A private school was taught by Elizabeth Robinson in the spring of 1858; in November, 1859 she taught the first public school.

A post-office was established at West Newton, about 1860, located on section 30; Frank Diepolder was first postmaster. In 1862 Alexander Harkins was appointed, and has since held the office at his store on section 30.

The first birth in the town was Catharine, daughter of Alexander Harkins, born February 21, 1857.

A steam flour and saw-mill was built by William Bliss in 1861; after various changes in ownership and being twice destroyed by fire, it was abandoned in 1875. A steam mill with one run of stone was built by William Koke in 1870, but only run two years.

The cyclone that demolished New Ulm was more severely felt in this town than any other part of Nicollet county. John Kushnick, Martin Frank, Ida Lamish and two children of Fritz Loomis were killed; a number were badly wounded and a large amount of personal property consisting of horses, cattle, farm machinery and buildings, was destroyed.

Anthony Blessing was born in Ohio, June 14, 1853, near Bellevue. The family moved to Sandusky, thence to Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1857 located on a farm in Freeborn county, Minnesota, but removed in 1863 to West Newton, where his father died January 14, 1875. Mr. Blessing owns 120 acres on section 13. In 1877 he married Katie Daschbach, native of Kentucky. Their children are Mary E. and Frank J.

Nic. Bohnen was born June 1, 1843, in Germany. After graduating in 1864 he engaged in teaching; was also in the Prussian army one year and was promoted to second lieutenant. In 1869 he came to America and taught in Pennsylvania until removing in 1875 to Scott county, Minne-

sota, where he continued teaching; has also been employed in the same profession since coming to West Newton in 1877. Mr. Bohnen held the office of notary public two years. Married in 1870, Mary Jozhem. They have five children.

Henry Diepolder was born August 25, 1822. While living in his native land, Bavaria, he learned cabinet making, also served in the army two and one-half years. In 1852 he immigrated to New York; removed in 1853 to Illinois, thence in 1855 to Minnesota; was one of the first settlers in Milford and erected the first saw-mill in town. Came to West Newton in 1862 and was at Fort Ridgely during the Indian massacre. Mr. Diepolder has been town treasurer and postmaster. Married in 1867, Miss O. Stoos, who died in January, 1879. His present wife was Miss Sutliff; there are two sons: Joseph and Frank.

Wenzel Frank, native of Bohemia, was born February 4, 1849. After the age of thirteen he was dependent upon his own exertions, and when seventeen years old came to America with a younger brother. He engaged in the butcher's business at Milwaukee, but removed in 1868 to Winona, and in 1872 opened a meat market in St. Paul. In 1879 he bought a farm in West Newton and one year later came to his present business, hotel and saloon. Miss Mary Brigger was married to him in 1872, and has borne him five children; four are living.

John Howard, native of Ireland, was born June 15, 1819. After leaving school he served ten years in the British army and soon after receiving his discharge immigrated to Boston; removed thence to New York, where for a time he was in charge of a distillery. In 1864 he came to his present home on section 18 of West Newton, and since living here has been town clerk, assessor and supervisor. Married Margaret Cannon in 1850, and she is the mother of sixteen children; three were born at one birth; seven are living.

Charles Lippmann was born March 2, 1819, in Germany. By trade he is a cooper. In 1849 he came to America; located in Rice county, Minnesota, and lived there from 1856 until coming to his present home, excepting the time he was in the army; his farm contains 172 acres with residence on section 6. He was united in marriage in 1861 with Miss Mary A. Hashold, native of Germany. Of seven children four are living.

Patrick Murnan, deceased, was born March 17, 1800, in Ireland; moved to Pennsylvania in 1840,

and worked at gardening there until 1850, after which he served five years in the regular army. In 1855 he migrated to Minnesota, and in the spring of 1857 located in West Newton. In 1842 he married Miss Mary Flanigan, also a native of Ireland. Five children were born to them, two are deceased; John resides in Renville county; the mother and the two younger sons, William and Patrick, live at the old farm. Mr. Murnan died May 18, 1873.

James Newton was born October 15, 1829, in Union county, Kentucky. Before he was twelve years of age his parents died, and he was compelled to do for himself. Moved to Illinois in 1844 and in 1850 to Minnesota; lived near Cottage Grove until 1856, at which time he took his present farm, and the year following moved his family here. Mr. Newton is the oldest settler now living in the town named in honor of him. He served one year in Company E, Second Minnesota, was then discharged because of disability. Married in 1862 Miss Ena Anderson. Five of their seven children are living.

Patrick Quinn was born about 1836 in Ireland. He emigrated to the United States and lived the greater part of the time in Wisconsin until November, 1864, when he enlisted at Prairie du Chien and served through the remainder of the war. Since 1866 he has been a resident of Minnesota; lived two years at St. Peter, then came to section 18, West Newton, which is still his home. Ellen Ledden became his wife in 1850, and has borne him thirteen children; eleven are living.

August Schaffer was born August 30, 1859, in New Orleans. The family came to Minnesota and settled on a farm near Le Sueur; since 1865 he has been on section 32, West Newton; the farm contains 160 acres. He married in April, 1881, Emma Guth, native of Kentucky. His father, Lewis Schaffer, was born in Germany, and in 1858 came to America. While living on the farm near Le Sueur he enlisted in the Union army and was killed.

Christian Schlumpberger was born January 6, 1834, in Germany, where he lived with his parents until coming in 1854 to America. He worked at carpentering in Syracuse, New York, and in 1858 migrated to Minnesota; was stationed at Fort Ridgely during the Indian war, after which he was engaged in freighting from St. Paul to St. Peter and New Ulm. In 1867 he came to his present farm in West Newton. Married in 1863

Christiana Madge. Their children are William, George, Anna, Ross, Albert and Lena.

Joseph Stett was born March 4, 1847, in Germany. Immigrated to Sandusky, Ohio, in 1853, and a few years later removed to Michigan, where on the 11th of November, 1857, his father died. He worked eight or nine years at the mason's trade. Came with an uncle in 1857 to Freeborn county, Minnesota, and since 1860 has lived in West Newton. He was engaged in the fight with Indians at New Ulm, and after the troubles ceased returned to his farm; since 1876 has lived at his present home. He has held different town offices, and also been county commissioner. Married in 1872 Mary Cateenberger. Five children are living, one is deceased.

Gothib L. Wager, native of Germany, was born April 19, 1849. He immigrated to the United States in 1852 and lived in Illinois until 1857, at which date he came to Minnesota, and soon after located permanently in West Newton, where he has held various offices. In 1854 he married Mrs. Lang, whose maiden name was Francisca Matsch. She had one child by her first marriage and nine by second; seven are living. Mr. Wager was at New Ulm during the fight with Indians.

Meinrad Wall was born February 4, 1827, and after leaving school learned the miller's trade. In 1852 he emigrated from Germany, the land of his birth, to New York; removed in 1854 to Illinois, and in the fall of the same year came to his home in West Newton. Enlisted at St. Peter, in December, 1862, under Captain Nix, and served one year. Married in 1862 Miss Catherine Brazinger. Mr. Wall was assessor three years.

RIDGELY.

This town is the extreme western part of Nicollet county. From 1858 to 1871, it was a part of West Newton. The first town meeting was held September 26, 1871; officers elected: H. Simmons, chairman; James Smith and Smith Benham, supervisors; O. H. Clark, clerk; H. Simmons, treasurer; W. I. Dresser and Smith Benham, justices; G. W. Norton and Chas. Tewksbury, constables.

The first man that settled here was Hazen Mooers, who had a trading post at Little Rock about 1834. Joseph La Framboise was placed in charge of this post about three years after; he had been at the mouth of the Cottonwood river in Brown county for two years previous. His wife was a daughter of the chief, Walking Day; his second and third wives were daughters of Saoppy

Eye. In 1845 he married Jane Dickson at Traverse des Sioux, the first marriage in Nicollet county. He died in 1856. His son William is now living in the town on the old homestead. In 1853 when Fort Ridgely was begun, several settlers came in and located in the western part of the county.

Fort Ridgely post-office was established in 1853 and B. H. Randall, then sutler, was made postmaster; in 1870 he resigned. Hans Carlson has the office at the store of Carlson Brothers.

The early religious services were held at the fort. The German Lutherans have a small church in the north-eastern part of the town. There are three school-houses, two frame and one log.

Fort Ridgely was completed in 1854. The first troops stationed there were three companies of the Sixth infantry, under Major Samuel Woods, and arrived in 1853; N. J. T. Dana was quartermaster. Fort Ridgely was a prominent post during the Indian outbreak; a description of the attack and siege may be found on page 222. The post has not been occupied since 1868, and the buildings have been allowed to decay and go to ruin. At the present time the place is without interest, save to those who visit the cemetery which contains two monuments one in honor of Captain Marsh, and the brave men of his command; the other is dedicated to Mrs. Eliza Mueller who devoted herself to care of the wounded at the time of the Indian war.

James Blake, Jr., was born in Ireland in 1845 and in 1848 accompanied his parents to Maine, where they resided until coming, in 1858, to Washington county, Minnesota. He enlisted in the fall of 1863, but was under age and only served a few months. Since 1875 his home has been in Ridgely. Married in 1873, Justine, daughter of Joseph La Framboise, who was an early settler and trader here. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have two children.

John Blake is a native of Maine, where he was born in the year 1853. He migrated with his parents to the state of Minnesota in 1858 and removed in 1874 to Big Stone lake, where he made a claim and engaged in farming. Mr. Blake's marriage occurred in 1873, with Miss Eliza J. La Framboise. She has borne him four children; all are living.

Theodore Grams, a native of Germany, was born in 1843 and while living in that country served four years in the army. He immigrated to Wisconsin in 1867, but removed in 1869 to Olmsted

county, Minnesota. Since 1871 he has been employed in farming in the town of Ridgely. Minnie Brese was married to Mr. Grams in 1867. They are the parents of six children. He has served the town in various offices.

D. M. Hall was born in Vermont in 1832. His early life, after leaving school, was spent in farming and teaching. In 1855 he moved to Wisconsin, and in August, 1864, enlisted in the 42d infantry of that state and served until January of the year following. He came to Minnesota in 1871; since that date has lived in this state and Wisconsin. Mr. Hall has been engaged in farming in Ridgely since 1878 and has held various offices. Married May 1, 1871, Miss Adeline Stevens. Their children are Lina M., Casper A. and Rose E.

Ernst Hinderman, a native of Minnesota, was born in 1860 in Brown county. He has attained a common school education and is now engaged in farming. His father came from France in 1856, and in 1859 located in Brown county, this state. There were five children in the family, four boys and one girl.

Jacob Hinderman was born in France, in 1847, and when ten years old came with his parents to America. After living a few years in Illinois, they removed in 1855 to Brown county, Minnesota. In 1861 he settled in Nicollet county, where he has since worked at farming, but has been about twelve months in the government service at Fort Winnebago. In 1862 he and a younger brother fled to New Ulm, alone, to seek refuge from the Indians. They had for company a dog, but were obliged to strangle him, as they feared his barking would attract their enemies. Married in 1871, Sobia McDermot, who has borne him five children.

William La Framboise, son of Joseph La Framboise, a French trader on the Minnesota river, was born in 1849 in Ridgely, Nicollet county. From 1863 until 1867 he served as a scout on the frontier, and was once wounded by an Indian. The past few years he has been engaged in farming on the land his father bought of the government. The farm comprises about 400 acres. On the 22d of September, 1875, he married Hattie Nixon. Their children are Alice, William and Fred.

E. L. Martindale, born in 1835, is a native of Canada. He accompanied his parents to New York, and thence to Illinois, but in 1858 he removed to Nicollet county, Minnesota. Mr. Mar-

tindale enlisted in the fall of 1863, in Company G, Second Minnesota cavalry, and served two years. Since 1867 he has been engaged in farming, and he has here held various town offices. In 1856 Maria Thomlinson, a native of New York, became his wife. They are the parents of two children.

Luther Morton is a native of New York, where he was born in 1826. He removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1840, and then to Minnesota in 1855 to St. Peter, Minnesota. In 1864 he entered Company I, 177th Ohio, and served about one year. Was also member of a company that in 1862 went to the rescue of New Ulm. In 1872 he located at his home in Ridgely. He was united in marriage in 1850, with Minerva R. Wood, who has borne him five children. One is deceased.

John Smith, born in the year 1852, is a native of Wisconsin. He lived on a farm and completed his education in the common schools. In 1856 he moved to the state of Minnesota, and since 1876 he has engaged in farming and stock-raising at his home in Ridgely. Elizabeth Hill became the wife of Mr. Smith. Sidney J. is their only child.

Joseph Smith was born in 1844, in Vermont. In 1850 he went with his parents to Wisconsin. Removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, in 1856, and in 1858 to his present home, Ridgely. Mr. Smith enlisted June, 1861, in Company E, Second Minnesota, and served four years. Engaged in skirmishes, marches and severe battles, and was once wounded. In 1867 he married Carrie Thomas. They have five children. Mr. Smith has served his town in various offices.

Thomas Smith was born in Vermont in 1848, and accompanied his father's family to Wisconsin in 1850; thence in 1856 to Minnesota. His father was killed by Indians in 1862. Mr. Smith resided in Baltimore, Maryland from 1861 until 1864, but since 1870 has lived in Nicollet county, and in 1880 settled in Ridgely. Ella Lamphere, a native of New York, was married to him in 1874. They have one child, Fred W.

S. J. Tewksbury, a native of Maine, was born in 1847, and brought up on a farm. He enlisted in September, 1864, in Company A, Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered out in Kentucky, eleven months later. In 1869 he came to Nicollet county, where he has since been employed in farming. He was united in marriage in 1868 with Miss Amanda Tyler, whose native state is Illinois. They have one child, Edea G.

BERNADOTTE.

This town was until 1861, a part of Granby, from that date till 1869 it was a part of New Sweden; January 5, of that year, Bernadotte was organized of township 111, range 29. The first election was held at the school-house on section 2, January 23, 1869; thirty-two votes were cast and the officers elected were Andrew Halvorson, chairman, Ole Ellingson and John Frederickson, supervisors; L. Anderson, clerk; Andrew Wass, treasurer; Andrew Turnborn, assessor; A. G. Wilson and L. Anderson, justices; H. Iverson and A. Lilljengren, constables. The name Calmar was chosen but was referred back by the state auditor and Bernadotte was chosen at a special election, in honor of the king of Sweden and Norway.

The first settler was Swan Benson, who located on section 12, in 1859. The next came in 1864, and were G. P. Hall, I. Johnson, Andrew Wass, Charles Bondison and John Peterson.

The first church services were held by the Swedish Lutherans, in 1864. Rev. John Pehrson was the first pastor and the church organized in 1869, and built a church in 1872, which cost \$1,000; Rev. C. M. Ryden is pastor.

In the fall of 1866 a school was taught in G. P. Hall's house, by John Melgren and eighteen scholars attended; no school-house was built till 1868. There are now three school-houses.

The first marriage was that of Jonas Olson and Johanna Haight, in March 1864. The first death was Mrs. Swan Benson, June 22, 1862. The first birth was Cecilia, daughter of Swan and Emma Benson, October 24, 1864.

Bernadotte post-office was established in 1868, with L. Anderson as postmaster; it has passed through several changes and is now kept by Mrs. Swan Benson on section 12. A store was opened on section 11, in 1873, which continued until 1881, when the goods were moved to Winthrop, Sibley county.

Emma Anderson, now Mrs. Benson, was born in 1848, in Sweden, and upon coming to the United States in 1855, settled in Illinois, where she lived until 1859. She came to Minnesota at that date and settled in the town of Bernadotte, where she now fills the office of postmistress. In 1864 she became the wife of Mr. Benson, who is also a native of Sweden, born in 1806. He was reared on a farm and in 1856 immigrated to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have five children.

A. W. Bergstrom was born in 1835, and remained

in Sweden, his birth place, until 1872, when he came to America. After stopping a short time in St. Paul he went to work on the Winona & St. Peter railroad; after following that business one summer he went to St. Peter. In 1880 he moved to his farm on section 33, Bernadotte, where he is serving his town as justice of the peace. Miss Carrie Halverson was married in 1878 to Mr. Bergstrom.

Andrew Challstrom was born in 1835 in Sweden. Upon coming to the United States in 1862 he settled in Carver county, where he was employed in farm work. He removed Washington county in 1863, and the next year enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota heavy artillery; served until the war closed. In 1865 he moved to section 10, Bernadotte, owns 160 acres. His marriage took place in 1866 and he has ten children.

Sven Eckberg, born in 1835, is a native of Sweden. He immigrated to Minnesota in 1869, and settled on the farm that is still his home, section 16, Bernadotte, where he has held town offices. Mr. Eckberg married in 1860, Mary Johnson. They have seven children. One son, P. A. Eckberg, is now teaching in Sibley county.

Ole Olson Esvig was born in 1829, in Norway. In 1864 he came to the United States and worked nearly three years in the copper mines of Michigan. He came to Minnesota in 1867 and took a claim on section 30, Bernadotte. Paulina Peterson became the wife of Mr. Esvig in 1858 and has borne him three children.

John Frederickson was born in Sweden in 1832, and in 1862 came to America. Worked in Carver county until 1864, when he took a claim on section 4, Bernadotte. He took an active part in the organization of this town. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Casa Anderson. They have three living children and three died on ship board when coming to this country.

E. D. Grussendorf, a native of Germany, was born in 1854 in Hanover. In 1872 he came with his parents to this country and located in Nicollet county, Minnesota. When a young man he worked in Washington county, and in 1880 bought a farm on section 19, Bernadotte. Miss Louisa Schackel was married in 1880 to Mr. Grussendorf; they have one child.

G. P. Hall, born in Sweden in 1835, has been a resident of the United States since 1861. For a time his home was at Rock Island, Illinois, and in 1863 he removed to Shakopee, Minnesota. The

next year he enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota heavy artillery. At the close of the war he came to his homestead and took part in the organization of the town of Bernadotte. In 1866 he married Betsy Cahrlson. They have five children living.

H. I. Holter was born in 1837. After leaving school he learned blacksmithing, at which he worked in his native country, Norway. In 1861 he immigrated to Wisconsin, but in 1864 removed to this state and settled at his present home, section 32, Bernadotte. Since living in this town he has held different offices. In 1858 he married Anna Peterson, who has borne him six children: Emma, Iver, Rena, Susan, Gurena and Mattia.

Christian Hendrickson, a native of Norway, was born in 1816, and attained a common school education in the language of that country. He immigrated in 1869 to America and located in Bernadotte, Minnesota, where he owns a farm of eighty acres. In 1845 he married Sophia Nelson; their children are Nellie, Hendrick, Nels C., Roekel C., Nicoline and Oleana.

Michael Jenson was born in 1835. While living in Norway, his birth place, he learned cabinet making. He immigrated to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1861 and worked at his trade there until 1864, at which date he removed to St. Peter, where he engaged in cabinet business. Mr. Jenson came in 1867 to his homestead in Bernadotte, where he has held the office of supervisor four years. He was married in 1864, but his wife died in 1875, and his second marriage took place in 1877. He is the father of eight children.

John A. Johnson, born in 1853, is a native of Sweden. At the age of five years he accompanied his parents to Illinois, and three years later to Goodhue county, Minnesota. When eighteen years old he began work for himself. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Emma C. Gustrofsen, and they settled on a farm which he had bought, located on section 10, Bernadotte. He is serving his town as justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children.

Olof Jonason is a native of Sweden, where he was born in 1825, and lived on a farm. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States; upon coming to Minnesota he located at his present home, section 4, Bernadotte; when he arrived there were but four other families in the town. Christina Floberg was married in 1851 to Mr. Jonason; they have two living children.

Christian Larsen was born in 1827, in Norway. He came in 1866 to America and settled in Brighton, Nicollet county, but in 1868 removed to Bernadotte, and took a homestead on section 26, where he still lives; has been treasurer of the town three years. In 1855 he married Miss Olina O. Solen. Their children are Lars K., Bertel, Ola, John and Henry.

August Lilljengren was born in 1828. He worked at the mason's trade while living in Sweden, his birth place. In 1854 he came to America; after stopping in Chicago a short time he went to Indiana, where he dealt in wood two years, then returned to Illinois and continued in the same business ten years. He removed in 1866 to St. Peter, and thence in 1868 to his present farm in Bernadotte; since living here he has filled various town offices. Married in 1850, Mary Dolback. They have a family of nine children.

John Malmberg, born in 1845, is a native of Sweden, but since 1866 has been a resident of the United States. Since coming to this country he has resided almost continuously at his home on section 6, Bernadotte. Besides conducting his farm he operates a threshing machine a part of each year. Mr. Malmberg has served his town in different offices. Lotte Swanson became his wife in 1868. Of the five children born to them three are living.

Andreas Olson was born in 1816, and learned harness-making while living in his native country, Norway. Upon coming to the United States in 1861 he settled at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he was in a harness shop three years. He removed in 1864 to this state, and has since lived in his home at Bernadotte. Mr. Olson married Carrie Anderson in 1844. Ole, Allie, Andrew, Ellen, Christine, Carrie and Louis are their children.

Ole Olson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1833, and upon coming in 1857 to the United States he lived in Red Wing, Minnesota, a short time, then settled in St. Peter. From 1861 until the close of the war he served in the Union army; enlisted in Company E, Second Minnesota. After his discharge he stayed one winter in Illinois, then came to the homestead which he had taken in 1864 in Bernadotte. Married January 2, 1869, to Betsy Erickson.

Ole Peterson was born in 1853; his native country is Sweden. In 1870 he came to the United States, and was at first employed on a farm eighteen months. He settled permanently on his farm

on section 33, Bernadotte, in 1875. Since 1879 he has been clerk of the town, and has held the office of justice three years. Mr. Peterson was married in 1873; his wife's maiden name was Betsy Halverson. Their children are Theodore, Henry E. and Clarence E.

Ole Sakariassen, born in Norway in 1836, has lived since 1869 in America. Until 1875 he lived on a rented farm in Granby, Minnesota, then removed to section 27, Bernadotte, where he now owns 160 acres. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Miss Inger Olstead, who has borne him eight children, two of whom are deceased.

John Smedberg, a native of Sweden, was born in 1835. He came to this country in 1861, and worked at farming in Carver county, Minnesota, three years. From 1864 until 1878 he lived on a homestead in Bernadotte, then sold and bought 160 acres on section 3 of the same town. Married Anna Larson in 1867 and has four children: John, Abel, Albertine and Emilt.

A. P. Swenson was born in Sweden in 1835, and was there reared on a farm. In the year 1864 he immigrated to Illinois, but in 1865 removed to Minnesota and located on section 10, Bernadotte, where he now owns a farm of 240 acres. He has been treasurer of the town and of the school district. He married in 1860 Miss J. G. Parson. Children: Charles S., Adolph, Hilda and Manda.

Gustaf Swenson, who is a native of Sweden, was born in the year 1818. He left the old country in 1866 and became a resident of the United States. Until 1871 he lived on a farm in Goodhue county, Minnesota, and at that date he located on section 18, Bernadotte; his farm contains 160 acres. In 1851 he was married, and now has two children: John and Christena.

A. G. Wilson was born in 1840 in Sweden, and in 1854 came to America and settled on a farm in Illinois. He enlisted in 1861 in the 23d Illinois infantry, Company D; six months afterward he was taken prisoner, but paroled the next day and returned to Illinois; nine months later he came to Minnesota, enlisted in Company D, Ninth regiment, and served through the remainder of the war. After the war he came to Bernadotte; was at the organization of the town, and was one of the first supervisors; has since been justice of the peace. Married Anna Johnson in 1869. Of their five children, three are living.

NEW SWEDEN.

From 1858 to 1864, this town was a part of

Granby. A petition for separate organization was granted by the county commissioners, January 18, 1864. The boundaries included all of congressional townships, 111, 28 and 29. They remained thus until 1869, when township 111, 29 was detached and organized as Bernadotte. The first election was ordered to be held at the house of Martin Peterson, January 23, 1864. The officials necessary to the formation of a meeting, were chosen, but no person being present qualified to administer the oath of office, they adjourned to two o'clock P. M. For the same reason they again adjourned to January 25th following. Upon that day an organization was effected. Thirty votes were cast and the following officers elected: C. G. Stark, chairman; Sebjon Larson and Martin Peterson, supervisors; C. P. Stark, clerk and Stone Olson, treasurer. No other officers were elected at that time. In April following the first regular town meeting was held. Officers elected: C. G. Stark, chairman; Nels Liljengren and Gunder Nereson, supervisors; C. P. Stark, clerk; A. Webster, assessor; L. O. Ringdahl, treasurer; Sven Svenson and Carl Nelson, justices; Charles Johnson and Steve Olson, constables.

As early as 1855 a party of Norwegians, Ole Aestenson, Gunder Nereson and Swenke Torgerson settled near a grove in the northern part of the town, naming the locality Norwegian Grove. In July, 1857, Charles Johnson, Andrew Webster and John Abrahamson settled in sections 13, 14 and 24. Nels Nelson and Swan Swanson soon followed.

Rev. P. A. Cedarstam performed the first marriage ceremony at the house of Andrew Webster, January 1, 1859, Martin Peterson and Judith Webster being the contracting parties.

The first death was that of Julia, a daughter of Andrew and Ingrid C. Webster, in August, 1858.

In the spring of 1863 a school was opened in a private house on section 14, and taught by Miss Johanna Peterson. There were about fifteen scholars in attendance; there are now five school-houses in the town.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. P. A. Cedarstam at private houses as early as 1858. Rev. Toedland also held meetings at different places, but no organization was ever effected in this town, the people joining with the Lake Prairie societies in the erection of the churches in the western part of that town.

A. D. Abraham, a native of Sweden, was born

in 1860, and in 1865 accompanied his parents to the United States. The family lived six years in Ford county, Illinois, then migrated in 1870 to New Sweden, Minnesota, and he is now residing on section 30 of this town.

N. H. Anderson was born in 1830 in Sweden. He immigrated to Illinois in 1854, and after living at Princeton, Galesburg and Knoxville, he removed in 1858 to New Sweden, and lives here still on section 12. His marriage with Elsie Mortenson took place in Sweden in 1851, and in 1873 they returned to their native land for a visit. Two children have been born to them, but both are deceased.

Carl J. Ekber was born in 1839. He lived until twenty-eight years of age in Sweden, his birth place, and in 1870 came to America. After living two years at Princeton, Illinois, he removed to St. Peter, Minnesota, and since 1878 has lived at his farm on section 3, New Sweden. Eva C. Johnson was married to him November 7, 1861. Their children are Alfred S., Jennie M., Noah, William, Alma, Victor and Luther.

Andrew Felt was born in 1836, in Sweden. He moved to St. Paul in June, 1861; worked three years on a farm, and then for seven years, rented land. In 1868 he bought 160 acres in New Sweden, and since living here has held different town offices. Mr. Felt had an arm broken in 1879; it was set, but a gristle formed over the ends of the bone and prevented their uniting; it seemed necessary to have another operation performed, so the bones were laid bare, the ends cut off about an inch, and small holes bored, through which silver wire was passed and the bones bound firmly together. The operation, though a difficult one, has proved entirely successful. Married in 1858, Anna M. Anderson. Their children are Anna S., Elsie, Emma, Charlotte and Oscar.

John Hegstrum was born in Sweden in 1837. In the year 1852 he immigrated to Illinois, and after living at Princeton one year he removed to Galesburg and engaged in blacksmithing. In 1867 he settled in Lake Prairie, Minnesota, but two years later removed to New Sweden. Mr. Hegstrum's wife was Miss Ellen Larson; they were married in 1866 and are the parents of six children: Gustaf B., Emma, Nils, Amanda, Ida and August.

Lewis Hermanson is a native of Norway; he was born in 1852, and upon coming to this country in 1861 located on section 35 of New Sweden,

Minnesota, where he has a farm of 140 acres. He worked one summer in a Minneapolis saw-mill, and for three years was railroad contractor. In 1879 he married Miss O. M. Anderson, who died on the 9th day of May, 1880.

Swen A. Hobert, a native of Sweden, was born in 1824. For about eleven years he was employed as clerk in large dry goods houses, previous to emigrating in 1853 to America. After landing in New York he for some time did railroad and farm work, also attended school a short time. He removed to Illinois and was five years engaged in cutting and delivering timber to a railroad company. Mr. Hobert owns a farm of 200 acres on section 7, New Sweden. He enlisted July 8, 1868, in Company E, Second Minnesota, and served three years; was wounded at Mill Springs.

John Holmquist was born in 1839 in Sweden, where he learned the trades of miller and carpenter. In 1862 he moved to St. Paul; worked at carpentering nine years there and one year in St. Peter, then in 1872 bought a farm on section 3 of New Sweden. Mr. Holmquist was united in marriage in 1868 with Christine Hegstrum. Of the four children born to them, three are living: Ida C., Gustaf A. and Clarence L.

I. C. Hovland was born in 1827. He learned shoemaking, and lived in Norway, the land of his birth, until 1857, at which date he moved to Clayton county, Iowa. Three years after he came to Minnesota, and from Lake Prairie removed to his home in section 26, New Sweden. Since coming here he has at different times worked at his trade in St. Peter. Married in 1857 Mary Scheie. Nine of their ten children are living. Anna, Anton, August, Laura, Christian, Martin, Ole, Ellen and Henry.

Charles Johnson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1835. In 1854 he went to Kane county, Illinois, where he worked until 1857, at which time he took a homestead in New Sweden. He and Andrew Webster were the first settlers in the town. Mr. Johnson has given considerable attention to stock raising since living here. Ever since the organization of the town he has held the office of constable. Married in 1856 Mary Johnson. Swen J., Emma, Anton, Gustaf E. and Inez are their children.

S. J. Johnson was born in 1843 in Sweden. Came to America in 1869, and in 1871 located on section 19, New Sweden. In 1865 he married Caroline Anderson, since deceased. The children

are Mary A. and Jonas H. Mr. Johnson married in 1878 Anna, widow of John J. Salstrom, who was born in Sweden in 1840. He moved to Chicago in 1856, and after working at shoemaking there one year, settled on a farm near St. Peter. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Minnesota, and during his service of four years contracted consumption, from which he died in 1874. Anna Lilliquist became his wife in 1866, and bore him two children: Emma and Eva.

Gunder Nereson, who was born in 1830, came to America in 1845 from Norway, his native country. He lived a short time in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and nine years in Dodge county. In 1855 he removed to Mower county, Minnesota, and the next year located in New Sweden. Married in 1861 Miss T. Olson, who died in 1870. She was the mother of five children; the living are Julia and Anna. In 1871 Mr. Nereson married Miss J. P. Hilstad, who died in 1878; she had also borne him four children: David and Tenline are living.

Nels Nelson is a native of Sweden, born in 1825. In 1857 he immigrated to Minnesota and settled permanently in New Sweden, where he owns a farm of 280 acres. Miss Nellie Pehrson was married to Mr. Nelson in 1852, and they are the parents of seven children: Ellen, Annette, Matilda, Nels, Anton, Christine and Minnie M.

Nels N. Ostrom was born in 1834 in Sweden. Came to America in 1858; after living eight months in Carver county, Minnesota, he went to Washington county, where he worked as farmer and stone mason until the spring of 1869, when he bought his farm of 320 acres in New Sweden. He has a license and preached for some time to the Swedish Methodist church. He was united in marriage in 1859 with Mary A. Anderson. The names of their children are John A., Matilda, Theodore, Charles, Amanda, Oscar, Walter, Pauline and Hattie.

Bernt Pederson was born in 1841, and while living in Norway, his native country, learned blacksmithing. Came to America in 1869 and worked at his trade in St. Peter two years, after which he built a shop in Scandinavian Grove, where he remained until 1880, at which date he bought a farm in New Sweden. Married in 1865 Lena Johnson. Their two children died. In 1873 Mrs. O. Peterson was married to him; she had one child, Pettra. They now have four others: Mary, Dena, Josephine and Peter.

Martin Peterson, a native of Sweden, was born

in 1829. He immigrated in 1854 to Winnebago county, Illinois, and in 1858 removed to Minnesota; he now owns a farm of 360 acres. Mr. Peterson is by trade a bricklayer and stone mason. He has for a number of years filled the offices of supervisor, assessor and treasurer; was also county commissioner three years. In 1859 Julia Webster became his wife, and has borne him seven children: Joseph, Samuel, Elias, Anna, Mary, Inez and Benjamin.

Martin P. Quist was born in 1858, but lived only seven years in Sweden, the land of his birth. He accompanied his father to America in 1865, and they located in Lake Prairie, Minnesota. His home was there about seven years, then he removed to New Sweden, section 20. On the 17th day of January, 1879, Mr. Quist married Nellie Swenson. They have one child, George L.

O. P. Quist, who was born in 1844, came to America in 1864, from Sweden, his native country. He learned the trades of miller and carpenter, and worked five years in Lake Prairie, Minnesota. Mr. Quist went to Illinois but returned to this state and settled in New Sweden where he has been supervisor and justice. Married in 1870, Matilda Olson. Eli T., Ansel, Otto, Hannah and Agnes are the children.

Nels Rosenquist lived in Sweden from the time of his birth, 1835, until coming to America in 1857. For two years he worked at his trade, that of mason, in Rock Island county, Illinois, then in Chisago county, Minnesota. In 1862 he took a claim in Lake Prairie, but in 1870 removed to New Sweden. Here he has filled the office of supervisor, justice and assessor. Married in 1859, Ingra Nelson. Their children are Frank, Albert, Matilda, Nels E., Ellen E., Henry E., Henry S., Eli N., and Hannah.

John P. Shonbeck was born April 16, 1825, in Sweden. In 1853 he immigrated to St. Paul, but soon went to Washington county. Afterward kept hotel in St. Paul, but returned to Washington county and engaged in farming. April 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 1st Minnesota; engaged in a great many severe battles and was honorably discharged February 16, 1864. He was wounded three times, and receives a pension. Upon leaving the army he resumed farming, in Lakeland; now owns 160 acres in Nicollet county. Mr. Shonbeck was state senator in 1876-7.

C. G. Stark was born in 1813, in Sweden, where he was given a collegiate education. In 1847 he

moved to Wisconsin, thence to Minnesota in 1862, and brought his family the next year; He assisted in the organization of New Sweden where he has since held various offices; was county commissioner three years; was chosen register of deeds in 1868 and re-elected in 1876; he was also appointed railroad commissioner. Married in 1839 Miss M. B. Hafstrom, who died February 1, 1875. The children living are Charles P., Mary S., Hugo L., Inez C. and Matilda G. The deceased are Gustof and Herman. The former served in Company K, Second Minnesota, and later he was on the frontier with General Sibley; was shot July 24, 1863, by Indians.

Sven Swenson is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1836. He came with his parents to America in 1857 and settled on section 22, New Sweden; besides conducting the farm he taught parish school three years. Mr. Swenson has been county commissioner, supervisor, justice, assessor and town clerk. Christie Knutson became his wife in 1862, and is the mother of nine living children: Laures S., Albert T., Nels O., Carl L., Gerhard S., Oscar R., Juliana R., Christine G. and Soren C.

Andrew Webster, who was born in 1825, lived in Sweden, his birth place, until 1853, at which date he emigrated to this country, and for several years was employed in teaming and farming in Illinois. Since locating on his farm of 430 acres in the town of New Sweden, in 1857, he has held the offices of treasurer, assessor, and supervisor. His wife was Ingra C. Swenson. They were married in 1848, and are the parents of eight children. The living are John, Mary, William, Theodora, Elizabeth, Simon and Judith.

John Webster, a native of Sweden, was born December 20, 1848, and when four years of age accompanied his parents to Kane county, Illinois, but removed to New Sweden about four years later. He taught several terms after attending St. Ansgar College and the State Normal school for a short time. He has been town clerk since 1870, with the exception of one year that he was visiting in Europe, and is now justice of the peace. Married in 1874, Emily Larson, since deceased. One child, Edward A. Also has one child, Alma M., by his second marriage, which occurred in 1879 with Emma Johnson.

GRANBY.

This town was set apart for organization, April 27, 1858, and included all of congressional town-

ships 110, range 28, and 111, ranges 28 and 29, and the north half of 110, range 29. In 1864 the two north towns became New Sweden and in 1877 the north half of township 110, range 29, became Brighton. Sections 24 and 25, township 110, range 28, were detached from the town in January, 1860, and added to Oshawa. Lot 1, of section 23, township 110, range 28, was taxed in Oshawa a number of years, though it was never legally set off; in 1872 the county commissioners took action on it and had it taxed where it belonged, in Granby.

The first election was held at Mark Grey's house, section 12, township 110, range 28, May 11, 1858. Owing to the destruction of the town clerk's house by fire a few years since, we are unable to give a full list of the first officers; C. H. Huddleston was chairman; J. W. Horner, supervisor; C. H. Huddleston, clerk; Isaac McCullum, assessor; C. E. Smith, collector; J. W. Horner and Mark Grey, justices.

The first settlers in the town were James Door, Sr. and family, coming in May, 1855. His two oldest boys, Simon and Almond C., located near Swan Lake. Joseph Searles and the Anderson brothers arrived soon after. In 1856 and '57 settlers came in rapidly, the location of the town, between two lakes, making land very desirable.

The Methodists held religious services at private houses early in 1857, conducted by Rev. Theophilus Drew. In 1858 an organization was effected.

The first couple married were Isaac McCullum and Annie Searles. The ceremony was performed by Mark Grey, a justice of the peace, April 1, 1858. The first white child born in the town was John, a son of David and Electa A. Currier, born July 18, 1856. The first death was that of the wife of James Door, Sr., who died in April, 1857.

The first school was taught in a building erected for that purpose on section 18, in the spring of 1859, by Miss Maggie Wolf. At present there are four district schools, and the attendance during the sessions is good.

Granby post-office was established about 1860, and located at John Carriston's house, he being postmaster. It was discontinued in 1881 after having been in continuous operation, except during the Indian troubles in 1862, under various postmasters.

A general store was opened on section 7 in the spring of 1871 and in operation a few years, then discontinued. In 1873 a blacksmith shop was

started at the cross road, section 7, but only continued in operation a few years.

James E. Adams was born at Portland, Maine, in 1819. At the age of sixteen he went to Boston and learned the trade of coach trimming; worked at it twenty years, twelve of which was for himself. In 1855 he moved to Chicago and engaged in produce and commission business. In 1857 he located in Granby, where he has since lived. He has held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years and has also been town clerk. He was married in Massachusetts in 1840 to Minerva Adams, who died in Granby in 1867. He married for his second wife Sigrel Fields in 1881. He has one son, James L.

James L. Adams, native of Massachusetts, was born at Boston in 1841. At the age of fifteen he moved with his parents to Chicago, and two years later came with them to Minnesota; settled in Granby where he now lives. He has been assessor three years and town clerk eight years. Married Adelaide Carson at St. Peter; she came with her parents to Minnesota in 1856. They have four children: Herbert E., Mabel M., Stella and Willie.

Andrew Anderson, native of Norway, was born in 1835. He came to the United States in 1852 and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin; four years later he came to Minnesota and located in Granby, where he has since lived. He enlisted in the Fourth regiment, Minnesota infantry, in 1861 and served until the close of the war. He has been county commissioner four years, town supervisor two years, and treasurer. Married Olivia Oppegaare in 1866, who has borne five children. The living are: Christopher, Ole, Edward and Louise.

John Anderson, born in Norway in 1833, came to the United States in 1852, and located in Dane county, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1856 he came to Granby and has since resided in this town. He has held the office of supervisor several years. Was married in August, 1857, to Betsey Johnson who was born in Norway in 1831 and died in Granby in 1872. Of seven children born to them three are living. Albert, Emma and Josephina.

William J. Bean was born in Indiana in 1831. In 1856 went to Missouri, and after farming there one year came to Minnesota and to his farm in Granby, on section 33. He was a member of the state legislature in 1877 and '79; has also been justice of the peace. Married in 1852 to Mary Shuck. Two children are living. Jessie B and Walter C. Four have died.

John Burk, native of Germany, was born in 1837. He came to the United States in 1857, and settled in the town of Granby, where he still resides. In addition to farming he is engaged in buying and shipping stock to eastern markets. Mr. Burk married in 1869, Catherine Keltgen. Have had seven children; six are now living: Mat., Anton, Annie, William, Joseph and Edie.

Anton Burk was born in Germany in 1802. He grew to manhood on a farm and in 1822 married Catherine Chauchin who died in Granby in 1880. The children are Jacob, Batzberg, John, Albert and Mathias. The latter was born in Germany in 1850 and is now living on the old homestead, engaged in farming and running a threshing machine. He has held the office of town supervisor and constable. Anton Burk brought his family to America in 1856 and settled in section 22, town of Granby.

L. Compart was born in Germany in 1835. He worked at farming and in hotels until he came in 1863, to America. He settled on Long Island, and in December, 1863, enlisted in the 54th New York infantry; served until mustered out in April, 1866. He went to Illinois where he farmed until 1868, then came to Minnesota and located in Granby, where he now lives. Was married in Illinois in 1866, to Fredericka Rick. They have one son, Rudolph. Mr. Compart has been chairman of the board of supervisors three times.

David Carrier was born in Canada East in 1832. In 1855 he went to Illinois but soon returned to Canada. In April, 1856, he came to Granby, Minnesota and settled on the farm he still occupies on section 18. He was married in Illinois in 1855 to Electa A. Moses who was born in New York in 1833. They have six children. John, Martha, Benjamin T., Franklin, Rosetta C. and Hattie. Mr. Carrier was the first clerk elected in Granby and has also been supervisor, justice and school director.

Frank Currier was born in the town of Granby, Nicollet county, Minnesota, in 1861. He received the advantages of a common school and the high school of St. Peter, and began teaching in 1879, which vocation he has since followed. During the winter of 1881-'82 he taught in district number 26 Bernadotte township.

Simon Door was born in Canada East in 1829. He came to Minnesota in 1855, and located on section 18, town of Granby, where he still resides. He has 200 acres of choice land with good build-

ings. His wife was Sarah Moses, who was born in New York in 1831 and married in 1853, at St. Johns, Vermont; four children, James H., Harlow W., William and Addie S.

Martha Erickson was born in Sweden in 1829. In 1851 she was married to Ole Erickson and they came to America in 1861; he died at Traverse, Minnesota, in 1869. They first lived in the town of New Sweden, then in Traverse, and then moved to Wisconsin. Returned to Minnesota and settled in Granby on section 12 where she still resides. She is the mother of seven children; five are living: Hans, Edward, Augusta, Isaac and Oscar.

Simon D. Horner was born in the town of Granby, Canada East, in 1834. He learned the trade of miller and worked at it sixteen years. In the spring of 1856 he came to Minnesota and settled in Nicollet county. He first followed trapping for eleven years, then began farming. He acted as scout for General Sibley six months during the Indian war of 1862. Was married in this town in 1866 to Anice Carson, who has borne him two children: Oscar and Arthur S.

Mrs. Sarah Horner was born in Ireland in 1828. At the age of nine years she came with parents to Canada. She was married in the town of Granby in 1844 to Josiah Horner, who was a farmer in Canada. They came to Minnesota in 1857 and settled in Granby, where he died in 1873. They had one son, John, who married Susanna Shoeville, who has borne him one child, Sarah. They own a farm of 595 acres. In 1862 the dwelling and household goods were burned by the Indians.

John Kroplin was born in Germany in 1816. He came to this country in 1858, and lived in Illinois until the spring of 1866, then came to Granby, Minnesota, and located on section 10, where he now lives. His first wife, whom he married in Germany in 1847, died in 1875. He married for second wife Mary Smith in 1877. She was a widow and had two children, Mary and Henry Smith. Mr. Kroplin had two children when married the second time, Sophia and Villernica.

Andrew North was born in 1815 in Sweden, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States. He worked at farming in Illinois, but in 1859 removed to Granby, and has since lived on section 11, where he has 125 acres of land. His marriage took place in 1839 in Sweden; his wife, Anna Christian, was born in 1811. Mr. and Mrs. North are the parents of six children: Sigrid, Erech, Mary, Christian and Andrew are living.

Gilbert Peterson was born in 1816 in Norway; his first marriage also occurred in that country in 1841. They came to America in 1866, and stayed in Wisconsin until the summer of the next year, when they located in Granby, where his wife died in 1861. His farm consists of 280 acres of fine land. In 1862 he married Julia Knutson; he is the father of eight children; seven are living.

Peter G. Peterson was born in 1841, and remained in Norway, his birthplace, until twelve years of age, when he located in Wisconsin; two years later the family removed to Minnesota, and he has since lived in Granby. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the 12th Minnesota; served until the war closed. He has served several years as county commissioner, town clerk, treasurer and assessor. Married in 1868 Cora Christopher. Six children have been born to them; the living are Anna M., Theodore and Oscar.

George Picker, deceased, was born in the year 1815. He was reared on a farm in Germany, which was his native county, and he there learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1857 he immigrated to the United States, and located on section 15, town of Granby, Minnesota. Mary Smith, born in 1816, became his wife in 1837, and bore him twelve children; Katherine, Mary, John, Nicholas, Peter, J. M., Jacob and Elizabeth are living. August 28, 1869, Mr. Picker died.

Andreo Ritz was born in 1822 in Germany, where he worked at carpentering. In 1853 he moved to Canada; after being employed there eight months on a railroad, he went to Lake Superior and worked over two years at mining. Since 1856 his home has been at Granby, Minnesota; his farm contains 284 acres. He was second lieutenant in the 26th regiment in 1863, and held that position until they disbanded; also served in Company D, First Minnesota battalion; was discharged July 14, 1865. Married in 1852 Anna Ackl. They had twelve children; the living are Andrew, Mary, Joseph, John, Anna, Theresa and Francis.

Joseph Searles, native of New York, was born in 1833, and at the age of five years moved with his parents to Indiana, where, after leaving school, he engaged in farming. He was married in that state in 1856 to Miss A. E. Doe, and the same year came to Granby, which is still his home. Mr. Searles has held a number of town offices, and has been postmaster eleven years. He is the father of

eight children: William, Edward, Minnie, Scott, Ella, Lulu M., George and Grace.

J. Adam Zins was born in 1835. He was brought up in a village and after leaving the common schools was employed in farming and stone cutting in Germany, his native land. Since 1857 he has been a resident of the United States; his home is on section 8, of Granby, Minnesota. His marriage with Johannah Stacken took place in this town; his wife was born in 1837 in Germany. John C., Mary, Johannah and William are their living children; one is deceased.

Wilhelm Zins, native of Germany, was born in 1834. He attained a common school education and worked at the trade of stone cutter. In 1857 he came to this country and located at his present place on section 8, town of Granby, Minnesota. Elizabeth Stocken who was born in 1843 in Germany, became his wife in 1866 and has borne him nine children; the living are Catharine, Cornelius, Joseph, Peter, Nicholas and Adam.

BRIGHTON.

The town of Brighton was formed in 1877, out of territory taken from the town of Granby, and consists of the north half of township 110, range 29. The first election was held October 16, 1877. First officers; J. H. Dorn, chairman, Andrew Jenson and Leonard Boor, supervisors; Adam Epper, clerk; C. Peterson, treasurer; Otto Peterson and Andrew Jacobson, justices; John Hauberick and Charles Stolzenberg, constables.

The first claim was taken by Bruce Pierce in the winter of 1854-5; he built a shanty, but did not settle until the fall of 1855. Christian Anderson and his brothers, John and Andrew came in the summer of 1855; Christian and Torger Peterson, and Mr. Jenson in the spring of 1856.

As early as 1857, the Norwegian Methodists began holding services, conducted by Rev. Berg; in 1860 they organized with about five members, since increased to thirty; they have a frame church on section 10, built at a cost of \$1,200.

The Norwegian Lutherans, presided over by Rev. Thomas Johnson, and numbering about ninety members, have a church on section 10. The first meetings were held in 1858 and the society formed in 1866.

The Catholic church was built in 1874 at a cost of \$1,700; the society was organized by Father Somereisen in 1859, and used a small building moved from Swan Lake City, and placed on sec-

tion 1. There are about twenty members and monthly services are held by Father Mohn.

The first school was taught by Maggie Wolf, in 1858, in a building on section 12; there are now two schools, one public and one private German school.

The first marriage was in 1863, between A. Johnson and Johanna Peterson. Anna, daughter of Christian and Christina Anderson, was born April 2, 1856, the first birth. Lewis Peterson, struck by lightning in 1861, was the first death.

Brighton post-office was established in the spring of 1879, with S. Otto Peterson as postmaster; the office is at the general store of Peterson & Jenson, which was opened in December, 1879.

The Apfelbaum farm, located on section 4, was a rendezvous for fugitives during the Indian outbreak; old man Schmotz, wife and daughter were attacked here and died from wounds while being taken to St Peter by a rescuing party. The Apfelbaum boys were found seven miles west of St. Peter, the bodies over one mile apart, the following winter. Considerable damage was inflicted by the Indians to property in this town.

Svend Aadsen was born in 1821 in Norway. His marriage also occurred in that country in 1848, with Miss B. Knudtstatter. In 1857 he came to the United States and after a short stay in Illinois he located in Dane county, Wisconsin. He enlisted in Company C, 16th regiment of that state and served until honorably discharged in June 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Aadsen are the parents of eleven children; three are deceased; the living are Edward, Julia, Isabelle, Martha, Betsy, Annie, Caroline J. and Louis C. Mrs. Aadsen died in the autumn of 1877.

Christian Anderson is a native of Norway where he was born in 1827, and after leaving school learned the cooper's trade. When twenty-six years of age he came to this country and after farming two years in Dane county, Wisconsin, he located in 1855 at his present home in Brighton. Mr. Anderson is the oldest settler in the town and his daughter Anna was the first child born here. His other children are Olena, Andrew, Charles, Henry, Emma and Edward. Christina Sorenson became the wife of Christian Anderson in 1855; the marriage occurred in Wisconsin.

Leonard Boor was born in 1829, and learned shoemaking in Prussia, his native country, previous to emigrating to America in 1854. After working at his trade at New York and Chicago until 1857, he located on government land in what

is now Brighton township. He and a son possess 280 acres of land in this town. Mr. Boor has held several town offices. In 1857 he married Lucy Hack, who died April 26, 1858. On the 20th of January, 1860 he married Anna Giefer.

Henry Bruer, Jr., a native of Michigan, was born July 4, 1855, in Ottawa county, and now owns a farm in Brighton, Minnesota. At Courtland, on the 26th day of November, 1880, he married Caroline Windhorn, who was born May 6, 1862. They have one child, Martin. Mr. Bruer's father was born in 1822, in Germany, and in 1849, came to America. He served in the army during the late civil war, and then in 1865, came to his present home in this county.

Ben. C. Dahl was born in the year 1855. He now owns a farm in the town of Bernadotte, and a part of each year is engaged in operating a steam threshing machine. His father, Christian Dahl, was born in 1824, in Norway, but since 1866 has been a resident of Brighton township, Minnesota. The mother, whose maiden name was Swenson, born in 1833, was also a native of Norway. The family consists of eight living children: Ben. C., John S., Ole A., Louisa M., Peter G., Moren J., Christopher O. and Carl W.

Peter Giefer, eldest son of E. and M. Giefer, was born in 1859, in Brighton, Nicollet county, Minnesota. Since his father's death he has conducted the farm. He has one brother, Leonard, and eight sisters. Mr. Giefer's father was frozen to death while returning home from Nicollet in one of the severe storms of the winter 1872-3.

Philip Hack, a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1856. His father, John Hack, was born in Germany, in 1810, and was married there in 1833. In 1853 he came to America and for thirteen years worked at farming in Wisconsin. His wife died in that state, November 26, 1855. Susie Searn became his wife in 1856. The family came to what is now Brighton, in 1857, but returned to Wisconsin during the Indian massacre, and stayed there eight years. Mr. Hack is the father of five children by first marriage, and four by second. The four boys, Peter, Henry, Joseph and John, served in the army during the rebellion.

Andrew Jacobson, a native of Sweden, was born in 1821. He settled in Chicago, Illinois, in 1853, and worked there at shoemaking four years; then, in 1857, removed to this state. After following

his trade in Minneiska ten years and in St. Peter two years, he came to Brighton, where he has since engaged in farming. Mr. Jacobson has been assessor, justice of the peace and supervisor. Married in 1842, Miss I. Nichols. Benjamin, John, Betsy, Ellen and Charles, are their children. The two oldest served in the Union army.

Christian Jenson was born in 1846, in Norway, but in 1853 immigrated, in company with his parents, to Dane county, Wisconsin. In June, 1856, the family removed to Nicollet county, and in 1869 he bought a farm in Brighton, but afterward sold, and since the fall of 1879, he has had a general store in this town, in company with S. O. Peterson. Mr. Jenson was one of the party that found and conveyed to St. Peter the three people murdered by Indians, at the Apfelbaum farm.

Nels Nelson, Sr. was born April 22, 1829, in Sweden, and in 1858 located permanently in Brighton township, Minnesota. During the Indian massacre, he with other took to St. Peter, the bodies of three persons murdered within sight of his home. They were living when found, but expired before they could get them to St. Peter. Miss Anna Olson was married to Mr. Nelson in 1853, in Sweden. They have a son, Nels.

S. Otto Peterson, a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1853. The family moved to what is now Brighton, Nicollet county, in 1856, and here he has resided to the present time. Until the fall of 1879 he worked on his father's farm, then embarked in the mercantile business. Mr. Peterson is serving his town as clerk. In January, 1880, he was united in marriage with Johanna Peterson.

Mathias Sondag, deceased, was born in Germany. Elizabeth Nei became his wife, and in 1853 they came to the United States. After living in Illinois four years they migrated to Minnesota and settled in Brighton, which was Mr. Sondag's home until his death, which occurred August 4, 1872. The family still reside here, and the son William conducts the farm of 208 acres, located on the shore of Swan lake. The other children are Margaret, Charles, Susie, Clara, Nicholas, Sophia, Katie and Olena.

BROWN COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

DESCRIPTIVE — GERMAN COLONY — FIRST SETTLERS —
 INDIAN DEPREIDATIONS — COUNTY ORGANIZATION
 — FINANCES — WAR RECORD.

Brown county is so named in honor of the widely known pioneer, Hon. Joseph R. Brown, who had been soldier, Indian trader, lumberman, speculator, founder of cities, legislator, editor and inventor.

This county is bounded on the north by Redwood, Renville and Nicollet counties; on the west by Nicollet and Blue Earth; on the south by Watonwan and Cottonwood, and on the west by Cottonwood and Redwood counties.

The surface is a fine undulating prairie, interspersed with lakes, meadows and groves of timber; its soil is very rich and fertile. There are some twenty lakes within its borders, the names of the principal ones being Lone Tree, Sleepy Eye, Hanska, Linden, Armstrong, Rice and Clear. The Minnesota river flows along its northeastern limits, that forming the dividing line between Brown and Nicollet counties. The Cottonwood flows through the middle portion. Parallel, but a little to the south, is the course of the Little Cottonwood. This lacustral richness causes an abundant supply of timber, which may be obtained in nearly all parts of the county.

The first white settlement appears to have been made in 1854, when a party of Germans from Chicago made an exploration of the region lying along the Minnesota river. Their presence was with a view of selecting a tract of land for a German colony that had been organized in Chicago, which consisted of several hundred members. Mr. Weiss and Mr. R. Kiessling were the leaders of this exploring party. The search resulted in their settling temporarily in what is now the town of Milford. Being pleased with the situation they returned to Chicago, and the same year part of the colony came on and settled on the land.

These settlers subsequently moved from this spot, and laid out the town of New Ulm, and the events of that short sojourn pertaining more particularly to the history of New Ulm, will be described in the chapter devoted to that city.

Jacob Brust in 1855 settled in the present town of Cottonwood, and he was shortly after-

wards followed by John Stamm and Jacob Pfenninger, who settled in the same neighborhood. Next year the towns of Lake Hanska and Sigel were settled, the latter by A. D. Loomis, Charles Smith and John Jacques, the former by Edward Casey. Home and Linden townships were settled at almost the same time; the first to arrive at the former being Oliver Matthews and John Armstrong at the latter.

Among the first settlers in the town of Leavenworth were Luther Whiton, Dr. J. B. Calkins, Samuel Waitt and John Chosnock. John and Daniel Burns settled in 1850 in what is now called Burnstown.

In the first years of the settlement of the county the near presence of the Indians was a serious inconvenience, as the savages were perpetually inflicting annoyance of various kinds upon their white neighbors. A strict watch had to be kept to prevent the stealing of horses and cattle, and several of the settlers were killed in trying to protect their property.

The government survey was made in 1854 by M. M. Hayden. The county was established and its boundaries fixed by act of the legislature passed February 20, 1855. Its area was of immense extent. Commencing at the south-east corner of town 101, range 30, west, its boundary proceeded along the Iowa line to range 48, and thence south to the mouth of the Big Sioux river (where Sioux City now stands) then up the Missouri river to about the mouth of Grand river, then due east, in a line projected to the Minnesota river, which formed, for some distance, the north-east boundary of the county.

This immense region had been set off from Blue Earth county and was still attached to it for judicial purposes.

February 11, 1856, the legislative assembly enacted "that the county of Brown is hereby declared to be an organized county and entitled to all privileges and immunities, and subjected to all liabilities of other organized counties of this territory." The governor was empowered by this act, to appoint county officers to serve until the following election; not knowing the names of any of the settlers he handed Francis Baasen, who was then in St. Paul, the blank commissions and ordered him to fill in the names of some proper persons to fill the offices and report the names to him when he had so done. No record exists of the names of these officers so appointed, and their

names have entirely passed out of the memory of the present inhabitants.

On May 23, 1857, there were formed out of part of the territory contained in the area of Brown county, Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Murray and Cottonwood counties. In 1862 the boundaries were again changed by the establishment of Redwood county, which cut off from Brown the present counties of Lyon, Lincoln, Yellow Medicine and Lac qui Parle, all of which were formed into Redwood county. The boundaries of Brown county were then of less extent than now. They were as follows: Beginning at the south-east corner of town 108, between range 29 and 30, thence west to the town line between ranges 33 and 34, thence north to the Minnesota river, thence down said river to a point between ranges 29 and 30, thence south to the place of beginning." In 1864 the county was enlarged by the addition of the four townships of North Star, Burns, Stately and Bashaw, the two former being cut off from Redwood, the two latter from Cottonwood counties. The total area of the county is about 600 square miles.

The first meeting of the county commissioners, of which there is any record in existence, took place at New Ulm, on September 1, 1856, the commissioners being Peyton Nichols, Anton Kaus and A. Henle, at which meeting the former register of deeds having removed from the county, Francis Baasen was appointed in his stead. The board then reconsidered the vote at the last meeting in regard to election precincts and established the same as follows:

First precinct: All the surveyed townships south of town 110, range 20. Second precinct: All that part of Brown county included in town 110, range 30. Third precinct: All the surveyed townships in range 31, included in Brown county. Fourth precinct: All that part of the unsurveyed land included in the Redwood or Lower Sioux Agency. Fifth precinct: All the unsurveyed land in the Yellow Medicine Agency.

The judges of election appointed and the polling places were as follows: William Winkelmann, Jacob Brust and Peyton Nichols for the first precinct, polls at the house of Jacob Brust; Anton Kaus, Ernst Diedrich and Henry Meyerding for the second precinct, polls at the house of the latter; Athanasius Henle, Albert Tuttle and John Zettel for the third precinct, polls at the house of David Haeberle; James Lynd, Stewart B. Garvie

and Thomas J. B. Heath for the fourth district, polls at the house of Dr. A. W. Daniels; Thomas J. Williamson, Stephen R. Riggs and A. Robertson for the fifth precinct, polls at the house of the latter. The three first precincts were also created as road districts.

In the first year of the settlement the farmers were subjected to much loss by blackbirds. The damage inflicted by these pests was so great that on February 23, 1857, a petition, numerously signed, was presented to the board of commissioners, praying that some provision be made for destroying blackbirds. The commissioners not thinking themselves competent to do so, without consulting the county at large, took no action in the matter. In the following April pressure was again brought to bear upon them, and their stand in the matter was reconsidered. It was resolved that, whereas William Pfaender had promised to furnish the poison, the board concluded to use it three times in the season, first, from May 10 to May 15; second, during the wheat harvest; third, in the month of October, the money expended for which experiments was to be recovered by the county treasurer.

Again in 1859 the board had to come to the relief of the community, so great were the ravages of these pests. In accordance with a petition received, praying for help, it was determined to give to each farmer in the county who had part of his land under cultivation one bottle of strychnine, and the clerk was ordered to procure for that purpose three hundred bottles of the poison, and a day was fixed for its distribution. These heroic measures were effective only for a time, and in succeeding years rewards were paid for the killing of blackbirds at the rate of forty cents per hundred birds. A war of extermination was waged, and after a few years they entirely disappeared.

Brown county has been most unfortunate in its subjection to malign influences. The epochs of its history consist of a series of disasters, that have required the exercise of much courage and determination to overcome. Besides the blackbirds the grasshoppers were the source of ruin to many. Their appearance was made as early as 1857, when they made a short sojourn of only a few hours in the month of April. Their next visit was in 1864. That year they laid their eggs and the next was one in which much damage was done to the crops. During the after years when the plague of their presence raged through the valley, Brown

county was visited most severely. It was calculated that in the five years of the continuance of the presence of these insects that the total damage inflicted was equal to the entire crop products of three years. Other causes of suffering were the Indian troubles of 1862, the massacres being most terrible and bloody in Brown county. At the beginning of the outbreak the Indians scoured the county in all directions, and before organization could be effected they left a track of ruin and desolation in all parts of the county. The destruction of property was immense and the murders committed numerous.

In addition to all these troubles the great cyclone of 1881 came as a climax. These matters are all treated fully in their proper places in this work, and therefore need not be more than alluded to in this connection.

The first ferry licenses granted were for a ferry across the Minnesota river at the point where the "Mankato and Fort Ridgely road shall cross said river," and "for a ferry across the Minnesota river from the foot of Centre street in the town of New Ulm, at such point as will be selected by the grantee not more than a mile above or below said point." Both of these licenses were issued May 12, 1857.

September 7, 1857, another election precinct, the sixth, was established, which comprised all the government townships numbered 107, 106, 105, of range 30. The polls were ordered to be at the house of Philander Hartshorn, at Madelia. Judges of election were to be selected by the voters at the polls. Before the October elections several more townships were included in this precinct.

Contracts were awarded, February 5, 1858, for the purpose of having the bridge over the Cottonwood river constructed, to Julius Schramm for the carpenter work, for the sum of \$1,250; to Joseph Reinhard, for furnishing and delivering all the timber at 5½ cents per running foot; to Charles Lauer for drawing the timber, and to J. Berndt and J. Victor, for constructing the piers. Jacob Brust was afterward put in charge of the work.

The first term of the district court was held September 22, 1857, by Judge A. G. Chatfield. Lewis Branson was district attorney, and Henry Behnke clerk. Albert Tuttle was foreman of the grand jury.

July 6, 1857, the first four school districts were formed. They were only temporary districts,

made for the purpose of the apportionment. January 2, 1860, the total number of children in the several school districts were as follows: Milford, 89; Linden, 26; Redwood, 47; Madelia, 37; New Ulm, 139; District No. 10, 26; Cottonwood, 104; total number, 465. The amount of the school tax was \$672, an average amount for each scholar of \$1.43 7-10. January 8, 1862, the number of scholars reported was 487, the total amount of school tax \$951.07. January 3, 1867, an appropriation was made in order to send three suitable persons to the State Normal school at Winona, and pay their expenses while there, the consideration being that they should each agree to teach for three years in the schools of Brown county. At present there are sixty-five school districts in the county; the last report gives the total number of scholars as being 2,797.

At a meeting of the commissioners held April 12, 1858, the matter of township organization was considered, as required by act of the legislature, and it was resolved that "Whereas, Minnesota has not been admitted to the Union as a state, and the said legislature had acted under the authority of the State of Minnesota, which not being in existence yet, and, whereas, the organization of townships as proposed is very expensive for a new county, the following resolution was adopted by the board, not to take any steps in regard to the township organization until Minnesota is admitted as a state and the benefit of Brown county will require it."

On June 28, 1858, notwithstanding the above a special session was held for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the township organization act. There were only two of the commissioners present, the two being Jacob Brust and F. Roebbecke. It was resolved "that the board has now a legal right to organize the county into towns, whereas Minnesota is admitted into the Union as a state." The following towns were established, New Ulm, Ludwigs, Lower Sioux Agency, Yellow Medicine, Leavenworth and Cottonwood. The remaining portion of the county was attached to Leavenworth. Elections were ordered to be held the second Tuesday in July. The clerk was ordered to make out a record of the proceedings of the board concerning the township organization and to give notice to the different towns, and also to cause the proceedings to be published in the New Ulm Pioneer.

The elections were duly held and the first meet-

ing of the board of county supervisors was held November 8, 1858. Those present were Jacob Barbier, representing New Ulm; Jacob Brust, Cottonwood; John Doster, Milford; John Armstrong, Linden; Mr. Ruttledge, Madelia. The other towns had not then perfected their organization. A majority of the supervisors of the organized towns being present the board proceeded to business and elected Jacob Brust chairman of the board. The clerk of the late board of county commissioners delivered up the books of the late board and the assessment rolls.

After some routine business had been transacted the board proceeded to consider the financial condition of the county, and to devise some means for improving the depressed state of the exchequer.

It was also resolved that each township of the county according to the last division should constitute a school district.

A determined stand was taken by the board in 1859, against the detestable and criminal practice of furnishing liquor to the Indians. Under date of September 15, of that year, a reward was offered of twenty-five dollars to any person who would furnish such proof of violations of the law prohibiting the sale of spirits to the Indians as would lead to their conviction. The officers at the agencies and at Fort Ridgely were also notified that the people of the county were determined to carry out the provisions of a law entitled an "act to extend the laws of the state over all the Indian tribes within the boundaries of the state, and to confine them to their own lands." To give added publicity to these resolutions they were inserted in the columns of the *New Ulm Pioneer*.

June 11, 1860, the subject of dividing the county into commissioner districts was discussed, and resulted in the establishment of the following districts: First, consisting of the town of New Ulm; second, consisting of the towns of Madelia, Linden, Cottonwood and Leavenworth; third, the towns of Milford, Redwood and Yellow Medicine.

On January 1, 1861, the board met according to article 2, section 2, of the act to provide for county organization and government. There were then seventeen townships organized in the county. At this time Wm. Pfaender was register of deeds; Charles Roos, sheriff; E. St. Julien Cox, attorney; ——— Brockmann, surveyor. J. W. Young was chairman of the board of commissioners.

When the war of the rebellion broke out Brown county furnished her proportion of soldiers to the

cause and offered bounties for volunteers to fill her quota.

A petition signed by the mayor and the city council of the town of New Ulm, in behalf of the citizens of said town, was presented to the commissioners January 7, 1862, praying that the township of New Ulm be limited, so as to comprise only the incorporated town of New Ulm and to attach those lands then forming a part of the township not included in the corporation lines of New Ulm to the adjoining townships. After due consideration of the matter it was resolved by the board "that the boundaries of the township of New Ulm are hereby limited to the lines of the incorporated town of New Ulm, provided, that the town supervisors first shall submit the matter to the legal voters of the township of New Ulm, at their next annual town election, to take a vote for or against the alteration of said boundary." This being duly submitted to the electors, as required by law, the vote was in favor of the proposed limitation.

County Buildings: No action was taken in the matter of county buildings until the fall of 1858. In November of that year three plans for a jail were submitted to the board of commissioners; J. Berndt produced two, the cost of erecting the first plan would be \$580; of the second, \$300. Mr. J. Pfenninger handed in a plan and an estimate of cost at about \$400. On motion it was resolved to accept the first plan of J. Berndt. No contract was entered into until the next fall. March 1, 1859 it was resolved to authorize the chairman to "issue a proclamation about the building of the county jail as resolved by the board in November." Soon after, a contract was entered into and the jail ordered built, and the following 14th day of September it was accepted as being built according to contract. This was a log building situated in German Park and was the only county building of any kind until the fall of 1865, when the present brick building costing \$4,000 was erected and used as county offices. Previous to this various places had been rented as county offices. In the fall of 1873 the present handsome brick jail and court room was constructed at a cost of \$11,000.

The whole amount of taxes assessed for the year 1857 was \$2,296.19, of which \$830.42 was paid. The county borrowed money at the rate of two per cent. a month, to meet expenses until money could be raised by taxation. The rate of taxation, however, was not fixed high enough to raise

a sufficient amount to meet the liabilities, for on September 4, 1861, it was reported by the auditor that the indebtedness of the county was \$5,000. The rate of taxation was then increased and the auditor was instructed to exchange county bonds not issued, for those outstanding, then due. Authority was also given him to issue county bonds due in five years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. In 1862 the special tax was fifteen cents on the dollar, and property destroyed by Indians was exempted from tax for that year. The next few years were marked by slight improvement in finances, and in 1872 a condition of sound health was attained, and has since been maintained. The rate of taxation has gradually fallen to five mills in 1880. The assessed valuation of property in the county for that year was \$3,240,500. For the year ending March 1, 1881, the total receipts of moneys from all sources, was \$14,706.73; the expenditure being \$14,137.79, leaving a balance on hand of \$568.94. The total amount of county bonds issued from time to time was \$5,072, of which all have been redeemed except \$737. A new series of \$15,000 is in process of issue for the purpose of building county bridges, four in all, respectively at the villages of Iberia and Springfield, the town of Sigel and over the Cottonwood on the Mankato and New Ulm road.

The Brown County Agricultural Society was organized in 1859, but during the outbreak of 1862, it was discontinued. In 1864 a new organization was effected, with J. Reinartz, president; J. Manderfeld secretary; P. Gay, treasurer.

WAR RECORD OF BROWN COUNTY.

First Infantry. Company H. *Privates*—Walter Zastros, must. April 29, '61, dis with regt., afterwards captain in a Wisconsin regt. Francis Baasen, recruit, must. Aug. 10, '61, pro. 1st lieutenant, Feb., '62, and reg'l Q. M. July 10, '62, dis with regiment.

Second Infantry. Company G, mustered July 8, 1861. *2d Lieut.*—Frederick A. Brandt, resigned July 18, '62. *Sergeant*—John Bennert, reduced, dis with regt. *Corporal*—Jacob Baur, deserted from Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, '62. *Privates*—Frank Bartsch, pro. corp., dis. on ex. of term July 7, '64. George Guetlich, trans. to Inv. C. Sep. 26, '63. Paul Magnus, dis May 3, '62. Frederick Oswald, died Oct. 13, '61, at Fort Snelling, Minn. Joseph Oether, trans. to V. R. C. April 22, '64. Augustus Rommel, killed January 19, '62, at Mill

Spring. Gustav Schliek, pro. corp. and serg't, dis on ex. of term July 7, '64. Joseph Vollmann, dis for disab'y June 21, '62. Company I. *Private*—Benjamin Ressel, must. July 30, '61, re-en. Dec. 19, '63, dis with regt. *Drafted*—G. B. Ebilsiser, must. Jan. 30, '65, dis with regt.

Fourth Infantry. Company H, mustered Dec. 20, '61. *Privates*—K. H. Helling, re-en. Jan. 1, '64, pro. corp. and serg't, dis with regt. E. L. Stoddard, dis for disab'y March 26, '62.

Tenth Infantry. Company I. *Privates*—Robert Baker, en. Aug. 14, '62, killed Aug. 20, '62, in battle with Indians. James Delaney, must. Nov. 12, '62, dis with regt. Charles Mitchell, must. Nov. 12, '62, dis for disab'y May 1, '64. Ernest Paul, must. Nov. 12, '62, no record.

Eleventh Infantry. Company A, mustered Aug. 24, '64. *Sergeants*—Frederick Foster, dis with regt. Johann Kreger, dis with regt. *Corporal*—Joseph Knoedel, dis with regt. *Privates*—George Beck, dis with regt. Peter Bott, dis with regt. John Clausen, dis with regt. Henry Fortwengeler, dis with regt. Bernhard Gantner, dis with regt. Christ Goetke, dis per order June 12, '65. Philip Gross, dis with regt. Robert Henton, dis with regt. Joseph Hillesheim, dis with regt. Peter Hillesheim, dis with regt. Johann Holm, dis with regt. B. L. Jones, dis with regt. Philipp Kirby, dis with regt. August Kuhne, dis with regt. Conrad Kleinknecht, dis with regt. Christian Kurn, dis with regt. Michael Lange, dis with regt. Alvin Parker, died Feb. 6, '65, at Galatin, Tenn. Theobald Scheubel, dis with regt. Heinrich Schumacher, dis with regt. Fritz Walther, dis with regt. Casper Zoerb, dis with regt.

First Battalion Infantry, Company G. *Private*—Horace G. Eaton, must. Mar. 27, '65, dis with comp. **First Heavy Artillery,** Company F. *Privates*—August Fenske, must. Feb. 7, '65, dis with comp. Charles Hoffman, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis with comp. Leonard Hoffman, must. Feb. 11, '65, died Aug. 8, '65 at Chatanooga. Peter Hoffman, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis Nov. 10, '65, died shortly after at Nashville, Tenn. Peter Hartman, must. Feb. 11, '65, dis per order Aug. 28, '65. Hermon Miller, must. Feb. 13, '65, dis with comp. **Company M.** *Privates*—Henry Berg, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis with comp. Nicholas Berg, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis with comp. Henry Henton, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis with comp. John Lendt, must. Feb.

18, '65, dis with comp. August Quense, must. Feb. 18, '65, dis with comp.

First Mounted Rangers. *Lieut. Colonel*.—William Pfaender, com, Dec. 1, '62, must Jan 15, '63, dis with regt. (see 2d cavalry) Company B. *Wagoner*—Henry S. Back, must. Oct. 26, '62, dis with company. Company E, Mustered Oct. 10, '62. *Sergeant*—Sylvester A. George, dis with comp. *Privates*—Frank Prokosh, dis with comp. Wenzel Zauer, dis with comp. John Turbes, dis with comp. Company L, originally commanded by Captain Jacob Nix, and mustered into the service of the United States for three years, December 28, 1862. *Captain*—Jacob Nix, dis Oct. 29, '63, to accept pro. in 2d Minn. Cav. *1st Lieut.* John Spenner, dis with comp. *2d Lieut.*—John Hauenstein, dis with comp. *Sergeants*—Ludwig M. Fay, dis with comp. Anton Manderfield, dis with comp. George Doehne, dis with comp. John Nun, dis with comp. Robert Gulden, dis with comp. Frederick Meile, reduced Apr. 10, '63, pro ch. trumpeter, dis with regt. *Corporals*—August Zueborg, dis with comp. J. C. Taberer, ap'd sergt. dis with comp. August Hein, dis with comp. Frederick Stoltz, dis with comp. Luther Whiton, dis with comp. J. F. Kirschstein, dis with comp. Andreas Betz, dis with comp. Joseph Knoedel dis with comp. *Teamsters*—Edward Mayer, dis with comp. Conrad Magnes, dis with comp. *Farriers* John Faas, dis with comp. J. B. Castor, dis with comp. *Saddler*—August Quense, dis with comp. *Wagoner*—Martin Baumgartner, dis with comp. *Privates*—Nicholaus Bode, pro. bugler, dis with comp. Peter Bott, dis with comp. Valentine Bott, dis with comp. Peter Berschied, ap'd corp. dis with comp. George Brand, dis with comp. August Buder, pro. serg, dis with company. John Dittbenner, discharged with company. Ferdinand Efflinger, discharged with company. Henrich Engelbard, dis with comp. Frederick Forster, dis with comp. Edmord Flick, dis with comp. Wilhelm Frank, dis with comp. Germann Friton, dis with comp. Christian Gaetke 1st, dis with comp. Christian Gaetke 2d, dis with comp. Frederick Grose, dis with comp. Leonard Gulden, dis with comp. Frank Haag, dis with comp. August Heimann, dis with comp. Henrich Hamann, dis with comp. Oscar Hanst, dis with comp. Peter Hartmann, dis with comp. Carl Hausberg, dis with comp. Wilhelm Heers, dis with comp. Nicholas Hllesheim, dis with comp. Peter Hllesheim, dis with comp. George Hohen-

stein, dis with comp. Fritz Julius, dis with comp. Thomas Jungbauer, dis with comp. Henrich Koester, dis with comp. Johann Kruger, dis with comp. Charles Lauer, dis with comp. Adam Mayer, ap't corp., dis with comp. John Mayer, dis with comp. John Manderfeld, dis with comp. Anton Messmer, dis with comp. Nicholas Mickel, dis with comp. Lorenz Muther, dis comp. John Paulson, dis with comp. George Peller, dis with comp. John Peller, dis with comp. Charles Pelzen, dis with comp. J. H. Shapekahn, dis with comp. Otto Scheuffler, dis with comp. Athanas Schiedel, dis with comp. Christian Scheible, dis with comp. John Scheible, dis with comp. Joseph Scheible, dis with comp. Quirin Scheible, dis with comp. Joseph Schneider, dis with comp. Frederick Schlee, dis with comp. Anton Schmucker, dis with comp. John Schlumberger, dis with comp. F. W. Schmidt, dis comp. John Schmidt, dis for disab'y Sep. 6. Joseph Schnobrick, dis with comp. Conrad Seer, dis with comp. David Simon, dis with com. Carl Simon-det, dis with comp. Wenzel Springer, dis with comp. Frederick Strate, dis with comp. Joseph Vogel, dis with comp. Alois Wernz, dis with comp. John Weidesnan ap'd corp., dis with comp. Joseph Wilke, dis with comp. Carl Wilken, dis with comp. Xavier Zollner, dis with comp. John Adams, died Dec. 31, '62, at St. Peter. Jacob Klosner, dis with comp. *Recruits*—Benedict Jung, must. May 13, '63, dis with comp. Peter Lanhus, must. May 9, '63, dis with comp. Wilhelm Lentz, must. May 9, '63, dis with comp. Peter Madder, must Apr. 2, '63, dis with comp. Andras Schott, must. Mar. 17, '63, dis with comp. Company M. *Corporal*—W. H. Hines, must. Dec. 30, '62, dis for disab'y, Apr. 14, '65.

Second Cavalry. *Lieut.-Colonel*—William Pfaender, com'd Jan. 13, '64, dis Dec. 7, '65. Company G. mustered Jan. 4, '64. *Captain*—Jacob Nix, dis Nov. 4, '64, per order for fighting duel, afterwards received hon. dis from legislature. *Sergeant*—F. A. Brandt, dis with comp. *Corporal*—Adolph Fareman, dis with comp. *Musician*—Andras Schott, dis with comp. *Blacksmith*—John Fraas, reduced, dis with comp. *Privates*—John Dittden-nar, dis with comp. Gul Olson, dis with comp. Ole Olson, dis for disab'y June 20, '65. Knud Olson, dis with comp. Ole Peterson, dis with comp. John Peterson, dis with comp. Carl Simondet, dis with comp. Anton Schmucker, dis with comp. J. H. Sorlien, died Nov. 4, '64, at

Fort Ridgely, Minn. Wenzel Springer dis with comp. *Privates*—Frederick Mele, must. Feb. 2, '64, pro. prin. mus. trans to N. C. S. Feb. 5, '64. Luther C. Ives, must. Feb. 22, '64, pro. corp., w'd at Mauvais Terre, D. T., Aug. 8, '64, dis with comp. Frank Haag, must. Feb. 27, '64, dis with comp. Company M. mustered January 5, 1864. *Sergeants*—Lewis Brockman, dis with comp. William Hummel, dis with comp. *Corporals*—Joseph Sewbrieh, vet. pro. serg't, dis with comp. Nicholas Hillesheim, vet., dis with comp. Edmund Flick, vet. dis with comp. *Privates*—Christian Gaetke, vet., dis with comp. Carl Hohne, dis for disab'y Oct. 13, '64. August Heimann, vet., dis with comp. Carl Hausburg, vet., dis with comp. Andrew Hoffman, dis with comp. Johannes Johanni, dis with comp. John Manderfeld, vet., dis with comp. Frank Prokosh, vet., dis with comp. Jacob Schneider, dis with comp. John Turbes, vet., dis with comp. Felix Winteroll, dis with comp. William Walther, dis with comp. *Recruits*—August Zurburg, vet., must. Apr. 2, '64, com'd suicide Aug. 19, '64, near Lake Anna.

First Battery Light Artillery. *Senior 1st Lieut.*—William Pfaender, en. Oct. 16, '61, resigned to accept commission in First Minnesota Mounted Rangers. *Senior 2nd Lieut.*—Richard Fischer, en. Nov. 7, '61, resigned Aug. 18, '62. *Sergeant*—William Vincens, en. Oct. 4, '61, died Sep. 7, '64, at Atlanta, Ga. *Corporal*—Eugene Gerstenhauer, en. Oct. 4, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. *Privates*—Gustavus Andre, en. Oct. 4, '61, died Sep. 4, '64, near Vining Sta., Ga. Charles Heers, en. Oct. 4, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. J. F. Kastner, en. Oct. 4, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. Peter Lieber, en. Oct. 4, '61, dis for disab'y Aug. 18, '62. J. G. Merkle, en. Oct. 30, '61, dis for disab'y in Dec. '62. Lambert Naegele, en. Oct. 30, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. Louis Schilling, en. Oct. 4, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. August Schilling, en. Oct. 4, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. William Thiele, en. Oct. 25, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. C. A. Winkler, en. Oct. 4, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. Frederick Weiland, en. Oct. 4, '61, dis on ex. of term, Dec. 17, '64. *Recruits*—August Gressman, en. Mar. 13, '65, dis with bat'y. George Glessing, en. Mar. 13, '65, dis with bat'y. Albrecht Petersen, vet., en. Sep. 27, '63, dis with bat'y. Jacob Trost, en. Mar. 13, '65, dis with bat'y.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

NEW ULM. SETTLED BY GERMAN SOCIETIES. TOWN SITE. CITY CHARTER. DESTROYED BY INDIANS. CYCLONE. SOCIETIES. BUSINESS.

The settlement of New Ulm was effected through the medium of two colonization societies, each with similar designs. They were the "Chicago Land Verein," and "The Colonization Society of North America," the latter originating in Cincinnati. Eventually a fusion of the two took place, and a new association was formed under the title of the German Land Association. The Chicago society was formed about July, 1853, by a class of six Germans who were studying the language of their adopted country. Among these six individuals was Frederick Beinhorn, who conceived the idea of a colonization society; the idea met with favor, and shortly after public meetings were held and an organization perfected, of which Frederick Beinhorn was president, Frederick Metzke secretary, and a Mr. Schwaz treasurer. The teacher of the class referred to, William Fach, was appointed agent to look up a location for the association, the object of which was to get beyond the reach of land speculators, to obtain government land and create a model town, which should be surrounded by gardens. One of the necessary conditions, also, of the intended site of the city, was that the situation should be fronting on a river. By November of the first year the society had sixty members; meetings were held every week, and a monthly payment of ten cents was required to meet expenses. In February, 1854, the society gave a ball at the market house on the North Side, which netted over \$300. Notice was given through the papers that new members would be required to pay three dollars each for the privilege of joining the society, if joining before the expiration of eight days from date of notice; after that period five dollars would be required. In a short time the membership was 800, nearly all of whom were working men. The agent informed the society that he had selected some land in every way suited for their purposes; this was in April, 1854. Investigation, however, proved that the agent's selection was in reality a sandy desert in the northern part of Michigan. A committee, consisting of Beinhorn, Assal, Hummelsheim, Mueller and Veringer was then appointed to select an eligible place for settlement, according to the expressed desires of the society. After visiting

many places, principally in Iowa, they returned to Chicago without finding what they wanted. Soon after, Pfeiffer and Messerschmidt were sent to Minnesota, and reported good land in the neighborhood of Swan Lake. Messrs. Kiessling and Weiss were sent out to corroborate this good news, and on their return said they had got a very nice place "which was on the opposite side to a place called Le Sueur." This was in September, 1854. An expedition of twenty members was made up to go to the place the committee had selected. Upon their arrival they were not suited with the location, and proceeded up the river to Traverse des Sioux. Athanasius Henle, Ludwig Meyer, Frederick Massonpust and Alois Palmer started for Fort Ridgely, and arrived at the trading post of Joseph La Framboise, who said there was a place near where the Cottonwood flowed into the Minnesota, that was the most eligible place in the entire state for a town.

Arriving on the site of the present city of New Ulm, they were charmed with the situation, and sent for their companions, who had remained at Traverse des Sioux, who arrived October 8th.

The lateness of the season precluding the possibility of erecting houses before the cold weather set in, they went to a point eleven miles from the place of their selection, which was opposite to the place where La Framboise was located. The new settlers had with them a wagon and four oxen, their only transportation. Here they found a deserted Indian village. Taking possession of the tepees they commenced the erection of a log house. the food supply was very short and they did not know what to do for supplies. La Framboise helped them all he could, and a trip was afterwards made to Fort Ridgely and provisions obtained from there.

The Indian tepees all being empty, the settlers thought that the Indians had given up the village. Instead of this they had simply been to the agency for the purpose of receiving annuities from the government. On the return of the Indians the chief went to the block house the settlers had built and told the intruders that the place belonged to them, and the premises would have to be vacated or they would all be killed. Through the mediation of La Framboise, who had a great influence over the Indians, they were finally allowed to remain in the quarters they had selected until spring.

The winter was passed in getting out logs and

putting up a saw-mill, on a creek that furnished sufficient power for the purpose. Hence the name of Milford, afterwards given to the place. During the cold weather, through the over-heating of a stove, the log house inhabited by the band of settlers caught fire and was totally destroyed. This was on February 15. After this they had to live in the tepees until other quarters could be prepared.

It should be mentioned that one reason why the Indians vacated their premises was that the small-pox had attacked one of the tribe. Him they left in one of the tepees and the settlers buried the body.

On May 16, 1855, about twenty more members of the society arrived from Chicago, among them one Volk, who, according to instructions from the president, laid out the town site of New Ulm.

Among the new settlers were very many who were natives of Wurtemberg, and the new settlement was called after the town of Ulm in that state.

The first houses that were built were the claim shanties of F. Behnke, R. Diedrich, Paul Hitz, Louis Meyer and Henry Meyerding, which were in the center of the present city. A few days after the arrival of the new party May, 20, a branch of the home society was established, of which A. Kiessling was elected president, John Zettel, vice-president; Henry Meyerding, secretary and Joseph Dambach, treasurer, their terms of office being for three months.

In the meantime, in Chicago, a feeling of uneasiness was expressed at the non receipt of communications from the settlers, and Henry Schade was sent out to see the new place.

Soon after this a letter was received in Chicago, from the settlers stating that the land would soon be in the market, and it must be bought. A meeting of the parent society was called by the president, F. Beinhorn, and it was decided that every member of the society should pay into the treasury the sum of \$30, so as to enable the land to be purchased.

It was also decided that those who failed to pay the required amount before the expiration of four weeks should forfeit their membership in the association.

This resulted in 250 men paying in the sum called for. When the money was thus paid in, the treasurer, Albert Blatz, brother of Valentine Blatz, the prominent brewer of Milwaukee, and the presi-

dent, F. Beinhorn, set out, and arrived at New Ulm May 10, 1856, with the funds with which to purchase the land from the government. On their arrival they found that it was necessary to have more houses erected in order to prove the claims. When this was accomplished Beinhorn and Glatz, in company with Charles E. Flandrau, and fourteen claimants, went to the land office at Winona, and bought the land.

Each member of the verein was entitled to receive twelve town lots and nine acres of land outside the town.

In order to facilitate building, a saw-mill company was organized, and preparations made for the erection of a mill. Mr. Beinhorn went back to Chicago, bought the engine and equipments, and sent up men to place the mill in order. The name of the company was the Chicago Mill Company. The mill was started in the fall, and finished in the spring of 1857, some lumber being sawed in it during the winter. This mill stood until 1858, when it was burned down in the May of that year. The property was afterwards sold out to Beinhorn & Rehfeld on consideration that they assume all the debts of the company.

During the summer of 1856 William Pfaender and a Mr. Seeger, representing the Cincinnati society already referred to, visited New Ulm, which resulted in a consolidation of the two societies and an accession of settlers.

It now becomes necessary, before proceeding further, to sketch the causes that led to the presence of Pfaender on the spot, and the details at the organization of the society he represented.

In the beginning of the year 1855 there was considerable discussion taking place with regard to an enlargement of scope of the Turner societies.

While this was proceeding the *Turn Zeitung*, of Philadelphia, the organ of the "Nordamerikanischer Turner-bund," in its issue of March 29, 1855, published a communication under the heading of "practical gymnastics," which called the attention of members of the Turner bund to the importance of a practical colonization project.

Urged by the friends of the scheme the Cincinnati Turngemeinde, on the 20th of April, appointed a committee, consisting of J. G. Herzsich, A. Tafel, A. Fischer, Nicolaus Meyer and William Pfaender, for the purpose of further consideration of the plan, the arrangement of a constitution and set of by-laws, and the preparation of an address to all the members of the Turner-

bund. The result of their labors was a call for a meeting and the invitation of signatures of those favorable to the scheme.

Soon after this a society was organized under the name of the Colonization Society of North America, which name was adopted for temporary purposes only. The following officers were elected: William Pfaender, president; Adolph Fischer, vice-president; V. Bechmann, recording secretary; Gustav Tafel, corresponding secretary; A. Tafel, treasurer.

The ideas of this society, without being of an Utopian character, had a larger principle, a more philosophic one, than the main conception of the Chicago society. The latter was principally animated with the desire for better homes—the Cincinnati society involved the idea of obtaining means for carrying out a broad and liberal scheme of development—physical and mental, on the wide prairies of the West.

The society was formed at a time when "know-nothingism" flourished in its highest state, and when the financial depression of 1854 had left its mark on all departments of industry. The enthusiastic aspirations of the founders of this society were to plant in the wilderness a broad and liberal settlement, free from the trammels of a narrow sectarianism; make homes for all who wished, and to afford opportunity for the fullest development of man.

The greatest success attended the project; membership increased rapidly. The price of shares was fixed at \$15, and no one was allowed to hold more than two. Each share entitled the holder to one lot on the town site and a small area of ground outside for garden purposes, and to secure a larger tract of land at cost price for such as wished to engage in agriculture. William Pfaender, William Seeger and A. Prieser, were sent out in the early spring of 1856 to look for a suitable place for settlement. They sought through the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. At St. Paul they were informed that there was a settlement of Germans up the Minnesota river, and they at once started for the place and found the members of the Chicago society, who as yet had not located on the site of New Ulm, but were making preparations to do so. A plat of the town had already been made.

Pfaender was acting as agent for the Cincinnati society, and liking the site, entered into negotiations for the amalgamation of the two societies. On

July 4, 1856, an agreement was perfected in Chicago, the details of which were that the Chicago society should get back all the money that had been paid for land, and that the Cincinnati company should erect a warehouse and a saw and flour-mill. Originally the Chicago society gave its members, as specified before, twelve lots and nine acres of land outside; by the new apportionment, they were to hold six lots and four acres outside; the Cincinnati people received three lots and four acres outside. After these details were perfected Pfaender, as agent of the Cincinnati verein, returned to New Ulm and obtained sixteen additional quarter sections from the government. The total amount of land acquired by purchase from the Chicago company was 4,036 acres, which included 1,700 acres laid out as a town site. The consolidation of the two societies resulted in the formation of the German Land Association of Minnesota, which was duly incorporated by act of legislature, approved March 4, 1857. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, which was to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and in lieu of being paid in money, real or personal estate could be substituted. The association was also "authorized to erect in the counties of Brown and Nicollet, buildings, mills and other structures, together with steam engines, and all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of lumber, flour, machinery, agricultural implements, cotton and woolen goods, paper, and all such articles adapted to the wants of the country, as shall be deemed best by the stockholders."

The first officers elected were William Pfaender, president; Hermann Herrendorfer, secretary; August H. Wagner, treasurer.

As soon as the arrangements previously referred to were completed a party under the charge of Pfaender in September, 1856, started by steamer from Cincinnati, which went to St. Paul. From there they made the trip in wagons to New Ulm. Their names were as follows: Adolph Seiter, John C. Toberer, E. Gerstenhauer, William Hummel, George Guetlich, George Fein, Henry Knieff, Henry Haupt, Henry Hoffmann and William Petermann. August Schell and a few others had started in advance of the party a short time.

On their arrival they formed a town consisting of twenty-three shanties scattered over a stretch of three miles.

A store was started in the fall of 1856, by the company, in order to furnish provisions to the set-

tlers. It was situated where the Pennsylvania House now stands. It was a two story building, of rough lumber, 10x30 feet in dimensions. William Pfaender was in charge. Everything was furnished to the settlers at cost.

In the spring of 1857 a party numbering some sixty or seventy left Cincinnati. They chartered the steamer Frank Steele to convey them the entire distance from Cincinnati to New Ulm. They started rather too early in the spring, and were detained by ice in Lake Pepin for quite a long time, but finally arrived safely at their destination without any accident. With the accession of this large body of settlers several stores were started and the place soon assumed the appearance of business.

The company gave up the storehouse to William Rahlfeldt, who started a store in the premises on his own account. In the meantime, however, Adolph Seiter had started a store on his claim, some two and a half miles from the centre of town. Soon afterwards, on the arrival of Charles Koehne, a friend of his, the two formed a partnership, and started a store in the centre of the town. About the same time that Seiter removed his store to the town site F. Roebbecke erected a building, and obtained a stock of goods, which was the first real business house in the town.

William Pfaender made a claim to the south-east quarter of section 12, town 110, range 31. Anton Kaus had the north-west quarter of the same section, and Seiter's claim, where the store was, was just north of this. It was at the claim shanty of Kaus that the first post-office was established.

The town of New Ulm was incorporated by act of legislature approved March 6, 1857. The town council consisted of William Pfaender, president, Frederick Beinhorn, Henry Mayerding and Hermann Herrendorfer. The city charter was granted February 24, 1876. Charles Roos was the first mayor, and Jacob Nix the first clerk.

The first marriage was that of William Jansen and Petronella Adams, March 17, 1857; ceremony by William Pfaender as justice of the peace.

The most terrible event in the annals of this town was its destruction, during the Indian outbreak, in August, 1862. Its population at that time was nearly 2,000 souls; so complete was the work of the savages, that when all was again quiet there were only thirty buildings left standing that could be occupied. On Monday, August 18, the first advance was made upon New Ulm. The

scene of confusion was indescribable; the settlers who had escaped from the region of the agency with their families came pouring into New Ulm on their way to a place of safety. The citizens became much alarmed, and immediately began preparations for defense, sending women and children to St. Peter and other places as a precautionary measure. On Tuesday, the 19th, a party of men from St. Peter and Nicollet arrived and joined the inhabitants in preparations for defense. Late in the same afternoon the first attack was made by the Indians. Reinforcements began soon to arrive from neighboring towns, and command was assumed by the Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, who had been commissioned by the governor. The attack continued until Sunday, the 24th, when the whites were finally victorious, but at a most terrible cost. The next day the inhabitants evacuated the town, most of them going to St. Peter. It was a deserted village for some time, none caring to return immediately.

When all was safe again the people returned to the spot of the once flourishing village, only to find it a scene of desolation and ruin. A recapitulation here of the scenes and events of the massacre is unnecessary, as the portion of the work devoted to a description of the outbreak contains all that could be said regarding the matter.

Sad and terrible as was the experience through which New Ulm had passed, with indomitable energy the work of rebuilding was prosecuted and affairs resumed their normal course. Several of the merchants never returned permanently but their places were taken by others and business prospered with the passage of the year.

Subsequent to the conclusion of the war of the rebellion the trade of the city became of large proportions, durable and handsome buildings were erected and everything flourished with the increase of population.

Nearly twenty years had passed since the outbreak, when another catastrophe almost blotted the place out of existence, carrying ruin to the home of hundreds; inflicted this time by the hand of nature. On the afternoon of July 15, 1881, appeared

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the remembrance of which will always be one of the most vivid and lasting impressions retained through the life of those who felt its fury. A large portion of the city was rendered a shapeless mass of ruins. The damage to property was

estimated at \$250,000. The loss of life was found to be six persons; fifty-three persons were wounded. No description could possibly convey any adequate conception of the scenes incidental to the occurrence. Men and animals were lifted into the air and carried, in some instances, a distance of more than a mile, and immensely heavy pieces of iron, timber and other solid materials, were lifted from their places and deeply embedded in the earth.

After a day of oppressive heat, about half-past three in the afternoon, a low roar of thunder called attention to a black cloud in the north-western horizon. Fifteen minutes later another was seen rising from the south-west. These two advancing columns seemed to intersect each other thirty degrees west of the zenith, and the united columns moved onward toward the east in rapid spiral curves, while the deep hazen color of the cloud within the western angle of these columns, the terrific peals of thunder and incessant flashes of lightning, gave ominous forebodings of the power of the demon of destruction. At fifteen minutes past four the storm broke in all its fury. The first gust demolished nearly every chimney in the city. Next, tin roofs were stripped off, blown in every direction, and forced into every conceivable shape; doors, windows, boards, shingles, rafters, bricks and branches of trees were seen flying through the air in every direction; whole roofs were torn off and went crashing into the side of buildings on the opposite side of the street; buildings were lifted from their foundations and scattered and twisted into shapeless masses of ruin; massive brick buildings trembled and crumbled before the blast, as if shaken by an earthquake. During all the devastation the fearful shrieks of the tempest, the perpetual roar of the thunder, the crash of falling walls, mingled with the screams of terrified men, women and children, rendered the scene one that beggars all description and baffles the power of language to delineate. The first effects of the tornado were felt in the northern part of the town, among the modest dwellings of the laboring portion of the community. Although these were situated widely apart, in less than two minutes all were either carried off bodily or leveled to the ground. Full a hundred dwellings in this vicinity, all of small pretensions, were absolutely swept away on the wings of the wind, and several hundred people were rendered homeless and penniless. Furniture,

clothing and bedding were carried away in the tempest, and very many saved nothing except the clothing they had on at the time.

The damage was all done in the short space of fifteen minutes. It seems almost incredible in view of the fearful destruction that was experienced, that the loss of life was not greater than it was. The city, after the war of the elements had subsided presented a scene of sadness not easily forgotten. The debris of the fallen buildings, wagons, farm machinery, furniture and clothing, were mingled in one promiscuous mass, from one end of the city to the other; trees were stripped of their branches and hoisted and knotted into almost impossible shapes; horses, some dead, and others still struggling, were buried beneath the timbers of falling stables; mothers were searching and anxiously inquiring for missing children, and the bewildered and terror stricken people gazed upon a scene of ruined homes. The escapes of many of the people from injury were of a most miraculous character, many being carried a distance through the air and deposited unharmed.

The day after the storm the people went bravely to work to clean up the debris and repair the shattered buildings. At the same time a few of the business men seeing the necessity for prompt action at once set to work to devise ways and means for the relief of the poor and homeless. Superintendent Sanborn having placed a special train at the disposal of the station agent, a committee consisting of Col. Wm. Pfaender, Hon. S. D. Peterson and Joseph Bobleter started for St. Paul, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consult Governor Pillsbury, and lay the facts of the awful calamity before him.

The governor handed the committee a check for \$100 to start the work of relief. Soon after, money, from all quarters, began to be sent to the relief committee.

On Tuesday Governor Pillsbury visited New Ulm to see what aid was needed most.

The Governor's Guards were placed on duty on Saturday and Sunday nights to prevent pillaging and to help the city authorities maintain order.

The relief committee consisting of ten members with Col. Pfaender as president; Rev. A. Berghold secretary; and C. Wagner, treasurer; did an immense amount of active work. The total amount of money they received and distributed was about \$40,000.

Post-Office.—The first postmaster was Anton Kaus, the mail being delivered at his claim shanty outside the limits of the town. The next was William Pfænder, who acted in that capacity from the fall of 1856 until the following summer. He used to keep the entire mail in a cigar box. Having no time to attend to the duties of postmaster, small as those duties were, he turned the office over to Charles Koehne, in the summer of 1857. The successors were; Frederick Rehfield and Frederick Forster, who retained the office until it became part of the presidential patronage, when Joseph Bobleter was appointed, July 1, 1873, and who has since continued to fill the office.

Fire Department.—The New Ulm Fire Department was organized December 13, 1869, with a membership of forty-six persons. The officers elected were Charles Wagner, president; H. Weyhe, vice president; Fritz Haussman, secretary. The company possesses one large hand-engine, two small ones, and one hook and ladder apparatus. The present officers are Charles Brust, president; P. Herian, vice-president; C. Stoll, secretary. The present membership, comprising some of the best people in town, is about fifty.

Churches, Catholic.—In the fall of 1856, Father F. X. Winninger held a mission at the house of Anton Kaus, which was the place now occupied by William Pfænder. This was the first religious service held in the vicinity of New Ulm. Mass was said by Rev. Valentine Somereisen, at the house of Paul Hitz, in 1861, and which was the only celebration before the arrival of Rev. Alexander Berghold, who came January 10, 1869. His first services were held in a building attached to Carl Baptist's brewery. The present brick church was completed in 1870, and dedicated September 11; and the same year a comfortable parsonage was erected. This was the first church in Minnesota that had a chime of bells. In the spring of 1881 large additions were commenced which, when nearly finished, were damaged to a great extent by the cyclone, causing a loss of about \$4,000. Immediately afterwards preparations were made for rebuilding. The present church has capacity for seating 1,200 people. The congregation consists of about two hundred families.

German M. E.: The first meeting was held in the year 1857, at the house of John Fenske, about two miles from the town, by the Rev. H. Singens-true. Meetings were afterwards held at various

places, until 1861, when a church was built by Rev. H. Schmucker. This edifice was totally ruined by the Indians during the outbreak. The second church, which was of brick, the former having been a frame, was erected in the year 1866, under the pastorate of Rev. H. Singenstrue. This, in turn, fared the fate of the other edifice, being razed to the level of the ground by the terrible cyclone of 1881. The following have been the successors of Rev. H. Singenstrue: Charles Thalenbart, J. Haas, J. G. Bauer, F. Unland, J. M. Nippold, A. Billenghaueser and J. C. John.

St. Paul's German Lutheran church was erected in the summer of 1863. There had been services held by members of this faith in New Ulm previous to that date, but no regular minister had resided there until 1862, when Rev. A. Kenter arrived. He remained until 1868, after which the church was without a minister until 1870, when the present incumbent took charge, the Rev. G. Reim. This church was also sadly damaged by the tornado.

Schools:—The first school taught in New Ulm, was in a small frame building, in which August Westphal opened school on December 17, 1857, there being twenty-four scholars in attendance. In the summer of 1858, the school was divided into two classes, Mr. Frederick Forster taking charge of the one and Mr. Westphal of the other class. The expenses of the first year's instruction, etc., were paid by the German Land Association. In 1859, one class only constituted the school, with Mr. Forster in charge, the expense of maintenance being paid by means of the usual taxation. In 1872, an independent school district was created. There are now three school-houses all of brick, the high school in the center of the city, 30x75 feet, two stories in height, and two primary schools, one in the northern the other in the southern portions of town, each one story, 20x40 feet in size. The high school edifice was erected in 1864, at a cost of \$5,000, and enlarged soon after. Each of the other two edifices cost \$1,000.

In all, seven teachers are employed. The number of scholars enrolled is 450.

Besides the public schools the Catholics hold a very large school in connection with their church.

In 1872 Father Berghold commenced the erection of a school, at his own risk, 34x96, three stories in height, which is situated opposite the church. In this instruction was given by lay teachers until May, 1874, when it was put in the possession of a body of those school sisters ex-

pelled by Prince Bismarck from Paderborn, Prussia, belonging to the order of "Schwestern der Christlichen Liebe." This building is now used by them as a residence, and as an academy, in which there are many boarders.

The parish school is taught in the second story of the addition recently made to the church edifice.

Societies: Charity Lodge, No. 98, A. F. & A. M., had a dispensation granted, dated March 26, 1872, under which the first meeting was held April 1 following. The lodge was formally instituted February 3, 1873, with the following named officers: A. Marden, W. M.; H. A. Subilia, S. W.; Frank Shaubut, J. W.; C. Brust, T.; J. M. Broome, Sec.; J. M. Thompson, S. D.; C. Berry, J. D.; J. B. Vilikanje, tyler. The first few meetings were held in the Turner Hall; the present quarters were obtained in November, 1873.

New Ulm Lodge, 53, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 7, 1876. The first meeting was held in a room over Dr. Weschke's drug store. The first officers were as follows: Oscar Hanft, N. G.; A. H. Schleuder, V. G.; Andrew Peterson, Sec.; F. W. Baarsch, Treas. The hall was destroyed by the cyclone, after which for some time meetings were held in a room over Theo. Crone's dry goods store. The present membership is thirty-nine.

New Ulm Encampment, No. 18, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 17, 1879, with thirteen charter members. The first officers elected were A. H. Schleuder, C. P.; S. Lowenthal, H. P.; Ole Johnson, S. W.; X. Roskopf, J. W.; F. W. Baarsch, Treas.; Peter Manderfeld, Scribe.

Progress Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W., was instituted October 4, 1877, with the following officers: Oscar Hanft, P. M. W.; Charles Berry, M. W.; Alfred Walton, G. F.; Charles Stuebe, O.; C. M. Herremann, G.; H. B. Constans, Recorder; J. P. Bobleter, Financier; Henry Keller, Receiver; Rudolph Kiesling, J. W.; Jacob Hescheler, O. W.

St. Joseph Benevolent Society was organized in the spring of 1875, with twelve members. John Roetering was president, Anton Olding, secretary, and Joseph Bambach treasurer. The present membership is seventy-six.

The New Ulm Maennerchor was organized April 17, 1878, with twenty-four members. The first officers were E. G. Pahl, president; J. A. Eckstein, secretary; John Neumann, treasurer; G. Stohlman, custodian; R. P. A. Nix, director.

The New Ulm Turn Verein was organized shortly after the German Land Association was

formed and the houses of the new settlers were erected. The organization took place on the 11th of November, 1856, at a small log cabin on the edge of the woods near what afterwards became William Pfaender's farm, on the river's bank. Twelve members constituted the strength of the society at its initial meeting. The first officers elected were William Pfaender, president; E. Gerstenhauer, secretary; A. Seiter, treasurer; W. Hummel, instructor; J. C. Toberer, trustee. The first hall was erected on its present site, in 1856. It was commodious and, at that time, the largest building in the place. In 1862, during the Indian outbreak, like some 180 other buildings, it was entirely destroyed by fire. In 1864 the society built a large brick hall, to which an east wing was added, in 1872, of which part was constructed for the purpose of establishing the New Ulm academy. At present that portion is occupied by some classes of the common schools. The total cost of the present hall, without counting the expense of repairing the damage inflicted by the cyclone, was over \$20,000.

Newspapers.—The New Ulm Pioneer was established in 1856 by the German Land Association with H. Kompe as editor. The paper passed through several hands until 1862, when the press and all materials were destroyed by the Indians. In 1864, the New Ulm Post appeared, with Albert Wolf as editor, who was succeeded in the July of the same year, by Ludwig Bogen, the present editor and proprietor, under whose control it has had a prosperous career, being ably conducted and well edited.

The Plaindealer was established in 1870, by the New Ulm Printing Company, with George H. Walsh as editor. This was succeeded in 1872, by the New Ulm Herald, which was owned and edited by Wm. H. and J. A. Sigler. This afterwards gave place to the Review. The New Ulm Review made its first appearance on January 1st, 1878, under the management of Joseph Bobleter, who has since continued to edit and own it. It is published every Wednesday, is Republican in politics, and in size is an eight column folio.

The Eagle Mill, saw and grist mill was the first to be erected on the present town site. It was built in 1856, by a stock company of which F. Rehfeld was president. It was burned in 1859, and re-built by Rehfeld & Beinhorn. During the outbreak of 1862 it was again totally destroyed. It was afterwards re-erected at a cost of \$20,000.

In 1865, it passed into the possession of J. Pfenniger and W. Besch, who continued it until 1876, when they admitted to partnership George Dehne, since when the three have continued it until the present. In 1877, the mill was torn down and entirely rebuilt, its capacity being increased to 100 barrels of flour per day. In 1881 they built an addition 30x60, three stories in height, the old portion being 46x60, two and a half stories in height, took also the milling stones and placed rollers in their place, which increased the capacity of the mill to 200 barrels per day. An eighty-five horse-power steam engine furnishes the motive power.

The Empire mills were erected in 1880. The company is composed of William Koch, E. G. Pahl, C. M. Schmidt, and George Schmidt. The mills consist of several buildings, as follows: Main building, ware-house, engine room and cooper shop. The roller process is employed, and produces from 150 to 175 barrels of flour daily. The mill is run to its fullest capacity all the time. Its cost was \$25,600.

The Cottonwood mill was erected in 1869 by Frank & Bentzin, and is still operated by them. It is a custom mill erected at a cost of \$10,000, containing two run of stone. It is run by water-power, and has a capacity of fifty barrels per day. The mill is situated on the Cottonwood river, about one mile below New Ulm.

The City mills which have been running for many years are idle, the property having been foreclosed under mortgage.

There are four breweries in operation in New Ulm, and another in course of construction. The first to start was August Triton, who established the City brewery in 1858. It is now owned by Joseph Schmuker, and has a capacity of 600 barrels per annum. It cost \$2,500 to repair damages caused by the cyclone.

August Schell started the second brewery in 1860, with a capacity of 300 barrels per annum. In 1862 it was increased to 500 barrels; in 1867 to 1,000, and at the present time the production is over 4,500 barrels per annum. This brewery is complete in all its equipments, and is furnished with the latest and best apparatus and machinery. The quality of the beer brewed by Mr. Schell is known far and wide as being a first-class article.

In 1864 John Hauenstein established a brewery with a capacity of about 500 barrels per annum. The size of buildings and productive capacity have

been from time to time increased until the present, when the annual amount brewed averages about 3,000 barrels. The buildings were greatly damaged by the cyclone, but were at once rebuilt, though slightly reduced in size.

Charles Leonhard, proprietor of the New Ulm foundry and machine shops, succeeded to the business which had been established some years previous, in 1878.

Frank Burg began the manufacture of cigars in 1874, and now produces 400,000 per annum. Edward Roden is also engaged in the manufacture of cigars.

Conrad Zeller has, since 1873, had control of the planing mill established two years previous by Jacob Mueller. It had been burned down and rebuilt by Mr. Mueller, and in 1879 was again destroyed by fire and re-constructed.

John Stoeckert began the pottery business in 1867 in company with two partners. In 1870 he established alone. Besides the above industries there is a cooper shop, soda water factory, and several wagon and carriage makers, and blacksmiths.

In 1880 the steam elevator in connection with the Eagle Mills was erected; capacity, 45,000 bushels. G. W. Van Dusen & Co. erected the elevator near the depot; it has a capacity for 30,000 bushels. A. W. Bingham built in 1880 an elevator to hold 12,000 bushels. This firm are also largely engaged in lumber trade.

Hotels—The first hotel in New Ulm was the Union Hotel, of which Philip Gross is proprietor. At first a mere shanty was used but it has been enlarged several times, and is now a fine brick building, two stories in height.

The Dakota House.—Twenty-four years ago, the site of the Dakota House was occupied by the store of Adolph Seiter, one of the first in the place. After several years he turned the store into a hotel and has since continued it as such.

The Merchants Hotel, of which Charles Brust is the proprietor, is an old established house. It is well constructed of brick, and does a good business. There are several other hotels in the place, with chiefly a local patronage.

Business interests: The business interests of New Ulm are of a thriving and substantial character. There are two banks in town, the Citizens' National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, and the Brown County Bank, the individual responsibility of which is \$500,000. Nearly all the stores are

constructed of brick, and contain stocks of goods complete and varied. The following is a list of the names of the merchants engaged in business, and the lines of goods handled: John B. Arnold, hardware; Charles Bach, books and notions; B. & E. C. Behnke general store; Frederick Beinhorn, groceries and notions; Charles Baltrusch, general store; Henry H. Beussmann, hardware and farm implements; A. W. Bingham, lumber; Joseph Bobleter, drugs, books, stationery, and wall paper; Wm. Bonne & Co., farm implements; Louis Buenger, furniture and undertaker; Theodore Crone, general store; Edward Dunkel, merchant tailor; Meinrad Eppler, meat market; Mrs. L. Erd, millinery; T. Freeman, clothing, boots and shoes; C. F. Held, furniture; Florian Hess, gunsmith; John Hirsch, paints and painter; George Jacobs, general store; Michael Juenemann, harness maker; Kiesling, Keller & Co., dry goods and groceries; William Pfaender, real estate and insurance; O. W. A. Krook, general store; Henry Landenschlager, hardware and stoves; Henry Loheyde, boots and shoes; Miller & Scherer, lumber; Michael Mullen, hardware and farm implements; Newmann & Roskopf, general store; Mrs. A. Aldwig, millinery; Joseph C. Oswald, boots and shoes; William Petermann, cigars; P. W. Peterson, farm implements; S. D. Peterson, farm machinery; Richard Pfefferle, grocer; August Quense, harness; J. J. Redmann, general store; Carl Rolloff, hardware; Henry Rudolphi, boots and shoes; Lorenz Schneider, boots and shoes; Charles Sommer, general store; Charles Stuebe, meat market; J. C. Toberer, watches and jewelry; Charles Wagner, furniture; Frederick Wendling, baker; Charles Wescheke, drugs; Mrs. A. F. Westphal, millinery; Ernst Wicherski, boots and shoes; William Winkelmann, lime; E. Seiter, photographer; A. H. Schleuder, watches and jewelry; Haeberle & Seiter, tinsmith; A. Roden, cigars; Jacob Nix, meat market; Anton Bley, livery stable. There are also about thirty saloons. The attorneys are B. F. Welber, Joseph A. Eckstein, Lind & Randall, Francis Baasen and George Kuhlmann. The practising physicians are Charles Berry, O. C. Benedict and Alfred Muller. Albert Marden is the only dentist having an office in town.

John B. Arnold, a native of Germany, was born in 1847, and came with his parents to America, when two years of age, locating with them in Indiana. In 1856 removed to near Beloit, Wisconsin.

sin; was there educated at the public schools. At the age of eighteen began learning the trade of tinsmith and continued it in the southern states several years. Came to the Minnesota valley in 1869, and after residing a short time in Mankato removed to New Ulm and entered the employ of George Schneider; was with him six years. At that time he bought an interest and has since conducted the business. Married in 1871, Miss Rosa Wiedeman, who died in 1874.

Francis Baasen was born in Germany, October, 1830. Came to America at the age of nineteen years and resided in Milwaukee until 1855; in January 1856 came to New Ulm, Minnesota. While in Milwaukee he studied law and was admitted to practice. On arriving here he made a claim near the village and opened a law office; he was the first lawyer to settle in New Ulm. Enlisted in August, 1861, in the First Minnesota, and served until May, 1864. He commanded the New Ulm volunteers who went out against Inkpadutah in 1857; was promoted to first lieutenant, and afterwards to regimental quartermaster. On returning from the war resumed the practice of his profession. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention and in 1857 a member of the territorial legislature and of the state legislature in 1873; was the first secretary of state of Minnesota and has held the office of county attorney. From 1870 to 1876 he resided in Nicollet county, and while there held the office of county commissioner.

C. Bach, a native of Germany, was born in 1837, and left his native country for America in 1867. After remaining a short time in New York he came to Minnesota, and for one year resided at Fort Ridgely, Nicollet county, then located in New Ulm and began the book binding trade, also has a book store. Mr. Bach was for six years secretary of New Ulm fire department.

Frederick Beinhorn, an early settler of New Ulm and Brown county, was born in Germany in 1821. When a young man learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed until coming to America in 1852. After spending six months in Milwaukee he removed to Chicago and remained until 1855; came to Minnesota as member of a committee from Chicago to select a location for a colony; he chose the present site of New Ulm, and in the spring of 1856 located here. Soon after he formed the Chicago Mill Association and built the first mill; he was foreman for about a

year, then engaged in the saloon and grocery business, after which rented the mill and ran it less than a year, when it was destroyed by fire; he rebuilt it and continued in the business until it was destroyed by the Indians in 1862; he then farmed until 1871, when he built his present grocery store. Married in 1854, Minnie Wane. They have six children.

John Bellm was born in Germany. Since becoming a resident of New Ulm, he has been engaged in the mill business. Was a captain of the local militia and took a prominent part in the defense of New Ulm, at the time of the outbreak.

Jacob Bender was born in Germany, in 1834, and came to America in 1862. After a residence of one year in Ohio, he came to Minnesota. He visited St. Paul and St. Peter then came to New Ulm and for two years was employed in Schell's brewery. In 1866 started what is known as the Front Street brewery, in which he has since continued business. Miss Minnie Jacobs became his wife in 1866. They have six children.

Alexander Berghold was born in Austria, October 14, 1838. His father sold his estate and they moved to St. Marein. While quite young he expressed a desire to become a priest, but when his father refused consent, he ran away from home in 1851, and entered school at Gratz; then passed through the gymnasium and university; earning the necessary funds by giving private lessons. In 1864, at the solicitation of Francis X. Pierz, he came to Minnesota, and finished his theological course at St. Paul; was ordained November 1st, 1864, by Bishop Grace, and was appointed to the parish at Belle Plaine. In 1868, he visited Europe; when returning in the fall, he volunteered to come to New Ulm and establish a congregation. Here he has been very successful, having built a dwelling, church and college besides having charge of Catholic congregations in six counties, and building since coming to America eleven churches. He has been instrumental, by his extensive European correspondence, in bringing many immigrants to America. He is a versatile writer, and of high reputation; has published a book of poems entitled "Prairie Rosen," also a "History of New Ulm," the "Indian Massacre" and a "Guide to German Emigrants."

Charles Berry, M. D., was born in Bennington, Wyoming county, New York, in 1838. He studied medicine in Concord, New Hampshire, and in 1859, at the university at Ann Arbor, from

which he graduated; is also a graduate from a medical college in Buffalo, New York. He enlisted as assistant surgeon in the 106th New York volunteers, and served three years during the civil war. Came to Minnesota on account of ill-health in 1866, and has since practiced his profession in this state. First located in Belle Plaine, but since 1872, has lived at New Ulm.

H. H. Beussmann was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, in 1825. He came to America, landing in New Orleans in 1847; spent a short time in St. Louis and Chicago, then acted as porter in a hotel, in Louisville, after which he began business for himself in that city. Subsequently moved to Cincinnati, and for five years was in mercantile trade, then moved to the suburbs of the city and started a dairy, which he conducted five years. Came to New Ulm in May, 1861, but settled on a farm in Nicollet county, where he remained until 1876. Since that time has been a dealer in hardware in New Ulm. During the fight with the Indians he took an active part in the defense of the city. Married in Cincinnati, August 5th, 1851, Catharine M. Schapekahm. Anna M. M. H., Margaret C., John H., Derman D., and Emma M., are their living children.

A. W. Bingham was born in Canada, in 1843. Came to the United States in 1860 and settled in St. Albans, Vermont, remaining until 1864. Coming thence to Minnesota he settled in Winona and engaged in lumbering until 1872, then came to New Ulm. Here he gives his attention to lumber and grain business. In 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Sopha Jewett, of St. Albans, Vermont.

Albert Blanchard was born September 5, 1830, in Montpelier, Vermont. Came to Minnesota in 1854 and remained nearly a year, then went to Illinois, but returned in 1856; settled on a farm where the village of Nicollet now is; remained until 1862, then went to Pike's Peak. On returning enlisted in First Minnesota mounted rangers and went with General Sibley's expedition to the Missouri river. After his return he engaged in the sale of farm machinery at St. Peter until 1868, then located in New Ulm and gave attention to mercantile trade until 1877. Since 1874 he has served as clerk of the district court.

Joseph Bobleter was born in Austria, April 19, 1846. In 1858 he immigrated to Dubuque, Iowa; attended school there until September, 1862, when

he enlisted in the 13th United States infantry, and in the following fall was discharged on account of sickness; re-enlisted for one year in December, 1863, in the United States navy and served during the Red River expedition. After the defeat of General Banks at Pleasant Hill, he, with others, volunteered to carry dispatches on a small transport to Admiral Porter and General A. J. Smith, who were then within about sixty miles of Shreveport, was severely wounded in the right leg, and barely escaped losing the right foot. At the expiration of his term of enlistment Mr. Bobleter re-enlisted in Company L, Second Iowa cavalry and served until October, 1865. The following December he enlisted in the 13th United States infantry, but was detailed on recruiting service with Major Yates, at Dubuque, Iowa; finally joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks; was discharged from service in 1868. He then located in New Ulm, and has since resided here. Embarked in the drug business in 1872 with also a stock of stationery. Was appointed postmaster; re-appointed in 1877 and again in 1881. Began the newspaper business in 1877, and in 1878 issued the "New Ulm Review," of which he is the present editor. Since 1871 he has been prominently connected with the National Guards of Minnesota. In the fall of 1869 he married Miss Mary Schneider.

H. William Bonne was born in Germany, in 1851, and immigrated to America in 1869. He located at that time in Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota, and there remained three and one-half years. After spending two years in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, returned to Sibley county in 1874, and soon after engaged in general merchandising for four years in New Rome. During the spring of 1879 he came to New Ulm and has since given his attention to the farm machinery trade. He married in 1879, Miss Frances Huber.

Ernst Brandt, judge of probate, was born in Germany in 1838. There he received a liberal education, which was completed at the gymnasium in 1852. At the age of fourteen he came with his parents to America; lived in Cleveland, Ohio, until 1856. Coming to Minnesota he settled in Sigel, Brown county, which town he was instrumental in organizing; also named it. He was town clerk many years, also held other town offices and was county commissioner three years. In 1869 he moved to New Ulm and for the past eleven years has been connected with the German paper, the "Post." In 1880, he was elected probate judge of

Brown county, and still continues in that office. In 1860, married Miss Elise Wendlandt.

Charles Brust was born in Germany, in 1847. Coming to the United States in 1862, he located in Illinois, but soon after went to St. Peter, Minnesota; engaged as a clerk in a store one and one-half years, then went to Indiana for six years. In 1870 returned to this state, locating in New Ulm. His attention was given to buying wheat for three years then to the hotel business, in which he still continues. He is doing a good business in the Merchant's Hotel. Married in 1873, Miss Anna Haeberle, who has borne him five children, of whom three are living: Charles, Fritz, and George.

Louis Buenger, whose native country is Germany, was born in 1839. He moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, and learned the trade of carpenter, which business he followed there until coming to Minnesota in 1863. Locating in New Ulm, he continued in the pursuit of his trade until 1875, then began in the furniture business, in which he still continues. Miss Henrietta Ipps became the wife of Mr. Buenger in 1865. Louis, Emma, Anna, Charley, Emil and Minnie are their children.

Frank Burg, a native of Germany, was born in 1840. At the age of fourteen years he entered the army in his native country, and continued as a soldier until coming to America in 1867. He lived in Milwaukee two years, then spent one year in Chicago, after which he went to the mountains on a prospecting trip. Settled in New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1871, and for three years had charge of the City Hall. In 1874 started a cigar manufactory, which produces from three thousand to four thousand per year.

Dr. C. B. Carl was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1839. He was educated at Ludwigs University, graduating in 1861. At the same time began the study and practice of medicine, and the same year entered the army in his native country; served as surgeon till 1868. Until 1879 he practiced in Bavaria, and in that year came to the United States and to New Ulm, Minnesota, where he has since resided and pursued his profession. Dr. Carl was united in marriage in the year 1857 with Miss Fannie Eiber.

H. B. Constans was born December 10, 1840, in Germany. He immigrated to St. Paul in May, 1854; engaged with his brother Willam in a wholesale and commission house of that city, and

in 1859 went to St. Louis, but one year later returned to St. Paul, and was in the mercantile business until 1872, then removed to New Ulm. His first business engagement was wheat buying, after which he was assistant cashier of Brown County Bank until 1877. During the fall of 1876 he was elected county auditor, re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. Mr. Constans has discharged the duties of his office in a very creditable manner.

Charles Dietsch was born in France in 1829, and left his native land for America in 1855. He settled in Chicago, remaining in Illinois eighteen years. When about thirteen years of age he began learning the trade of baker, which he has since followed. In 1873 came to Austin, Minnesota, where he engaged in business until 1878, then located in New Ulm and opened his bakery. Married in 1856 Mary Burke, who died in 1861. His second marriage was with Phedora A. Gains. Charles, Mary, Delia, Hattie, Helena, Joseph, Artemus, Alphona and Josephine are their children.

George Doehne was born in Germany in 1834. Came to America after reaching man's estate, and until 1861 lived in different states, then came to Minnesota and settled in New Ulm. In 1862 he went into the army in the mounted rangers and served one year. In 1865 located on a farm in Cottonwood township, which he cultivated till 1874, then came again to New Ulm and engaged in lumbering one year, then purchased one-third interest in the Eagle mill, in which business he has since continued. While a resident of Cottonwood he held many of the town offices, and was for one term county commissioner. Married in 1865 Anna Roeck.

Edward Dunkel, whose native place is Prussia, was born in 1853. Came to America and to Minnesota in 1870, and for four years lived in Mankato, St. Peter and Henderson. He then became a resident of New Ulm, and began business as a tailor, and has since continued as such. In 1873 he married Miss Caroline Korth. Elmer is their only child.

Jos. A. Eckstein was born in Austria, in 1857. He came with his parents to America, in 1864, and located in Cottonwood, this state; in 1866 they removed to Sigel, where they lived on a farm. At the age of thirteen he started in life for himself. In the fall of 1874 entered the State Normal School at Mankato; during the summer of 1875 he taught, but returned to school in the fall and graduated in May, 1876. He taught in

the public schools of New Ulm four years, and in the meantime began the study of law with B. F. Webber, was admitted to the bar in May, 1880. The same year he entered the United States signal service at Washington, and was ordered to Fort Meyer, Virginia, for instructions; he was at the head of his class when he finished the course in December, 1880; was ordered to Texas and stationed at different points; October 15, 1881, he was discharged on his own application. Returning to his former home, he opened a law office at New Ulm, and enjoys a good practice. In November, 1881, he was appointed city attorney.

Andrew J. Eckstein, a native of Austria, was born September 9, 1861 and came with his parents to America in 1864. During the same year he came to Minnesota and until fourteen years of age lived with his parents on the farm; then entered the State Normal School at Mankato, from which he graduated in 1878. He afterward taught school in the towns of Stark and Milford, until 1879; then entered the drug store of Dr. C. Weschke as clerk; here he has since remained.

Meinrad Eppele was born in Germany, in 1840. Came to America in 1866, and settled soon after in New Ulm, Minnesota, and engaged in the butchering business. In 1872 he started his present shop, which is one of the finest and best in the city.

Louis Filkel, was born in Austria in 1847. Came to this country with his parents in 1853, and located in Watertown, Wisconsin. At the age of fourteen he began learning harness making; worked at Watertown until 1864, then went south and continued in the pursuit of his trade for the government about one year. Returning to Wisconsin, he soon after located in La Crosse; worked at his trade a short time, then went on a boat on the Mississippi. In 1873 he began the saloon business in La Crosse, which he continued until 1877, then came to New Ulm and opened a saloon, known as the Center street sample rooms. Married in 1873, Louisa Fay. Julia M. and Alois A. are their children.

Richard Fischer was born in Baden, Germany, January 29, 1821; came to America in 1851; went to New York, Pennsylvania, Wheeling, Virginia; remaining a number of years in the latter place. In 1857 came to New Ulm, and was engaged in the Globe flouring mill three years; enlisted in 1861 as second lieutenant in the First Minnesota battery and was ordered to the south, but resigned on ac-

count of poor health, at the end of the year. He arrived about three weeks before the Indian massacre, and took an active part in defending the village. Was elected register of deeds in 1862 and served two years; then engaged in lumbering.

Gustave Fischer was born in New Ulm, Brown county, Minnesota, in 1860. After receiving an elementary education in the public schools of this city he finished his studies at the State University at Minneapolis in 1879. Since that time has given his attention to teaching and in the fall of 1881 was chosen as teacher in the high school at New Ulm.

William Frank, of the firm of Frank & Bentzin, proprietors of the Cottonwood flouring mill, was born in Germany in 1837. At the age of fifteen he began learning the trade of miller, and followed it in his native country until 1860. Coming at that time to America, he remained one year in Illinois, and in 1861 came to New Ulm. During the war he served one year in the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers. Returning, he worked in the different mills of the place until 1879, then in company with Mr. Bentzin, built the Cottonwood mill, which they are making a great success. Mr. Frank married in 1864, Miss Lizzie Gueth. One daughter, Wilhelmine, has been born to them.

Henry Frenzel was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1843. Came to America in 1868, and settled in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, remaining four years. In 1872 came to Minnesota, and the next year settled in New Ulm and started a brewery, which he conducted two years with a partner. He has since given his attention to the manufacture of pop. Married in 1872, Miss Caroline Schmuker.

Fr. Freidman was born in France, in 1832. Came to New York in 1853, and four years later removed to Canada. After remaining two years located in Indiana, and was there engaged in the pottery business until 1861. Enlisted in that year in the Thirtieth Indiana. After serving three years went to Iowa, and there continued working at his trade until 1867. Coming at that time to Minnesota he located in New Ulm, and after two and one-half years in the pottery business, began the grocery and liquor trade, which he has since continued. Married in 1858, Cleora Curtis. They have five children.

Joseph Galles was born in Paris, France, in 1854, and when only two years of age came with his parents to America, remaining two years in Chicago. In 1858 came to Minnesota and lived in

New Ulm until the Indian outbreak of 1862, then made his home in Shakopee two years, and in St. Peter six years; in 1870 returned to New Ulm. When a lad of thirteen years, Mr. Galles learned the trades of painting and wagon making, which he has since followed; since 1865 he has been in business for himself. Married in 1877, Miss Mary May. Lena and Josie are their children.

William Gieseke a native of Hanover, Germany, was born in 1831. Came to America in 1849 and after living in New York three years went to Illinois and engaged in farming until 1855, then came to Minnesota. He settled in Courtland township, Nicollet county, near what is known as Swan Lake, and gave his attention to farming until 1866; still owns seven hundred acres in that locality. In 1866 he engaged in the livery business in New Ulm. Soon after locating here was appointed deputy sheriff and in 1867 was chosen sheriff of Brown county, which office he continued to hold about nine years. In 1865 married Miss Matilda Rotermund. Bertha, Willie, Lydia, Matilda, and Hugo are their children.

Fr. Gommel was born in Germany, in 1817. Came to America in 1847, and to New Ulm, in 1861, beginning soon after the manufacture of pottery. At the time of the Indian outbreak, he was chairman of the board of supervisors and took an active part in the defense of New Ulm; was appointed quartermaster by Colonel Flandrau, in which capacity he served through the Sioux war. After peace was restored he again established a pottery, his other having been destroyed by the Indians. After a few years he discontinued it and is now the city marshal.

Phillip Gross was born in Germany, in 1809. He came to America in 1855 and remained in Milwaukee, Wisconsin until 1856, then came to New Ulm; he was one of the founders of the town. At that time he engaged in hotel business on the spot where his fine hotel now stands. Since that time has continued in the same business. In 1834 he married Miss Elizabeth Paderman who died in 1850. His second marriage was in 1853, with Miss M. Fisher.

L. Haeberle was born February 8, 1856, in New Ulm, Brown county, Minnesota, and is a son of Jacob Haeberle, who was killed by the Indians, during the siege of New Ulm, in 1862. He received a liberal education at the public schools of his native place, and when fifteen years of age began learning the trade of tinner, at which he has

since worked. In the spring of 1881 he associated with A. G. Seiter in the stove and tinware trade, in which they are still doing a thriving business.

E. A. Hattinger was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1858. There he completed his studies at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. When fourteen years of age he began clerking and continued in that capacity and as a book-keeper for different firms in Chicago, until 1877, then came to Minnesota. Soon after he located in New Ulm and has since been clerking for Kiesling, Keller & Company. Mr. Hattinger is a member of the Masonic lodge at New Ulm.

Weigand Hauenstein, whose native country is Germany, was born in 1834. Came to America in 1852, and for five years lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. Came to Minnesota and located near New Ulm on a farm, following agricultural pursuits until 1864, after which he engaged in the saloon business. He was united in marriage in 1861 with Miss Regina Grimmer.

John Hauenstein was born in Germany in 1831 and came to America in 1854, locating in Ohio. In 1857 he came to Minnesota and settled in New Ulm. Entered the army in 1862 as second lieutenant in the First Minnesota mounted rangers, in which he served one year. In 1864 he built his present brewery in New Ulm. Married to Miss Henrietta Fritcher in 1862.

C. W. H. Heideman was born in Illinois in 1857. After receiving an education at the public schools of Elgin, he began at the age of fourteen years to learn telegraphing. On coming to New Ulm in 1877, he was made telegraph operator and the next year was appointed as station agent in which position he is at present. He was married in 1880 to Miss Eda Behnke.

P. Herman, a native of Germany, was born in 1849 and was educated at Berlin College, graduating in 1864. He then entered the Prussian army, in which he served until 1871, receiving in the meantime eight wounds. In 1873 came to America, landing in New York city. Spent two years in the eastern states, and while in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, took a course of medical lectures. Came to Minnesota in 1875; he located in New Ulm two years later and has since pursued his profession as a veterinary surgeon. In 1881 was married to Miss Elenor Doster.

Florian Hess was born in Germany, in 1826. Came to America in 1848 and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining until 1861. Coming thence to

New Ulm, he worked in a machine shop until the Indian war of 1862 when he was shot in the left arm, which rendered him a cripple for life. He opened a gun shop in 1865 to which business his attention has since been directed. Was married in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Gaut. They have one adopted child named Mary.

Jacob Hoeseleler was born in Austria in 1843. Came with his parents to America in 1852, and with them located in Dubuque, Iowa, remaining until 1856; went to Houston county and remained until his enlistment in 1862 in Company K, Sixth Minnesota; was mustered out at the close of the war. For seven years afterwards his home was in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and in 1872 he went to New Ulm, where he engaged in the saloon business for five years; then sold and began business with Kiesling & Keller, under the firm name of Kiesling, Keller & Company. Married in 1868 Miss Mary Fay.

C. H. Hornburg was born in Germany in 1850. Came to the United States in 1866 and located in St. Peter, Minnesota. While there he engaged in farming and dealing in machinery until 1880 then came to New Ulm and in company with Mr. Peterson, embarked in the farm machinery business, the firm name being Peterson & Hornburg. During the past year the partnership has been dissolved, Mr. Hornburg still continuing the business.

William Hummel, born in Germany in 1832, accompanied his parents to America in 1845. Until 1848 remained in New Orleans then went to Cincinnati; In 1850 went on a steamer on the Mississippi river; in 1856 accompanied Colonel Pfaender to Minnesota, being a member of the party who laid out the town site of New Ulm. Soon after he settled on a farm in Sigel; until 1868 was chiefly engaged in farming, serving in the meantime from 1863 to '65 in the Second Minnesota cavalry, as sergeant of Company M. In 1868 engaged in the drug trade in New Ulm and has since been in different branches of business. He has been twice married; the second time in February, 1869, to Miss Mary Stud.

George Jacobs was born in Germany in 1837 and in 1849, came to America. He resided in New Orleans and St. Louis until 1857, then came to Minnesota with his father, Charles Jacobs, with whom he opened a general merchandise store in New Ulm in which they did business until it was destroyed by the Indians in 1862. He then joined the Brown county militia and was orderly

sergeant of Company A; was elected sheriff the same year; served four years. In 1867, removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where for two years he was engaged in book keeping, then returned to New Ulm. He again engaged in general merchandising and has since continued. Married in 1869, Miss Elizabeth Starch.

Rev. J. C. Jahn was born in Prussia, in 1839, and there remained until the age of seventeen years. Was left an orphan when only fifteen years old, after which he was obliged to earn his own livelihood. In 1856, he came to America and settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, and engaged as a clerk a short time then spent one and one-half years on a farm. Enlisted in 1861, in the 1st Minnesota cavalry which was soon after consolidated with the 5th Iowa, and was sergeant of Company G; was wounded, taken prisoner, and held about three months then exchanged and discharged. Returning to St. Paul, he engaged in farming until 1869, then began his career in the ministry. He joined the Minnesota conference and began preaching at Mankato. Came to New Ulm as pastor in 1879. Married in 1864, Christine Harlung.

Ole Johnson was born in Norway in 1846. Came to the United States and settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1868, remaining until 1873. He then came to New Ulm and for four years was employed by Kiesling and Keller, after which he engaged in the butter trade for another firm, remaining with them until the fall of 1881; then embarked in the butter and egg trade for himself. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Odd-fellows lodge, in which he has held all the offices. Married in Norway in 1867, Miss Helen Hanson. Mary, John, Anna, Lena, Betsey and Jennie are their children.

M. Juenemann, whose native land is Germany, was born in 1848. When fourteen years of age he began learning the trade of a harness-maker and followed it until coming to America in 1872. The year following removed to Minnesota and settled in New Ulm. In 1876 he opened a harness-shop on his own account and is now having a good trade. He married in 1876, Miss Mary Lauterbach, and has one son, John.

✕ Benedict Juni was born in Canton of Berne, Switzerland, on the 12th of January, 1852. He is a son of Benedict and Mary Juni; the former is still living near New Ulm but the latter died from nervous prostration produced by fear and anxiety for the welfare of her family during the terrible

days of the Sioux massacre in 1862. Benedict came to America with his parents in 1857, and settled near Mankato, Minnesota, till 1859, then moved to near Beaver Falls, where the family lived in peace and happiness until August, 1862, when they were suddenly surprised by the Indian outbreak and compelled to fly for their lives. One sister, the wife of Mr. Zitzlaff, died with her husband rather than accept life with the Indians. Benedict was also captured and held in custody several weeks; was not cruelly treated but was compelled to witness many heartrending scenes during his captivity. He was eventually released at Camp Release, and spent the subsequent few years at school. At the age of seventeen went to Galena, Illinois, and there attended school three years, then returned to Minnesota and taught two years in La Fayette and the same length of time at New Ulm. Subsequently attended the State University three years and has since been engaged in the public school of New Ulm. Was special botanist in the geological survey on the north shore of Lake Superior in 1877.

Henry Keller was born in Switzerland in 1842. Came to America in 1864 and resided in Chicago, Illinois, until 1872, then came to New Ulm, Minnesota. Here he located and formed a co-partnership with W. H. and Rudolph Keisling, in general merchandise, where he still continues.

F. Keller, a native of Germany, was born in 1828, and came in 1853 to America, locating in Michigan. His home was in that state for nine years, when in 1862, he came to Minnesota, and has since lived in New Ulm. Until 1876 was interested in the meat trade, since which he has had a saloon. In June, 1876 he married Margaret Myer, who died in July, 1881.

Rudolph Kiesling was born in Germany, in 1841. Came with his parents to America in 1849, and resided in Chicago six years, then in 1855 came to New Ulm, and settled on a farm near the town. He cultivated the farm until 1872, then came to New Ulm and began mercantile business with Henry Keller, under the firm name of Keisling & Keller, which continued till 1879. At that time Jacob Hoescheler was admitted as a partner. This firm does an annual business of about \$100,000. Mr. Kiesling was in the town and witnessed the bloody scenes of the massacre of 1862, the first victim being a young girl of about fifteen years of age who was shot while in the act of carrying an infant to a place of safety. The babe's

name was Ida Behnke, now Mrs. Heidemann, of New Ulm.

H. Kiesling was born in Germany, in 1837. In 1857 he came to America and proceeded directly to New Ulm, Minnesota; the same year he opened a blacksmith shop and has since given his whole attention to the business. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Miss Albertine Dittbener, who has borne him six children: Frank, Albert, Otilie, Herman, Alvina and Emil.

E. G. Koch was born in 1833 in Saxony, Germany. In 1860 he came to Minnesota and settled in New Ulm. He anticipated entering the fur business, but his intended partner was killed by the Indians, which compelled him to abandon the project. In 1866 he was elected auditor of Brown county, which office he held continuously for ten years. Since 1876 he has been engaged in real estate and insurance business. He is agent for the Winona & St. Peter and St. Paul & Sioux City land companies, and is also court commissioner of Brown county.

William Koch, who is at the head of the Empire Milling Company, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1845. Immigrated to America in 1869; coming directly to Minnesota he settled in New Ulm. For some time was engaged in farming, but in 1870 was appointed deputy clerk of court, and was soon after appointed deputy auditor, deputy register, deputy treasurer, and deputy sheriff, holding all these offices at the same time; continued in service six years. After this went into the insurance business, but abandoned it three years later to form the company of which he is the head.

Carl W. A. Krook, a native of Sweden, was born in 1834, and moved to New York in 1869; thence to Chicago, and after a brief stay there and in St. Louis came to Minnesota. Until 1873 he was in different places in the State, located in that year in New Ulm. He opened a grocery store in which he has since continued with a good trade. He married in 1861, Miss Hannah Johnson. Levis B., Carl G. and Frans H. are their children.

Frank Kuetzing was born in Berne, Switzerland, in 1849. Accompanied his parents to America in 1861, and with them located in Montreal, Canada. At the age of thirteen years he began learning the trade of a jeweler; remained in the employ of one man ten years. In 1872 he went to Beloit, Wisconsin, and there engaged in the grocery trade until 1880; came to New Ulm in the fall of

that year. He was obliged to borrow money to procure a license to sell his goods, but has since been prospered and is now doing a thriving business.

Eli Kuhlman was born in Canton, Ohio, in March, 1852. After attending the common and graded schools during boyhood, he entered the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which he graduated in the department of chemistry. In 1874 attended a course of medical lectures, after which he was engaged in the drug trade in Albany, Indiana. Located in New Ulm in 1878, and has since continued as a druggist.

John Lauterbach, a native of Prussia, was born in 1853, and when only one year old came with his parents to America. Locating in Chicago, Illinois, they remained until 1858, then came to New Ulm, where John has since lived. At the age of sixteen years he began learning the wagon making trade, and continued in the employ of others until 1875, then engaged in business for himself. In 1876 his marriage with Miss Mary Henle took place. They have two living children, Crescens and Maggie.

H. Laudenschlager was born in Pennsylvania, in 1843. He resided in that state until twenty-one years of age, and learned the trade of tinsmith. Came in 1864 to New Ulm, Minnesota, and worked for his father two years, then purchased the stock and has since continued the business, carrying a full line of stoves, hardware and tinware. He married, in 1866, Miss Minnie Becker, who has borne him five children: Henry S., Emma J., Mary A., Willie F. and Minnie S.

Charles Leonhard, whose native country is Germany, was born in 1836. His boyhood was passed in the land of his birth, and in 1868 he left Germany for America and settled in Illinois. In 1878 he located in New Ulm, Minnesota, and purchased the foundry and machine shop in which he is at present doing business.

John Lind, of the law firm of Lind & Randall, was born in Sweden in 1854. At the age of thirteen years he came to America with his parents, locating in Goodhue county, Minnesota. He attended the public schools of Red Wing, and taught several terms. In 1873 came to New Ulm and taught in Nicollet county one year; then entered the office of J. Newhart for the study of law. In 1875, entered the State University at Minneapolis, which he attended until the fall of 1876, when he was admitted to the bar in New Ulm. In 1877

opened an office for the practice of his profession, and the same year was elected county superintendent of schools. May, 1881, he accepted the appointment of receiver in the United States land office at Tracy, Lyon county. Although he has entered upon his duties there, he continues his law practice to some extent in New Ulm. Married in 1879, Alice A. Shepard. One son, Norman.

S. Lowenthal, manager of "Cheap Charley's" store, was born in Germany, in 1851. Came to America in 1870, locating in Philadelphia, and where for two years he engaged in business. After remaining in New York for a time, he came west and transacted business in different parts of Iowa and Minnesota, until 1877, locating finally in New Ulm. He began in the clothing trade in a small store with a limited stock, but having been prospered is now situated in a fine building 24 by 90 feet, and is doing a large trade. In 1876 he married Miss Selma Goldman.

Henry Loheyde was born in Germany in 1824. He moved to New York in September, 1846; went to Cincinnati and remained until 1857, when he came to Minnesota and located in New Ulm. The following autumn he embarked in the boot and shoe business; had learned the trade in Germany; he continued in that business until the Indian outbreak, when he lost all. It was he who took the first dispatch from the city to the governor at St. Paul. He went to Chicago, but returned to his former home in 1869, where he has since been engaged in the same line of trade. Married in 1852 Christiana Schumacher. Francis, Bertha and Robert are their children.

Edward Malzbahn, a native of Germany, was born in 1846, where he continued residing until 1872, at which date he located in Cleveland, Ohio, and remained in that state until 1880, when he came to New Ulm; here he has since been interested in the saloon business. His marriage with Miss Anna Hartke took place in 1869.

Fred. Meile was born in Germany in 1826, and came to America in 1851. After spending one year in New York he went to Brazil; returned to the United States in 1856, and came to New Ulm, Minnesota; was engaged in farming until the Indian outbreak, when he assumed command of a company in the defense of New Ulm. Joined the army in 1863 as chief bugler of the First Minnesota cavalry; was in General Sibley's expedition against the Indians, and in 1864 was transferred

to the Second Minnesota cavalry, in which he served as chief bugler until the close of the war. In 1870 he came to New Ulm, and after doing business as a tailor for some time, opened the saloon where he is now. He has been twice married, the second time in 1873 to Miss Mary Koeres. Adolph and Matilda are their children.

Jacob Miller, a native of Germany, was born in 1834. At the age of twenty years he came to America and to Minnesota in 1857; located in New Ulm and opened a carriage manufactory, which was destroyed during the siege in 1862. Removing to Ohio he remained one year, then returned to his former home and started a saw and grist-mill, which he ran about eight years; subsequently erected a planing mill, which was burned after being in use one year; he rebuilt and operated it two years, then sold; has since been in the lumber business. During the cyclone of 1881, he suffered severe losses of property, and came near losing his life; the injuries received will doubtless render him a cripple for life.

Jacob L. Mueller was born in Switzerland in 1820. Came to America in 1854; resided in Freeport, Illinois, till 1856; coming thence to Minnesota, he has since lived in New Ulm. In 1860 he opened a beer garden which he still owns. At the defense of New Ulm in 1862, he figured prominently. Married in 1864, Mrs. Sopha Stewart, who had three children by her first marriage; Mary, Margaret and Annie. They have by this marriage one child: Sopha.

Alfred Muller, M. D., was born in Berne, Switzerland, in 1825. There he received his literary and medical education, graduating in 1852. He came to the United States in December, 1852, and located in New York city, but came to Minnesota in 1856, and practiced his profession in Stillwater until 1861; at that time was appointed surgeon in charge at Fort Ridgely, where he remained until 1867; since that time he has practiced at New Ulm. Married in 1851, Eliza Eichelberger, who died in 1876. Mrs. Muller was an amiable and interesting lady, possessed of much refinement as well as endurance. During her husband's long siege as surgeon she was with and assisted him, and during the massacre, sieges at Fort Ridgely, Wood Lake and Birch Cooley, none were so tender in caring for and comforting the sick and wounded as she. A just and fitting tribute has been paid to her memory by the author of the History of the Great Massacre, Charles S. Bryant. By an act of

the legislature a monument was erected by the state to the memory of Mrs. Muller at Fort Ridgely cemetery, where her remains lie.

Michael Mullen was born in St. Albans, Vermont, in 1839. Moved with his parents to Stevenson county, Illinois, in 1843, where he lived and assisted on the farm until 1865. He then settled in St. Peter, Minnesota, and was engaged in the hardware trade until 1870, at which date he located at New Ulm where he has since resided. He was president of the Brown County bank while it existed; it was sold in 1874; he is now the president of the Citizens' National bank, which started in 1876.

G. H. Nelson, a native of Germany, was born in 1858, and came to America with his parents when ten years of age. For six years he resided in Olmsted county, Minnesota, then commenced learning the trade of blacksmith; after working at that two years he began butchering; this trade he has since followed and for two years previous to locating at New Ulm, in 1881, was in business in Redwood Falls. On arriving in this city he bought the meat market of Captain Nix, where he still does business.

John N. Nenno was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1845. He left Buffalo when a child and came with his parents to Wisconsin, remaining in the state until 1870. Served during the war in the United States army under General Sherman. Returned to his home in Wisconsin, and in 1870 came to New Ulm where he has since lived, as proprietor of a restaurant and billiard hall. Mr. Nenno has a wife and five children.

J. Newhart, attorney at law, was born in Tannersville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1846. He remained in that state until 1857, then in company with his father, Philip Newhart, came to Minnesota, Goodhue county, where he remained several years. Returning east he remained in New Jersey and Pennsylvania until 1862. He was then not quite sixteen years of age, but enlisted as drummer boy of the 107th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. After two years in service he re-enlisted and was soon after appointed chief musician of the regiment; held that position until he was mustered out in July, 1865. In 1866 came again to Minnesota, and soon after entered the law office of S. L. Pierce, now of St. Paul, and studied law with him until 1868, then formed a partnership with Mr. Pierce which continued two years. Located in 1871 in New Ulm and opened a law office; he

gives considerable attention to real estate, collections, etc. Was judge of probate of Brown county in 1873-4, and court commissioner in 1873-4-5. Married in 1870, Sarah Parker. Horace and Grace are their children.

Jacob Nix was born in Bingen, on the Rhine, on the 17th of July, 1822. Came to America in 1849, remained nearly a year in New York, then went to Cleveland, where he lived eight years; in 1858 came to New Ulm which has since been his home. He at first gave his attention to the mercantile trade, and afterward opened a meat market, in which he still does business. In the Indian outbreak of 1862 he commanded the Brown county militia, and during the siege of New Ulm was severely wounded. After recovering he enlisted in the First mounted rangers; was promoted to first lieutenant and was subsequently captain of the Second Minnesota cavalry. He served over three years, then returned to New Ulm where he has since resided.

John Nun was born in Bavaria, on the 17th of April, 1837. Came to America in 1853, landing in Baltimore where he remained three years. Enlisted in the regular army in 1856 and was honorably discharged in 1861 at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. He came to New Ulm in April of that year and engaged in the defense of the town in August, 1862. Afterward enlisted in the First Minnesota mounted rangers, and served one year. On returning to New Ulm he engaged in the butchering business and still continues.

Tory Olesen was born in Norway, in 1849, and at the age of ten years came to America with his parents. He remained in Wisconsin until 1862, then came to Minnesota and completed his education at the State Normal school at Mankato, graduating in 1872. Previously he taught one year, and subsequently was teacher in the district schools in Cottonwood three years. He has since been a teacher in the schools of New Ulm, and for the past six years has had charge of one of the higher grades. He married in 1879, Miss Clara Scherer.

Hon. S. D. Peterson was born in Norway in 1849, and came to the United States with his parents when but four years old. After remaining in Wisconsin about two years, removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and there received a common school education. Came to New Ulm in 1872, and has since been engaged in the sale of farm machinery. Mr. Peterson was elected to the

state senate in 1880; served on several important committees, among which was the committee on tree planting. At Winnebago City, Faribault county, in 1873, he married Miss Jennie George, who has borne him two children: Allie and Flora.

William Pfaender was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 6, 1826. Came to America in 1848; lived in Cincinnati until 1856, then came to New Ulm in charge of a German colony; he soon after opened a farm near this place. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the First Minnesota battery, and was commissioned first lieutenant; was ordered south and remained until after the Sioux outbreak. He came north on recruiting service, and on his arrival was placed on detached service at St. Peter and Fort Ridgely. Was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the First mounted rangers, and after its organization held the same office in the Second cavalry; until the close of the war had command of the frontier posts. Returned to his farm and remained until 1870, then came to New Ulm and engaged in the lumber trade until 1875. Was elected state treasurer at that time, and continued as such four years, since which time he has been in real estate and insurance business. Colonel Pfaender was elected to the legislature in 1860, and to the senate in 1870, '71, '72; was one of the first presidential electors from the state of Minnesota.

R. Pfefferle, a native of Germany, was born in 1840. At the age of thirteen years came with his parents to America, and with them lived in Illinois one year, then came to Minnesota and located in St. Paul, where his father opened the first gun shop in the city. In 1856 removed to Kasota, Le Sueur county, and remained on a farm until 1870, except two years in Montana; came to New Ulm in 1870, and formed a partnership with A. Blanchard in the grocery business; bought his partner's interest about 1877, and has since continued the trade alone. During the war he served in the First Minnesota mounted rangers, in Company E. Married in 1871 Elizabeth Laudenschlager. Flora and Willie are their children.

John Piemeisl, whose native land is Germany, was born in 1848. He came to America when about twenty years old, locating a home soon after in New Ulm, Minnesota. After a season on a farm he worked at the brewing trade in different places until the fall of 1881, then returned to New Ulm and bought his present saloon and brewery. He married in 1872 Caroline Frank.

F. Propping was born in Prussia, in 1833. He completed his studies in a gymnasium college in 1851; after this he began military studies and in 1853 was made lieutenant of artillery; served as such until 1858. At that time he came to America and followed farming in Pennsylvania until the late war; in 1861 he enlisted in Company F, 29th New York volunteer infantry, of which he was second lieutenant for about eighteen months, was then discharged, after which he returned to Pennsylvania. Went to Rochester, New York and clerked in a wholesale house some time, also gave private lessons in German and Latin. In the fall of 1880 came to New Ulm to teach German and Latin in the higher grades of the public schools. Miss Louisa Hock became his wife in 1858.

August Quense was born April 22, 1827, in Germany. He served an apprenticeship of three years at harnessmaking, then spent three years in travel and in the pursuit of his trade. He landed in the United States February 13, 1849, and for eight years worked at his trade in St. Louis, Missouri. On the 10th of May, 1857, he arrived in New Ulm; engaged in various pursuits until he enlisted in 1862, in the First Minnesota mounted rangers, and served thirteen months on the frontier against the Indians. In February enlisted in the First Minnesota heavy artillery and went south; remained in his regiment until the close of the war. He returned to New Ulm, and has since continued at his trade. Married at St. Louis September 13, 1849, Mary Pruel, who died August 7, 1868. His second marriage took place December 8, 1868 with Anna Kolb.

Frank L. Randall, son of Benjamin H. and Wilhelmena H. Randall, was born at Fort Ridgely, Nicollet county, Minnesota, September 30, 1856. Subsequently removed to St. Paul, and after a residence of one year in that city, went to St. Peter. In 1873 he left the St. Peter high school to teach in Le Sueur; in the fall of 1874 became a student in the collegiate course of St. John's college at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; remained one year. Entered the law office of G. S. Ives, of St. Peter, in 1876, and continued the study of law with him until 1880. In January, 1877, was appointed county superintendent of Nicollet county; in November of that year elected to that office. Mr. Randall was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1880, and soon after removed to Tracy remaining until May, 1881; he then located in New Ulm; is a member of the firm of Lind & Randall.

J. J. Redmann was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1854. Came to Minnesota when but two years of age, with his parents; they located near New Ulm on a farm. After living on the farm five years, the father began in business and continued until the Indian outbreak. He with family moved into Sibley county, then again located in New Ulm and embarked in general merchandise business. In the summer of 1881 his son J. J. purchased the business and has since continued the trade.

Rev. G. Keim, a native of Germany, was born in 1828. There he received an education and graduated from the mission school, which is designed to prepare students for the ministry. In 1855 began his labors as a clergyman; remained in his native country one year more, then, in 1856 came to America and settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin; removed in 1870 to New Ulm and became pastor of the German Lutheran church. Was married in 1857 to Anna Maria Brunder. Adolph, Julius, Emil and Gustave are their children.

Edward Roden, a native of Germany, was born in 1835. Came to America in 1854 and lived until 1866 in Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Came to Minnesota and settled in New Ulm; engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and has since continued in the business. Married in 1863 Miss Augusta Daw. C. G., Hermann, Alfred and Alexander are their children.

C. H. Ross was born in Great Falls, New Hampshire, April 2, 1848. When but two years old he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin; in 1868 came to Rochester, Minnesota, and entered the banking office of Chadbourn Bros., in whose employ he continued until 1874, when he became a partner in the firm and with them purchased the Brown County Bank at New Ulm. As Mr. Ross is the only resident partner, he has the control and management of the bank.

John C. Rudolph was born in Prussia, December 27, 1828. Came to America in 1850, and after residing at Hartford, Connecticut a short time, removed to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to New Ulm in 1857, and opened a farm where the city now stands. In 1860 he was elected county auditor, which position he held until 1866. During the massacre in 1862, Mr. Rudolph succeeded in saving the county records, for which he received much praise from the citizens; during the excitement he took his family to St. Paul, where they remained till the following spring. While officiating as auditor in 1864, was appointed cashier of the First National

Bank, continuing in that position three years. He represented Brown county in the legislature in 1868 '9; was also a delegate to the convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant to the presidency. In 1869 he was appointed receiver in the United States land office at St. Peter, but resigned in 1874 to take charge of the Brown County Bank. In 1876 became cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, which position he still fills. Mr. Rudolph was also judge of probate while acting as auditor.

Quirin Schaible was born in Germany, in 1828, and when a young man learned the mason's trade. On arriving in America in 1854, he settled in Chicago and the next year came to New Ulm; pursued his trade till 1871, then opened his present saloon. Served one year in the 1st Minnesota mounted rangers. In 1863, he married Mrs. A. Buehr, relict of John Buehr, who was killed by the Indians in 1862. Alfred, Roman and Frank are their children.

August Schell was born in Germany in 1828. He came to America in 1849, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but the next year removed to Cincinnati, remained until 1856. Coming thence to Minnesota, he located in New Ulm; was one of the founders of the town. Soon after arriving, he built what was known as the Cincinnati Mill; it was the first in the place. In 1860, he engaged in the brewing business, in which he still continues. Married in 1853, Teressa Herrman.

A. H. Schleuder, a native of Germany, was born in 1833. At the age of fourteen years began learning the trade of jeweler, which he pursued there until coming to America in 1862. Soon after, he located in St. Peter, Minnesota, and two years later moved to Watertown, where he continued his trade till 1873; since that time has been located in New Ulm, engaged in the same business. His marriage with Miss A. Schwane took place in 1860.

William Schmidt was born in Hartford, Wisconsin, in 1833. There he spent his early life, and in 1865 came to Minnesota; stayed a short time in New Ulm, then went east; made his home in Chicago and St. Louis until 1872, when he came back to New Ulm and has since been engaged in the hotel business. In the spring of 1880 he started the Northwestern, which he still runs.

Joseph Schmuker was born in Germany in 1849. Came to America in 1866, and soon after to New Ulm; went to Minneapolis and remained till 1870,

when he again came to New Ulm, and rented the brewery which he bought in 1872, and where he is now engaged in business. Married in 1873, Miss Ida Peurer. They have two children.

E. J. Schnobrich was born in Germany in 1851, and when nineteen years of age came to America, locating in New Ulm, Minnesota. He worked as a laborer until 1878, then started a saloon, which he still conducts. Miss Anna Nenno became his wife in 1873.

Ignas Schwendinger was born in Austria in 1831; when a young man he studied painting, photography, and marble cutting. These three trades he followed there until coming to America in 1879, since which time he has made his home in New Ulm, engaged in the marble business. He married in 1857, Miss J. Rein. They have four children, all living.

Adolph Seiter was born in Baden, Germany, in 1826. When seventeen years of age he went to France and remained three years, pursuing the tailor trade, which he learned in his native country. On the 1st of May, 1847, he arrived in the United States, and for two years made his home in New York; went to Cincinnati and engaged in merchant tailoring. Coming to New Ulm in 1856, he, in company with Colonel Pfaender and others, established what was known as the Turners Colony; they were the first to make explorations and select a site for the town. He soon after associated himself with Charles Kœhne, and opened a store of general merchandise; he sold about two years afterward and began the hotel business; has since been proprietor of the Dakota House. Mr. Seiter was one of the most instrumental in defending New Ulm at the time of the Indian outbreak. What is now the gents' sitting-room of his hotel was then a hospital, and often in the midst of the defense he was called from the barricade to make temporary graves in the garden until passage to the cemetery could be made in safety: during the whole time he was only eight days away from home. Married, September 28, 1852, Helena Erd. Thirteen children have been born to them; ten are living: Gustaf A., William, Otto, Albert, Alma, Oscar, Freddie, Ella, Emma and Mata.

A. G. Seiter was born in Cincinnati in 1854. He is a son of Adolph Seiter, and with him came to Minnesota in 1856 and settled in New Ulm, where he received a liberal education at the public schools; at the age of eighteen began learning the

trade of tinner, which has since been his chief employment. In the spring of 1881 he, in company with Leonard Haeberle, engaged in the stove and tinware business. Married in 1876 Miss Augusta Lindeman. They have two children: Freda and Loui.

Wm. F. Seiter was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, and with his father, Adolph Seiter, came to New Ulm the same year, where he has since made his home. At fourteen he went into a bank as clerk, where he remained about three years; leaving the bank he went into the railroad office, where he remained one and one-half years, then went to St. Paul and was employed in the Second National Bank. In 1876 he was made teller of the Brown County Bank at New Ulm, where he has remained since. Married in May, 1881, Miss Ida Vajen.

E. E. Seiter was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1856, and in company with his parents came to Minnesota and located at New Ulm. He was educated at the public schools. In 1872 learned the photographing business, and in 1878 opened a gallery for himself in New Ulm, where he has been engaged ever since. Married in May, 1879, Miss Emma Meyer. They have one child: Io.

H. T. Seiter was born in New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1858, where he has since resided, and received his education at the common schools. In 1872 he went to work in a mill, where he remained about one year; In 1874 he commenced learning the barber's trade; worked in a shop for five years, he then started a shop of his own and still conducts the business. Was married in February, 1881, to Miss Emma Swanson.

Amaziah Slocum was born in Tioga county, New York, July 26, 1842. When twenty years of age he came to Minnesota, located in Northfield, and there pursued the trade of cooper, but in 1862 settled on section 20 of Stark township, Brown county. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, Seventh Minnesota, and was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling in 1865. Returning home he followed farming until 1879 and has since been a stock buyer in New Ulm. Married in 1866, Phoebe Meserve, and has five children.

H. A. Subilia was born in Italy in 1819. Removed to Germany in 1839, and came to America in 1848, locating in New Ulm in 1859. He built and operated a distillery here until its destruction in 1862 by the Indians; he then went to St. Paul,

and was deputy state auditor two years, but returned to New Ulm in 1864. Engaged in the mercantile business until 1874 when he was engaged in the milling business which he has since continued.

John C. Toberer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836. Immigrated to America in 1854; after remaining one and one-half years in New York he removed to Chicago; in 1856 he came to New Ulm; was one of the first settlers here. He worked on a farm in order to regain his health; afterward opened a jewelry store in New Ulm. During the Indian warfare he helped in the defense and then resumed his business. Soon after arriving in New Ulm he married Louise Nagel; they have had six children, four are living.

Henry Vajen was born in Prussia in 1826, and when twenty-three years of age immigrated to New York city; went directly to California, where he engaged in gold mining, trading and farming until 1854, then went to his native country on a visit. Returning to America he lived in Chicago until 1856, then located at New Ulm and engaged in general merchandising until 1868. He was the first treasurer of Brown county. After retiring from business in 1868 he visited in Germany until 1872, when he returned to Minnesota. He married in 1858, Miss Mary Groff. Magdalena, Antonia and Ida are their children.

Charles Wagner was born in Germany in 1830: when nineteen years of age he came to America and to New Ulm in 1857. He has since engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and the store which he now occupies was used as a hospital during the Indian massacre; he was severely wounded during the fight at New Ulm. In the fall of 1862 he was elected judge of probate, which office he held for ten years; has been chairman of county commissioners ten years, also justice of the peace several terms.

J. H. Weddendorf was born in Ohio in 1857, and came to Minnesota with his parents when but three years of age, locating with them near New Ulm. He received his education at New Ulm, also took a course at the Business college at Minneapolis. From 1873 until 1877 he was in the drug store of Joseph Bobleter, as clerk; after spending some time in Minneapolis and St. Paul, he again returned to his position in the drug store; in 1879 he was made assistant postmaster. Married in 1879, Miss H. Plath. Johanna is their only child.

Carl Wescheke, M. D. was born in Prussia March 4, 1831. He was educated in his native land; passed first through the department of military surgery at the university of Berlin, then to the university at Greifswald, and afterwards to Halle University, where he served one year in the army according to the law. Came to New Ulm in 1860 and was the only resident physician here during the massacre; was employed by the government as military surgeon for the soldiers. In 1868 he went to California; returned the same fall. He started the first drug store in this city in 1865, which he sold in 1868, but purchased it on his return. In 1870 was elected to the city council, and has since served; was appointed to the office of mayor in 1877; elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 without opposition. He is proprietor of the Pioneer drug store.

August Westphal, a native of Prussia, was born in 1813. He learned the trade of jeweler which he followed until 1844, then commenced to learn dentistry and practiced the profession there until coming in 1854 to America. After working at his trade one year in Boston, he removed to Cincinnati, and there resided until coming to Minnesota in 1857. He taught the first term of school at New Ulm, and the next year removed to his farm; continued to teach, however, in Cottonwood and Milford for a number of years. After remaining on a farm ten years, he again removed to New Ulm. Was county superintendent of schools five years, treasurer of county two terms, temporary clerk of court a portion of the year of 1862, judge of probate three terms, and has been county commissioner. His marriage with Miss Florentine Peterson took place in 1844; she died in 1879, leaving two children, Teresa and Mary.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

MILFORD - COTTONWOOD - HOME - SLEEPY EYE -
EDEN - PRAIRIEVILLE.

Milford has within its limits the location of the first settlement made in Brown county. The first man in the town was Edward McCole, who came across from Nicollet county in 1853; his cabin was burned and while he was away his claim was jumped by Anton Kaus; this claim now comprises the farm owned by Colonel Pfander. The next settlers were the members of the Chicago Land Verein who came in the fall 1854; an account of

their settlement at Milford is given in the pages devoted to New Ulm. Of these colonists, those remaining in the town are Ludwig Meyer, Anton and Atheneseus Henle, Peter Mack and David Haerberle.

The first death was Martin Weidemann, of consumption, in February, 1855. The first birth was in the spring of 1855, a daughter of Benedict Drexler.

Father Winninger conducted the first religious services in 1856.

The first school was taught at the house of Anton Henle in the spring of 1857, by a Pole, named Pokofski. In the winter of 1859-60 a log school-house was built. There are now five school-houses in the town. The tornado of 1881, destroyed the house in district number nine, but it was rebuilt. Two dwelling houses were also destroyed, in addition to loss of stock, crops and timber.

New Ulm post-office was first located in this town at the house of Anton Kaus; in 1857 it was moved to New Ulm. Milford post-office was established in 1860 and Anton Henle appointed postmaster; he still has charge. In 1857 he opened a hotel which he continued until 1880.

The town of Milford, so named from the mill built where there was a ford across the Minnesota river, was one of the towns set apart for organization by the county board, June 28, 1858. The early records of the town are lost and the first officers can not be given. The first chairman was John Doster.

The town of Milford, lying contiguous to the Indian reservation, suffered more loss of life during the Indian outbreak, than any other town in the county. By reference to preceding chapters a full account may be found. The butcheries in Milford are given in chapter 35 of this work.

Bernard Adam was born June 12, 1819, in Luxemburg, Germany. He learned the trade of carpenter in his native land, and in 1849 moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin; remained until 1851, then visited Michigan and other states. At Chicago, October 15, 1853, he married Susan Simart. After marriage they returned to Port Washington and lived there until 1856, then removed to Dubuque, Iowa, but stayed only one year; their home until 1865 was in St. Cloud, Minnesota, then one year in Milford; after spending about eight years near Henderson they returned to Milford. Mr. and Mrs. Adam have seven children.

Nic. Arbes was born in Bohemia in 1830. He grew to manhood on a farm, and in 1867 came to America, proceeding directly to Milford township, Brown county, Minnesota. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Mary Sypher, who was born in Bohemia, in 1829. Joe, Maggie, John, Henry, Mary and Katie are their children.

Michael Arnolda was born September 26, 1826, in Prussia. Served in the Prussian army two and one-half years, and in 1851 was discharged; then came to Milford, Brown county, Minnesota. At the time of the Indian outbreak he removed with his family to Shakopee, but returned to his farm two years later, where he has since lived. Married in May, 1848, to Anna Weter, who was born in Luxemburg, in February, 1835, and died November 15, 1879. Children: Mat, John, Mary, Peter, Elizabeth, Margaretta, Emma and Mike. Jacob and Batis died.

William P. Current was born May 15, 1815, in Monongahela county, West Virginia. October, 1837, he moved with his family to Jay county, Indiana, and pre-empted a farm, on which he remained until March 11th, 1872, then moved to Milford, Brown county, and bought his present farm. July 29, 1835, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Lake, who was born in Harrison county, Virginia. Emily, George W., Nancy E., Mary M., Susan E., John A., Rhoda R., James W., Alonzo C., Caledonia, Marion E., and Emeline C., are their children.

John Doster was born September 8, 1822, in Wurtemberg. Learned the trade of stone-cutter, at which he worked until 1845; emigrating at that time to the United States, he remained in Buffalo, New York, until June, 1855, then came to New Ulm, Minnesota. He pre-empted a farm in Milford township, on which he still lives. On learning of the outbreak of the Indians, he took his family to New Ulm, thence to St. Peter, where they remained two weeks, then returned to the farm. Mr. Doster has been county commissioner a number of years, chairman of the town board and justice of the peace. May 16, 1850, he married Catharina Lang, who died August 5, 1852, leaving one son, George, who died a few days after. Married January 6, 1863, Susanna Young, who was born in Bavaria, in 1830. Elnora, Eva M., George F. and August are their children.

Edward Erdmann was born April 27, 1848, in Prussia. From 1868 until 1872 he lived in Wisconsin, then came to Milford, and bought a farm.

His parents are living with him. Mr. Erdmann married, April 26, 1878, Mary Deubie, who was born March 24, 1861, in Switzerland. She came to Rochester, Minnesota, in 1872; remained until 1878, then came to Milford, where she was married. One son and one daughter have been born to them: Lena and Mike.

Jacob Essig was born May 16, 1853, at Green Garden, Will county, Illinois. When twelve years of age removed with his parents to New Ulm, Minnesota; and at the age of twenty-three started in life for himself; after clerking in a store in Minneapolis a short time, and spending a few months in Rochester he returned to New Ulm; then went to Germantown, Cottonwood county, and made a government claim; remained until 1880; has since resided in Milford. Mr. Essig is the inventor of a grain separator, which was patented October 8, 1878. July 9, 1879, he married Albertina W. Kunn, who was born in Cottonwood, in 1861. Rudolph A. is their only child.

Henry Gluth was born December 20, 1848, in Milford, Minnesota, and has since lived here. After his father's death, which occurred in 1866, he worked the farm. Was in New Ulm at the time of the Sioux massacre, and after remaining about one week removed to St. Paul, but two years later returned to his farm, where he still lives. His brother John was killed, and another brother, August, was taken prisoner, but escaped six weeks after. Married, June 9, 1881, Hannah Frederick. Mr. Gluth's mother resides with him.

Mary Heinen was born October 10, 1830, in Wurtemberg. January 27, 1851, she married Nicholas Heinen, who was born in Wurtemberg. They came to New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1855. Mr. Heinen took an active part in the defense of the settlers at the time of the Indian massacre, and participated in the engagements of August 19 and 23, 1862. Soon after the excitement subsided he moved with his family to his farm in Milford, where the widow still lives, and with the help of her children has carried on the farm. Mr. Heinen died September 3, 1874. John, Annie, Joseph, Peter, Rosa, Anton and Mike are the living children.

Athanasius Henle was born December 6, 1829, in Wurtemberg. Learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1853 immigrated to New York; pursued his trade in that city and Chicago until 1854, when he came to Milford, where he pre-empted the farm on which he now lives. In April, 1856, he mar-

ried Elizabeth Fink, who was born March 19, 1831, in Wurtemberg. On learning of the depredations of the Indians he started with his family for New Ulm. Mr. Henle figured prominently in the battle of the next day, and after the fight joined the scouting party who were looking for the dead or wounded; remained out two days; he was also engaged in carrying supplies to Fort Ridgely. In November of that year he returned with his family to the farm. At the organization of Brown county, Mr. Henle was chosen county commissioner, and was also assessor of the county before its division into townships. The children are Mary, Martin, Criscinthia, Athanasius, John, Anton and Joseph.

Henry Hoffmann was born May 9, 1830, in Baden, Germany; at the age of seventeen years he learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked in Germany until 1852, then lived in Cincinnati until 1856, when he came to New Ulm; he bought the farm on which he now lives in Milford. When informed that the Indians had left their reservation, he went to New Ulm and participated in the conflicts. The Monday following the fight he removed his family to St. Peter, thence to St. Paul. Returning in 1864 to New Ulm, he resided there until the spring of 1869, since which time he has been on his farm. April 23, 1854, Margaretta Schwinn became his wife, and has borne him six children: Sophia, Lizzie, Katie, Annie, Minnie and Willie.

George Jones was born in Manchester, England, November 15, 1827. After his father's death he moved with his mother to Buffalo, New York; remained about eighteen months, then until 1849 resided in Erie, Pennsylvania; he then worked at the trade of carpenter in St. Louis until 1853, then spent several years in Iowa. During the summer of 1857 he pre-empted his present farm in Milford. He participated in the fight at New Ulm, in August, 1862, after which moved with his family to Kansas, but two years later returned to his farm. Married, October 23, 1853, Mary Thomas, who was born in 1835 in New York. Annie, Henry T., Virginia, Sarah and Herbert are their children. Henry T. was the first white boy born in Brown county. Mr. Jones has been justice several times.

Johan D. Kruger, a native of Prussia, was born June 19, 1835. After attaining majority he came with his parents to America, and directly to Milford, arriving July 2, 1856. Was at New Ulm

during the Indian fight, where, August 18, 1862, his father was killed. Enlisted in the mounted rangers, under Captain Nix, and served fourteen months on the frontier, and on returning enlisted in Company E, 11th Minnesota. In January, 1863, married Barbara Lenart, who was born in 1844, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Rosa, Fred, Ernestine, Mary, Katie, Augusta, Georgia, and Martha are their children.

Peter Mack, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, was born June 29, 1830. He arrived at New York, February 9th, 1854; after visiting several of the principal cities in the east, he came to St. Paul, and during the fall of that year made a claim in Milford. He gave his attention to the improvement of his farm until the Indian outbreak, then moved with his family to New Ulm; was wounded twice. He joined a scouting party and while exploring the country found and buried eighteen who had been murdered. May, 1864, they returned from St. Paul to their former home. Mr. Mack has held various town offices. Married in October, 1856, Mary Mack, who died in 1874, leaving four children: William, John, Fritz and Bertha. His second marriage was with Mary Haeberle. Katie and John are the children by this marriage.

Benedict Marti was born March 27, 1827, in Berne, Switzerland, where he was educated in the public schools. Moved to Joliet, Illinois, in 1851, and there engaged in farming until 1867; came thence to Milford, and bought the farm on which he has since lived. Married August 3, 1857, Margaret Corman, who was born in Berne, Switzerland, April 9, 1839. Their living children are Godfred, George A., Frank, Benedict, Willie, Charlotte, Henry R. and Anna M.

Samuel Marti is a native of Berne, Switzerland, born July 6, 1828. After receiving a common school education he served three years in the infantry. In 1853, he came to America; until 1856, his home was on a farm near Joliet, Illinois, when he came to Milford, Minnesota. Mr. Marti took part in the defense of New Ulm, against the Sioux outbreak, remaining there nine days. Married in March, 1857, Anna Sarle, a native of Berne, Switzerland, born in June, 1838, and died August 31, 1875. Mary, Benedict, John, George, Anna, Albert, Elizabeth, Nicholas, and Aucht are their living children.

Valentin Orth was born December 13, 1829, in Germany. In 1849, he joined the German army,

and in 1850, came to America. Until 1852, remained in Cleveland, Ohio, then visited different places in the west; finally made a claim in Helena township, Scott county, Minnesota. In May, 1863, he removed to New Ulm, and followed the trade of carpenter until 1865, after which he located on his farm in Milford. November 3, 1858, he was united in marriage with Mary Defat, who was born in Prussia, in 1832. Adolph, Louisa, Angle B., Anton A., Rosa, and Valentin are their living children.

Nicholas Permoentgan was born in Luxemburg in 1831. When twenty-four years of age he moved to Chicago, Illinois, for one year, also spent one year in Michigan; coming thence to Milford, Brown county, he pre-empted the farm on which he now lives. In 1862 went to New Ulm, thence to Mankato and to St. Peter, but returned to his farm the same fall. Married Mary March, on the 20th of December, 1868. She was born in Luxemburg in 1844 and in 1868 removed to Iowa, thence to St. Peter. Peter, Mike, Mick, Anton, Frank and Katie are their living children.

Jost Pfeiffer was born April 29, 1830, in Germany. He learned the trade of butcher from his father. In 1856 he immigrated to Buffalo, New York; one year later located in New Ulm and established a meat market, also engaged in farming until 1862, then spent a few months in St. Louis. Returning to his former home he contracted to furnish meat for the troops at Fort Ridgely for the years 1863 and 1864. In 1872 he came to his present farm in Milford township. During the cyclone of the summer of 1881 Mr. Pfeiffer lost his house and barn; his wife was severely injured and the remainder of the family somewhat hurt. Mary Keck, who was born in 1842 in Germany, became his wife October 5, 1864. She was a widow and had one daughter, Caroline. Mr. Keck was killed by the Indians in 1862. Harry, Fred, Minnie and Bertha are their living children.

C. G. Schramm, a native of Germany, was born December 4, 1853. When only three years of age came with his parents to Brown county, Minnesota. Remained with his parents until attaining majority, then began business for himself, locating on section 25, of Milford. He was driven away by the Indians in 1862, but after spending a few weeks in New Ulm and St. Paul, returned to his farm. His uncle was murdered by the Indians. Married March 8, 1874, Bertha Tramm, who was born October 8, 1856, in Minnesota. Three chil-

dren have been born to them only one is living.

C. C. Schubert was born September 13, 1858, in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, and when nine years old came with his parents to New Ulm. He attended both German and English school here and in Wisconsin, and when seventeen years old entered the Normal school at Mankato, remained four terms. After teaching school one winter he went to Minneapolis and St. Paul as agent for sewing machines. Returning again to New Ulm he taught school during the winter of 1880-'1, and is at present teaching in both German and English in Milford.

Christ. Sear was born October 24, 1831, in Prussia. Came to New York in 1850, and until 1857 engaged as a clerk in a store. Removing to Milford he pre-empted a farm; in 1860 he returned to New York, but came again to his farm in 1863. He has been a member of the town board four terms; December 1, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Kreger, who was born in Germany in 1834. Ernestine, William, Herman, Henrietta, Caroline, Mary, Fred and John are their children.

Christian Seifert was born in Austria February 19, 1854. In the spring of 1866 came to America and to his brother's home in Cottonwood, Brown county. Until 1869 he worked for his brother, then engaged in a brewery in New Ulm two and one-half years; went to California in 1872 and remained until 1876, then went to Le Sueur, Minnesota and was in the brewery business fifteen months; he then located on a farm in Milford. Was married in October, 1879, to Katie Eckstein, who was born in Austria in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Seifert have two children: Henry and Sophia.

William Skinner was born in Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1829. When but eight years of age, he was bound out to learn the trade of harness making, at which he continued seven years, then worked on the farm until reaching majority, when he started in the harness and saddlery trade; continued it until 1855 then came to New Ulm and pre-empted his present farm. At the Indian outbreak he removed his family to St. Peter, then went to New Ulm and participated in the engagements; about two months after leaving his farm, he returned. In 1876 he represented his district in the legislature; has also served as county commissioner and justice of the peace and was a member of the first grand jury of the district. December 24, 1853, he married Sallie Newell, also a native of Bradford

county, Pennsylvania. Martha, Eva, and Katie are their children.

Chris Spelbrink, Jr., was born March 5, 1849, in Hanover, Germany. He received a common school education, and in 1858 came with his parents to America, locating in Milford. During the Indian outbreak, Mr. Spelbrink heard the shooting and in the afternoon was informed of the massacre. Going to New Ulm with his parents he participated in the fight. Later he rented a farm near New Ulm, but afterwards returned to the farm where his parents still live. He has been chairman of the town board two years, town clerk since 1878 and assessor two years. Married on the 28th of November, 1879, Louisa Goede, who was born in 1860 in Hanover. Louisa is their only child.

Daniel Windland was born March 31, 1818, and is a native of Prussia. Remained in his fatherland until 1853, then came to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; his home was there until 1872, when he came to Milford and bought a farm on which he has since resided. January 1, 1848, his marriage with Rasina Nekaler took place. She was born January 7, 1829, in Prussia. Seven children have been born to them: William, Henry, Mary, Caroline, Daniel, Fred, and Adolph.

COTTONWOOD.

This town is in the extreme eastern part of Brown county, and when first established included what is now Sigel; the latter was set apart in 1862. The first settlers were Peyton Nichols and S. A. Vanpatten, who came in the summer of 1855, and located on section 13; other settlers of that year were Jacob Brust, William Winkelmann, John Sturm, Jacob Pfenninger, Joseph Schaefer, and Alexander Waibel. There was an Indian village about a mile above the mouth of the Big Cottonwood, and Charles Michel, a Frenchman was in charge of a lime kiln owned by N. Myrick, of Traverse des Sioux; Mr. Winkelmann jumped this claim and still owns it.

The first birth was John Schenler, in the fall of 1856. The first preaching was in Jacob Brust's granary, by Dr. Blecken, a Lutheran. The Catholics held services under Father Somereisen, and built the first Catholic church in the county; it was of logs and belonged to St. Joseph's parish. The church was also used as a public school-house; when the church in New Ulm was completed, it was torn down. The Evangelical Association church was built in 1865; services were first held

by Rev. A. Huelster, in 1857. Rev. B. Simon is now pastor and there are forty members.

In 1860 this town was named as school district number one; the first school was taught by Sarah Shaw. The first meeting of the town board was held October 24, 1858. The first members were: Jacob Brust, chairman, Nicholas Gulden and Ulrich Lipp; A. S. Vanpatten was clerk.

A water-power grist-mill was built by the Kuck brothers, near the Big Cottonwood, on section 32, but was soon after burned. A woolen mill was erected in its place in 1879 by Mr. Marsch.

In 1857 a party of Indians who had been engaged in the Spirit Lake massacre came into the town, but the people met and drove them from the town. Afterwards, it was discovered that they had murdered Mr. Brandt who was living on the south side of the Cottonwood. During the trouble of 1862, but two citizens of this town were killed; Mr. Jones and Charles Lauer, the latter at upper Sioux Agency.

John Manderfeld was born in Prussia in 1824. Came to America in 1851 and followed the tanning business in Chicago two years. In 1853 he removed to Dubuque, and engaged in farming there until coming to Minnesota in 1855; he settled on his present farm in Cottonwood. Has held several offices of trust in the town and county; was justice of the peace for twenty-one years, county commissioner one term, and has been sheriff of Brown county three years. Married in 1853 Miss Cecilia Legro. C. W., Clara, Peter, Minnie and Frank are their children.

Alonzo Nichols was born in West Virginia in 1852, and when a child of two years accompanied his parents to Missouri, and in 1856 to Minnesota, locating in Cottonwood on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Nichols has served his town as clerk. His marriage with Miss Kate Seibert took place in 1879. Esther A. is their only child. Mr. Nichols' father, Peyton Nichols, was one of the first county commissioners, also one of the first town board, and held many other offices. Was in the second battle of New Ulm, and was twice wounded. He died in 1863.

Theodor Rein, a native of Germany, was born in 1833. Came to America in 1858, and soon after located a home in Cottonwood; he was among the early settlers of the town. He has been town supervisor three years, and town treasurer the same length of time. Mr. Rein participated in the battle of New Ulm in 1862. In 1875 erected a brick

residence at a cost of about \$4,000; it is the finest house in the town. Married in 1853 Miss L. Andrews. Alfred is their only living child.

Joseph Schafer, a native of Germany, was born in 1822. Came to America in 1845 and located in Iowa, but removed to Minnesota in 1855; settled on his present farm in Cottonwood township, Brown county. In 1861 he went into the army and participated in the defense of New Ulm; served three years. Was united in marriage in 1854 with Miss Teresa Brook. Dena, Joseph, Anna, Caroline, Teresa, Mary, Fritz and Lizzie are their children.

Emil Schloman, who was born in 1852, is a native of Prussia. Came to America with his patents in 1869 and settled in Madelia, Watonwan county, Minnesota. After learning the trade of a carpenter he was employed at that work several years. In 1866 he located in Cottonwood township on his present farm. His marriage with Miss Louisa Spenner took place in 1880. They are the parents of one child: Anna.

Joseph Schnobrich was born in Austria in 1841, and in 1858 came to America. Soon after arriving he located in Cottonwood township, Brown county, where he has since lived. In 1863 joined Company M, Second Minnesota cavalry, of which he was sergeant; on returning from the army he came to his former home. Has been assessor of the town for the past nine years. Mr. Schnobrich married in 1865 Miss Annie Pect, who has borne him seven children: Martin, Lizzie, Joseph, George, Frank, Teresa and Henry.

Frederick Shrip, whose native country was Prussia, was born in 1824. Came to America in 1846 and for about ten years made his home in Wisconsin. Coming thence to Minnesota he settled on a farm in Cottonwood township, on which he still lives. His marriage with Miss Anna Sephet took place in 1851. Fred, John, Kate, Louisa, Mary, and William are their children.

John B. Sturm was born in Cottonwood, Brown county, Minnesota, in 1858, and is the son of B. Sturm, who was one of the earliest settlers of the town, having located here in 1855. He has received a common school education in this county and is now located on a farm.

Alexander Waibel a native of Germany was born in 1829. He came to America and settled in New Jersey in 1853, and two years subsequently came west to Minnesota. He settled on section 19 of Cottonwood township on his present well culti-

vated farm. Mr. Waibel was at the siege of New Ulm in 1862. Married in 1852, Miss Z. Ruhpe. John, Margaret, Alex., Ada, Caroline, Bernhardt, Benedict, Henry, Mary, Theodore and Zeciblia.

Fritz Yahneke was born in Germany, in 1832. Came to America and for one year was in Chicago and in 1856 came to Minnesota. He settled in Cottonwood township where he has since lived on his farm on section 20. He was at the defense of New Ulm against the Indians in 1862. Mr. Yahneke has been one of the town supervisors for the past two years. Married in 1861, Miss Charlotte Schur, who has borne him seven children; Robert, Louisa, Amelia, Clara, George, Lizzie and Fritz.

HOME.

This is the largest town in the county, including in its limits fifty-three square miles. The first claims were made in 1857 by Hyacinth St. Couturier, now of Sleepy Eye, Mathew Ryan, and William Tubbs. The two latter located on the south side of the Big Cottonwood, in the southeastern part of town. Mr. Ryan and Mary Schmitz, went to Mankato and were married in February, 1858. Their daughter, Catherine, born April 20, 1861, was the first birth in the town. Mr. Tubbs was killed by an Indian in 1859, supposed to have been on account of jealousy. April 28, 1859 J. P. Schmitz was murdered while digging a cellar; an Indian was arrested on suspicion, but escaped before the time set for trial. The first settlers after the Indian war, were Edward Taylor, Philander Lee, John Pickle, John Roberts, Daniel Middleton and the Current brothers who came in 1864.

The first marriage was that of W. H. Hawk and Mary Middleton, August 27, 1866. The first religious services were held December, 1864, at the house of Current brothers, by Rev. O. L. Howard, a United Brethren minister. At one time he failed to arrive at the appointed hour, and the assembly not wishing to waste the time, organized a dance. A violinist was procured and they were in the midst of a "good time" when, about nine o'clock the minister appeared; the dance ceased and in a few minutes they were engaged in worship. In May 1877 the Advent church was organized at Golden Gate; services were held in a hall and R. B. Simmons officiated.

The first school was taught in 1866, by Miss Hattie Wright in a log building put up for the purpose, in the northeastern part of town; this is now district 13; the present school-house cost \$800. The town now has seven school buildings.

Home post-office was established in October, 1868, with Joseph Libert postmaster, and the office at his house. In March, 1869, J. P. Current received the appointment and has since held it. Golden Gate was established about the same time, with Ebenezer Fuller in charge. After several changes, Horatio Werring, the present postmaster succeeded and the post-office was located at his store. The village of Golden Gate took its name from the post-office. The first store was started by R. B. Simmons, whose store with Mr. Werring's constitutes the business of the place. John Pickle has a blacksmith shop about a quarter of a mile east. The Golden Gate mill is north of the village and is owned by John Heimerdinger & Sons. He built the first mill in 1869 and made all the machinery himself; the present mill was built in 1872 and is run by water and steam power; it contains two run of stone.

There were no people living in the town at the time of the Indian outbreak, but there was a military post and stockade about three miles south-east of Sleepy Eye lake.

The first town meeting was held June 30, 1866, at the house of the Current brothers. W. H. Hawk, chairman; D. Bertrand and John Nicklin, were the first board of supervisors.

James Addy was born in county Cavan, Ireland, June 1, 1833. Came to America when about eighteen years of age, landing in New York city. Soon after he removed to New Jersey, and one year later to Connecticut, and lived in that state seven years. Came to Minnesota in 1865 and settled near Rochester, but took a claim of 160 acres on section 27, of Home township, to which he moved in 1878. He has served as justice of the peace; his oldest son is the present chairman of the town board. Married July 4, 1853, Miss Julia McGovern. Six children have been born to them, of whom four are living.

C. E. Brown was born January 20, 1830, in St. Lawrence county, New York. When quite small he moved with his parents to Canada, then to northern Illinois, and was there engaged in the lead mines. At the age of seventeen years he removed to Decorah, Iowa, remained until reaching majority. In 1851 he came to Minnesota and took a claim near Rochester, on which he lived until 1861, then moved to the town of Leavenworth, Brown county; in 1872, located on his present farm on section 33, Home township. Married in

1863, Miss Sarah Allen. Four of the eight children born to them are living.

T. C. Cumings was born February 8, 1832, in Walpole, New Hampshire. He spent his childhood with his grandparents in Herkimer county, New York, there remaining until 1854; coming thence to Minnesota, he located near where Rochester has since been built; the city now includes his claim of 160 acres. He came to the town of Home in June, 1878, where he owns a farm, also the ferry known as the Fort Ridgely ferry. Married in 1844, Betsey Hope, who was born in Herkimer county, New York, and died in November, 1863. They had a family of six children; two sons and two daughters are living.

William Cutting was born in Suffolk county, England, December, 1823. When eight years of age he accompanied his parents to Canada West, but in 1857 he removed to Minnesota and located in Henderson; came to his present farm of 160 acres in 1869. Married in 1849, Eliza N. Clancy, who was born in Canada. They have had nine children, seven are living. The eldest son, John, is a native of Ontario, Canada, but has lived in this state the greater portion of his life; has received a good education, and for the past six or seven years has been quite successful as a school teacher. His marriage with Miss Maggie McGowan took place in 1877. They have one child. Since 1878 they have been on a farm of his own on section 32. He has been town clerk several terms.

Elisha Davis was born in 1819, in Oneida county, New York. He learned the shoemaking trade and pursued it in his native place until 1851, then settled in Auburn, Wisconsin. In 1866 he came to Mankato, Minnesota, and the next year settled in Home township, Brown county, on a claim of 160 acres. Married March 6, 1842, Martha Bestor, who was born in Trenton, New York. Twelve children have been born to them; ten are living.

Frederick Gerboth, a native of Germany, was born June 11, 1841. Came to America in 1850 with his parents, and until 1860 lived in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he learned the machinist's trade; on leaving there he came to Courtland, Nicollet county, Minnesota. In October, 1861, enlisted in the First Minnesota battery; was honorably discharged in Georgia, 1865. Returning home he spent 1866 in St. Paul, then engaged in engineering in New Ulm three years. After having a store for about eight years in Iberia, he

settled in 1877, on a farm on section 27, of Home. Married in 1866, Carrie Grimmer, of Germany. Clara, Edward, Lulu and Fred are their children. The father of Mr. Gerboth was killed by Indians at his farm in 1862.

D. A. Gibbs was born near the village of Delhi, Delaware county, New York, December 21, 1843. In October, 1861, he enlisted at Delhi in the Eighth New York independent battery; re-enlisted in the same regiment and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Returning to his native place, he remained until moving to Minnesota in 1866; came directly to his present farm of ninety acres on section 4, of Home township. Married in October, 1866, Miss Isabel H. Loomis, who was born in Springville, Pennsylvania, and died November 25, 1880. Charles B. and Kelley D. are their children.

L. A. Glatigny was born in Paris, France, May 10, 1848. Came to America in 1858 with his parents and settled with them in Henderson, Minnesota. After a residence there of eight years, removed to Sleepy Eye, then settled on a farm of 200 acres on section 20. Mr. Glatigny has been twice married; to his present wife, who was Emily Beliveau, on the 8th of November, 1880.

De Foris Greene was born near the village of Watertown, New York, November 18, 1837. Accompanied his parents in 1850 to Wisconsin; learned the trade of carpenter, at which he has since worked. In January, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 16th Wisconsin infantry; participated in many of the heaviest battles, and was honorably discharged near the close of the war. He returned to his former home in Wisconsin, and in 1867 came to Minnesota, first to Blue Earth county, where he worked at his trade. Came to his present farm of 178 acres in 1868. Married in 1869 Miss Lucinda Bunce, born in Janesville, Wisconsin. Seven children have been born to them, one son and six daughters.

Mrs. Phidelia Greene, whose maiden name was Phidelia Royce, was born October 30, 1817, in Champion, New York. In March, 1838, she was married to Chester Greene. He came to Minnesota in 1864, and to the farm on which his family is now living in 1868. The farm consists of 160 acres, of which thirty are timber and seventy-five under cultivation. He was instrumental in the organization of the township of Home, and held the office of justice of the peace, also other offices. His death occurred November 10, 1876; he left a

widow with a family of six children, all of whom are married excepting the youngest son, Frederic B., who lives at home.

Ferdinand Heimerdinger, a native of Germany, was born September 30, 1850. Came with his parents to America in 1854, and to Minnesota in 1856; located first at New Ulm. His father, John Heimerdinger, helped to build the first steam mill at New Ulm, under the supervision of the Chicago Turner Society. During the Indian war of 1862 he enlisted, and was on duty during the fight at New Ulm. Came to his present home in 1867; has a farm of 160 acres and a flouring mill. He erected a small one first in 1870, which was the first flouring mill in Home. He married in 1840 Miss Ragina Merst, who died June 11, 1868. His sons, Ferdinand and Henry, have charge of the mill and the farm; both have learned the milling trade. Ferdinand married in 1879 Miss Anna Hoffman, and has one child.

Robert B. Henton was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1832. Came west with his parents in 1842, and in 1856 located in Sigel, Brown county, Minnesota. During the Indian war they were driven from their home, which was nearly destroyed. He joined a party who went out to rescue any who might be in peril, and on returning, August 19, was attacked by the Indians, who killed all but six. Mr. Henton was an able worker during the entire conflict, and afterward went to Wisconsin. Returning in 1864, he enlisted in August, in Company A, 11th Minnesota; was discharged at the close of the war. Since 1869 he has lived in Home, where he has a farm of 178 acres. He has been chairman of the town board, and has for six years served as clerk. In 1856 he married Miss Margaret Thomas, who has borne him seven children; six are living.

H. M. Hills was born May 23, 1835, near Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1842 he accompanied his parents to Rock county, Wisconsin, and remained on the farm until thirteen years of age; after that time was dependent upon his personal exertions for a livelihood. Returning to Massachusetts he remained until 1858; attended school during the winter months, and made a specialty of the study of civil engineering. In January, 1865, enlisted in Company A, 46th Illinois veteran infantry; was mustered out in 1866. Went to Freeport, Illinois, and soon after came to his present farm; he has about 170 acres. Married in 1858 Miss Maria

R. Scovill, who was born in New York. Seven children; five are living.

Francis M. Kennedy was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, January 7, 1837. He remained in his native place until the age of eighteen; completed his studies in the high school at Warren. Came with his parents to Minnesota in 1856, and located in Nicollet county on a farm. In March 1863, at Fort Ridgely, enlisted in Company B, first mounted rangers; was in General Sibley's expedition across the plains; was honorably discharged after a service of nine months. Came to his present farm of 160 acres in 1868. Mr. Kennedy married in 1864, Miss Jerusha Post, who was born in Ohio. They have two sons and four daughters.

Charles Kisner, a native of Prussia, was born in 1837. Came to America in 1860, and settled in Champaign county, Illinois; four years later removed to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and in 1867 settled on section twenty-eight of Home township, and made claim to a quarter section of land. He has been treasurer of school district 30, also constable. Married in 1867, Augusta Tassmer, a native of Prussia, born in 1847. Ida, Albert, Emma, Henry, Lydia, Ellen and Eddie are their children.

Alva S. Larrabee was born in Addison county, Vermont, February 17, 1816. In 1839 went to Lester, Vermont, and was engaged in the tanning and shoe making business. Married in 1840, Marion Enos, who bore him one child, and died in 1842, after which he came west and spent about two years, then returned to Vermont. In 1847, married Amy Humphrey. They went to Winnebago county, Wisconsin; he engaged in farming and in the shoe trade until 1861, then resided three years in Freeborn county, Minnesota; in 1864 made a claim on section 34 of Home, of 160 acres and has since added 40 acres. Has held the offices of assessor and justice of the peace. They have six children.

Isaac Martine was born in New York city, April 1, 1824. Went to Monroe county, where he grew to manhood and was educated. Removed to Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1847. Enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Second Wisconsin infantry; was honorably discharged in December, 1862. Returned to Racine county, but in 1866 came to Minnesota and soon after settled on his present farm of 173 acres in Home. Married Amy M. Close in 1845, who died in August 1855. His second mar-

riage was with Miss Elizabeth M. Werring, in 1866. Walter N., George H., and Isaac S. are their living children.

Colin McKenzie, a native of Scotland, was born in 1842. Came to Canada in 1849. Made a claim of 160 acres on section 17 of Home township in 1867, to which he removed and on which he has since resided. His parents came in 1868 and still reside with him.

Fowler Middleton was born near Warsaw, Indiana, July 14, 1853. Came with his parents to Minnesota in 1865, directly to the town of Home and located with them on the farm which he is managing at present; he also owns a farm of 60 acres. His mother resides with him. Married in 1880, Mrs. Current, whose maiden name was Mary Labert. At the time of their marriage she had a daughter, Ella.

James N. Montgomery was born January 10, 1836, in Ontario. There he remained until 1867, then came to Home and took a claim of 160 acres on section 8. He has been supervisor one term and chairman of the board one term. Married April 13, 1847, Jennet McDermid, who was born in Canada June 1, 1822. John T., James, Hugh A., Susanna L., Catherine J., Margaret J., Duncan A., Martin P. and an adopted daughter, Amanda L. Erwin, are their living children.

Martin Penning, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, was born September 29, 1840, and when five years old came to America with his parents. Lived in Wisconsin until 1865, then made a claim of 160 acres on section 35 of Home township. Enlisted in 1863, in Company C, 34th Wisconsin and after a service of ten months was discharged. October 13, 1869, he married Cresendia Smucher. She was born in Germany, September 3, 1844, and has borne him four children; Rosa and Emma are the living. Robert and Oscar died in 1880.

John E. Pickle was born in Lower Canada February 9, 1840. At the age of seventeen years he came to Dover, Olmsted county, Minnesota, with his parents. Learned the trade of blacksmith, which he has followed most of the time since. In February, 1861, enlisted at St. Paul, in Company B, independent battalion; was in service on the frontier and honorably discharged at Fort Snelling in June, 1866. On returning he came to his farm on section 29 of Home, where he also has a blacksmith shop. Married in November, 1861, Nancy M. Lee who was born in Jefferson county,

New York. Of the seven children born to them only two survive, Dolla A. and Celia A.

C. H. Potter was born Jefferson county, New York, April 17, 1830. At the age of eighteen he began to earn his own livelihood. In 1854 came to Green county, Wisconsin, and located on a farm near Ripon. Came to Minnesota in 1864 and settled first in Blue Earth City, removing in 1869 to his farm of 129 acres in Home. Married in February, 1858, Adeline Greene, who was born in Lewis county, New York, September 4, 1840. Orin C., Charles G. and Frank W. are their living children.

Henry Romberg, a native of Germany, was born in 1837. Came to America in 1856, located in Milwaukee, thence removed to Washington county, Wisconsin, and followed farming also in Waukesha county. In 1866 came to Minnesota and made a claim of 160 acres on section 33, Home township. Married in 1867, Dora Knoke, who was born in Germany in 1841. Five children have been born to them of whom four are living.

Horatio Werring was born in Cornwall county, England, February 24, 1849. With his parents he came to America in 1853 and settled on a farm in Wisconsin. Came to Minnesota in 1856 but did not locate permanently until 1866, then made a claim on section 32 of Home. He now has a store of general merchandise at Golden Gate which he started in 1877; has also had the post-office in his store since his location here. Married in January, 1873, Miss Ellen McGowan. They have two children. His father was drowned in the Minnesota river, near West Newton, in June, 1871. His mother still resides on the farm on section 32.

Truman Wheeler was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, in May, 1829. There he lived until twenty years of age, then spent three years in Massachusetts and in 1852 returned to his native town. Enlisted in 1862 in Company H, 142d New York infantry, and served until May, 1865. He then returned again to Malone, and in April, 1866, started for Minnesota; in August of that year located on section 34 of Home, making a claim of 160 acres. Married in 1851, Miss Polly Bond, who bore him nine children, of whom eight are living. She died December 11, 1871. His second marriage was in September, 1879, to Mrs. Delila Read.

SLEEPY EYE LAKE.

This thrifty and enterprising village is located in the southwest corner of the town of Home, and

at the junction of the Redwood Falls branch of the Winona & St. Peter railroad with the main line. It was surveyed and platted in the fall of 1872 on land owned by Thomas Allison and W. L. Brackenridge. The growth of this village was comparatively slow until the completion of the Redwood Falls branch in 1877, and the location of a round house and machine shops of the railroad company in 1878. Since that time it has grown rapidly and steady and now has a population of about 1,300. In February, 1878, the village was incorporated as Sleepy Eye, named from the Indian chief. This name was subsequently changed to Loreno, and later, to Sleepy Eye Lake. The act making the last change increased the territory within its limits and increased the powers and duties of its officials. The territory now embraced amounts to one and a half square miles.

The first election was held March 19, 1878. Officers elected: Council—Francis Ibberson, president; Louis Hanson, T. F. Talbot and T. J. Murfin, trustees; R. H. Bingham, recorder; Peter Runitz, treasurer, and M. C. Burnside, justice. There was a tie vote on constable and L. Pease was appointed by the council, at a subsequent meeting.

The business of the place is represented by classes, as follows: One bank, five hotels, eight general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, one boot and shoe store, one merchant tailor, four millinery and dress-making establishments, two harness shops, two shoe shops, six dealers in agricultural implements, two wagon shops, six blacksmith shops, one bakery, three restaurants, two meat markets, two liverys, one feed store, one cigar store and manufactory, one news stand, one elevator, capacity, 100,000 bushels, two warehouses, three lumber yards, four insurance offices, two barber shops, two photograph galleries, one brewery and twelve saloons.

Two weekly newspapers represent the interests of the town, at home and abroad. The Brown County Republican is republican in politics, and is the property of C. Bromwich. The Sleepy Eye Herald, democratic in politics, is published by T. F. Brown, editor and proprietor. There have been two other papers published, The Sleepy Eye Wide Awake and the Sleepy Eye Gazette.

The professions are represented by two law firms and four physicians. There are six churches and several organizations that hold services in churches belonging to other denominations or

elsewhere. There is also a circulating library and reading room. About \$200 have been expended for books and periodicals. The present school-house is a two story frame structure 24x60 feet with an addition the same size. It contains four rooms in which four teachers are employed at an annual cost of \$2,100.

The first religious services on the present site of the village, were conducted by Rev. Kent, a Presbyterian minister, during the summer of 1868, in the grove on Thomas Allison's farm. Since then, services have been held by different denominations at different places. The Presbyterians were first organized at Golden Gate, with nineteen members, a number of whom were Congregationalists. When the village of Sleepy Eye was started they moved their place of worship here. Although owning a church, they have, at present, no regular pastor. In 1873, the Congregationalists began holding services under the ministry of the Rev. E. H. Alden, of Waseca. Those of this sect belonging to the Presbyterian organization joined them and they now have a membership of thirty-four, with the Rev. W. A. Lyman for pastor. The Methodists had an organization in Prairieville and moved to Sleepy Eye. Their present pastor is Rev. H. J. Harrington. The membership is about twenty and services are conducted in the Presbyterian church. The first services connected with the Baptist church, were under the leadership of Rev. Anthony Case in the spring of 1872, and two years later a church was organized with twelve members. With the exception of two years, when absent, Mr. Case has since been the pastor. Services were for some time held in the Congregational church, but, at present, are conducted in the Presbyterian church. The German Methodist denomination was organized in Leavenworth, about 1870, and later built a church. In 1874, they began their services in the village, and in 1877, they moved their house of worship here. The membership is now about seventy-five, and the present pastor is Rev. G. Reihle. The first Catholic services were conducted by the Rev. Father Berghold. He continued there until about 1876, when he was succeeded by Father John Tori. In 1874, the society built their present church, at a cost of about \$3,600. The membership is now 125 families and the local priest is Father B. Sandmayer. The Evangelical Association was organized by the Rev. George Simon, in 1876, with eighteen members. In 1877, a church was built

at a cost of about \$900. The membership has increased to twenty-eight, and the pastor is Rev. B. Simon. The German Lutherans began holding services about 1875. In 1876, they built their church, at a cost of about \$1,800. Their first pastor was Rev. Christof Meyer, and the membership at that time about twenty. The present membership is forty. Their pastor, Rev. S. Deuber, also preaches in Eden, alternate Sabbaths.

There are eight secret societies in the village, having a united membership of about two-hundred and twenty. The largest of these, Key Stone Lodge No. 94, A. F. & A. M., was organized in the town of Stark, and moved into the village in 1872. This society built a fine hall in 1876, at a cost of \$2,300. The present membership is about sixty. Albert Chapter number 31, R. A. M. was organized in 1875, with nine charter members, and the following officers: John Moore, M. E. H. P.; J. W. B. Welcome, E. K.; J. M. Thompson, E. S.; W. M. Murfin, C. of H.; T. J. Murfin, P. S.; David Eshbaugh, R. A. C.; George Pickelhaupt, G. M. 3d V.; O. W. Jones, G. M. 2d V.; and Jacob Duncan, Sr., G. M. 1st V. The present membership is thirty-six.

Sleepy Eye Lake Lodge No. 83 I. O. of O. F., was organized in October, 1881, with six charter members; there are now sixteen members.

Sleepy Eye Lodge, No. 67, A. O. U. W. was organized in June, 1880, with sixteen charter members and the following officers—T. M. Marcellus, P. M. W. and Deputy; L. W. Dousman, M. W.; H. G. Eaton, F.; C. B. Peck, O.; Isaac Gallagher, Recorder; J. F. Bidwell, Fin. R.; H. Bingham, Receiver; G. R. Whomes, G.; Thomas Horn, I. W. and J.; W. Kolby; O. W. The present membership is twenty-four.

Sleepy Eye Temple of Honor, No. 36, was organized in April, 1881, with eleven charter members, and the following officers—Rev. W. A. Lyman, W. C. T.; Hans Mo, W. V. T.; Isaac Gallagher, W. R.; L. Mauch, W. F. R.; H. G. Eaton, W. T.; John Liddell, W. C.; D. W. Coulthard, W. U.; J. Benham, D. U.; William Duncan, W. G. and Eli Benham, W. S. D. I. Russell was appointed W. P. C. T. They now have a membership of eighteen. A social temple was organized in connection, April 30th following, with eighteen members.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was organized in July, 1880, with eleven members and the following officers—J. C. Curtis, M., J. J. McDonald, R. S., James Ashworth, F. S. and T. The

membership has increased to thirty. The motto of the society is, Industry, Benevolence and Sobriety. The object of the society is the furtherance of the locomotive firemen and engineers.

The Professional Men's Association of Sleepy Eye Lake, was organized in the spring of 1881, and now has ten members, representing the different professions.

The first store on the site of the village, was built during the fall of 1872, by William Robinson. The first hotel was built by Chris. Emery, the Lake House. He still owns the building, but does not conduct the business.

The post-office was established in 1873, with A. W. Williamson, as postmaster. It has been in the hands of several. The present incumbent, Lars Hanson, received his appointment in 1876.

Hyacinth St. Couturier, Canadian Frenchman, came in the fall of 1857 and located on the east side of the lake from which the village derives its name. It was formerly called by the Indians Big Wood lake. He was the first white settler on what is now the village. He left his claim during the Indian outbreak, and remained away three years; returned and located on his old claim, where he now lives. His daughter, Mary, born December 6, 1857, was the first birth at what is now the village of Sleepy Eye.

Thomas Allison made a claim in 1864 to the land now embraced by the village; his family came in 1866. The first marriage was that of Joseph Wylie and Mary E. Kelly, at Thomas Allison's in November, 1869.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Wylie during the summer of 1870, in a log building erected for the purpose; about twenty pupils attended.

Thomas Allison was born in Illinois in 1825; he grew to manhood on a farm and in 1857 left his native state for Olmsted county, Minnesota. Made a claim where Sleepy Eye is now located, in 1864. In 1872, in company with W. L. Breckenridge, laid out the town site of Sleepy Eye, and has since been here to witness its growth and prosperity. Married in 1851, Eliza Kelly; she had three children. By this marriage two children have been born.

Frank J. Barton was born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, in 1857. When about seven years of age accompanied his parents to Jefferson county, New York; remained until 1867; removed thence to Mankato, Minnesota, and finally to Brown county; he located on a farm in Prairieville town-

ship, but in 1881 came to Sleepy Eye. Married in 1880, Miss Hattie Green. They have one child.

Carl Berg, a native of Germany, was born in 1847. Came to the United States in 1856 with his mother, and for nine years lived in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. In 1866 came to Brown county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming. For the past seven years he has been in Sleepy Eye as manager of the Minnesota House. Married in Brown county in 1870, Miss Theresa Hageman. Of the six children born to them three are living.

John P. Bertrand was born in Germany in 1845. Came to America when ten years of age, and in 1857 settled in Minnesota. When twenty years old he began an apprenticeship of two years with Leonard Rothmund in the harness trade. For six years he continued his trade in New Ulm, and in 1878 came to Sleepy Eye. At New Ulm, in 1877, his marriage took place with Miss Elizabeth Kioes. Two children have been born to them.

R. H. Bingham was born in Canada East, and in 1859 left his native place, with his parents, who located in Franklin county, Vermont. In 1863 he came to Minnesota and settled in St. Charles, then to Sleepy Eye in 1872. Here he was among the first to engage in trade; his business was hardware and lumber. He experienced misfortune in 1879, losing his store by fire, which, however, did not cause much financial embarrassment. Miss Jennie N. Baker became his wife in 1874, and has borne him three children.

A. Blanchard was born in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. When but four years of age he came with his parents to Winona county, Minnesota, and remained with them on the farm until 1876; then became interested in the grain trade at Minnesota City, and in September, 1881, located in Sleepy Eye, engaged in the same trade. Married Miss Grace F. Kennedy.

Thomas E. Bowen, editor of the Weekly Herald, was born October 13, 1849, at Blossburg, Pennsylvania. Came with his parents to Minnesota in 1855, and with them resided on a farm in Nicollet county, until sixteen years old; was then sent to school at Mankato; his father also moved there in 1877, and was afterwards elected sheriff of Blue Earth county. Thomas entered the State Normal School and graduated in 1870. He subsequently taught and was principal the following year of the schools at Lake Crystal; in 1875 and '77 was principal of the schools at Sleepy Eye. Removed to Sleepy Eye in March, 1878, and in

February, 1879, established the "Herald." He bought the "Gazette" at Sleepy Eye in 1880, which is now consolidated with the Herald. On the 1st of November, 1877, at Sleepy Eye, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma E. White.

Henry Burk, a native of Ireland, was born in 1830. Came to America in 1850 and settled in Oneida county, New York; two years later went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, for five years; removed to St. Paul, and one year later to Belle Plaine, where he lived seven years. Took an active part in the suppression of the Indians at the time of outbreak. For the past fifteen years has given his attention to locomotive engines and now has charge of the water engine at Sleepy Eye. Married in 1856, Bridgett Plunkett. Oliver, Thomas, John, Joseph, Francis, James, Mary and Anna are their children.

Jens P. Christenson was born in Denmark, in 1857. Came with his parents to the United States in 1863. After remaining in Chicago, about six months, their house was destroyed by fire. Coming thence to Freeborn county, Minnesota, he remained about three years, then in 1866, came to Brown county. Lived on a farm until 1877, then came to Sleepy Eye and engaged in the machine trade. Married in 1879, Miss Carrie Madson.

D. T. Clary was born in Ireland in 1842. When about ten years of age he accompanied his parents to America. After remaining some time in Connecticut and Massachusetts, removed to Avon Springs, New York, and in 1856, to Wisconsin. Completed his education by graduating from Eastman's Commercial college in New York; he then engaged with the National Bank Note Printing company. In 1864, located near New Ulm and engaged in teaching school and farming. He has been county superintendent of schools since 1879. His marriage with Abby Kugan took place in 1872. They have two children living; Agnes C. and Paul D.

David W. Coulthard was born in Canada and from there came to Minnesota in 1855, locating first in Shakopee. Enlisted in 1862 in the army of the Cumberland and was mustered out of service in 1865; served as a non-commissioned officer in the Second Minnesota battery. In 1878 he located in Sleepy Eye and engaged in the farm machinery trade. Married in 1867 Annie McMullen who died in December of that year. His second marriage was with Mary Huntsman in 1870. They have two children living.

William Duncan was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 21, 1846. When five years of age accompanied his parents to Bartholemew county, Indiana, and twelve years later went to Clay county, Illinois. In 1866 came to Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, and engaged in farming until 1870 since which time has been in the machine trade. Married in 1876, Miss Cornelia Hatch, a native of Vermont, who bore him four children; three are living. Mrs. Duncan died in 1876.

F. H. Dyckman was born in Orange, New Jersey, November 11, 1858, and is of American and Scotch parentage. He began his business career in New York city, in the Merchants' Bank. From there he came to Minnesota and established a banking house in the winter of 1880-'81 at Sleepy Eye, and is largely interested in a money loaning corporation of Scotland, and loans money throughout the entire state.

H. G. Eaton was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1841. When ten years of age removed with his parents to Green Lake county, and there remained ten years, thence to Rochester, Minnesota. Enlisted in the spring of 1865 in Company G, First Minnesota battalion infantry and served until the close of the war. He was in the grain trade at Rochester, eight years and three years at New Ulm. Finally settled in Sleepy Eye in charge of VanDusen & Company's warehouse. Married in 1867, Lydia J. Kendall. Of their four children one is living.

Prof. C. E. Ferguson was born November 14, 1854, at St. Thomas, Ontario, where he attended the public and high schools. Removed to Hamilton, Ontario, in 1875, and attended the Hamilton college, graduating in 1877. He spent three years in the university at Toronto, then spent one year traveling through the west. In July, 1881 located in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, and accepted the principalship of the public and high schools.

John P. Franz was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1855. Came to Minnesota in 1878 and settled in Sleepy Eye. His father came from Germany in 1850 and settled in Beloit and in June, 1878, came to Sleepy Eye and engaged in the liquor trade. Mr. Franz was married in his native town in 1878 to Miss Henrietta Hoffmaster.

Isaac Gallagher was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. In the spring of 1856 he came to Wisconsin, and engaged in teaching school and farming. Enlisted in Company D, 14th Wisconsin, and was discharged on account

of wounds received. After recovering he re-listed and was honorably discharged October 9, 1865. Followed farming and teaching in Goodhue county until 1878, since which time has been a resident of Sleepy Eye, where he has served as justice of the peace. He is interested in the real estate and insurance business. Married in 1865, Catherine McEwen. Four children have been born to them; two are living.

August Gauerke, a native of Germany, was born in 1848. Came to the United States with his parents in 1852 and with them settled on a farm in Washington county, Wisconsin. In 1872 came to Brown county, Minnesota, locating in Sleepy Eye, and engaged in the mercantile trade with T. H. Mitchell. His marriage with Miss Bertha Vadler took place in 1871. They are the parents of four living children.

William Gebser, born in New Ulm, Brown county, Minnesota, in 1860, is a son of F. W. Gebser, who was a book-keeper. William was educated and grew to manhood in New Ulm, and learned the trade of cigar-making. In 1878 removed to Sleepy Eye, and began the sale and manufacture of cigars, and by giving strict attention to his trade has gained a good patronage.

Lars Hanson was born in Denmark, in 1848. On coming to America in 1865, he made his home in Illinois for three years. Came to Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, in 1865, and after farming five years, accepted the position of baggage master at the depot. On the 8th of May, 1876, he was appointed postmaster. Married Miss Mary A. Christenson in 1872. They have four living children.

Francis Ibberson was born in Cambridgeshire, England. In July, 1849, he came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin; came to Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, in 1873, and is engaged in the drug business, and is also interested in farming. Married Maria Coopley, in New York City, who arrived there from her native country, in 1850. Eight children have been born to them, of whom five are living.

Edwin P. Illsley was born in Nova Scotia, in 1859. He came to the United States in 1874, and located in Dover Center, Olmsted county, Minnesota. He removed to Brown county in 1880, and began working at the trade of blacksmith, in Sleepy Eye, where he still remains. Married in 1880, Miss Georgia Ellsbury.

Paul C. Jacobson was born in Denmark, in 1854. Came to America in 1862, and located in Wauke-

sha county, Wisconsin. In 1869 came to Brown county, Minnesota, and remained on a farm seven years, then went to New Ulm. One year later located in Sleepy Eye, and has since been interested in farm machinery business. Married in 1880 to Miss Mary Roy.

Ole H. Jertson was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, July 28, 1853. After learning the trade of carpenter, he worked at that business in his native place until coming to Sleepy Eye in 1876. Since locating here he has continued his trade. Married in 1877, Mary Arverson. Hans, born in March, 1879, is their only child.

Hans C. Johnson is a native of Denmark, and came to the United States in May, 1880. Soon after, he located in Sleepy Eye, and engaged in the tailoring business with C. S. Peterson. Married in his native country, Miss Mary D. Hanson, who has borne him five children.

C. E. Johnson was born in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1844. At the age of twenty years he came to New Ulm, Minnesota: made that place his home until the spring of 1881, engaged as a hotel clerk. Locating in Sleepy Eye, he started in the saloon business, where he still continues. Miss Lizzie Richards became the wife of Mr. Johnson in 1872. They have three living children.

Thomas P. Keegan was born in Massachusetts in 1850, and there grew to manhood on a farm. Came to Minnesota in 1867, and located in Brown county; until the 1st of January, 1880 he remained on a farm, then came to Sleepy Eye and engaged in the mercantile business in company with John H. and J. W. Keegan. Married in 1880, Miss Lillie Fitzgerald.

F. Koehne, a native of Germany, was born in 1848. Came to America in 1870, and located in New Ulm, Minnesota, where he was clerk in a hotel four years, then managed the Northwestern Hotel for three years. Coming to Sleepy Eye, he managed the Union House two years, then engaged in stock trade until 1881, when he purchased the block on the corner of Main and Fifth streets. Married in 1853 Augusta Dettbenner. They are the parents of four children.

Louis Landon was born in the state of New York in 1841. Moved to Wisconsin and remained until 1872, then came to Minnesota, and located in Sleepy Eye in 1878; engaged in the hotel business. Enlisted in 1862 in the 18th Wisconsin, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Married Miss Barbara Kinnear, who has

borne him four children, of whom three are living.

J. J. Legge was born in Jackson county, Iowa, July 20, 1854. His father sold the farm in 1867 and moved his family to West Point, Iowa. In spring of 1868 Mr. Legge removed to Davenport, then to Bellevue, and in the fall of 1870 went to college at Mount Calvary, Wisconsin, and studied classics. Went to Chicago in 1875; in 1880 located in Sleepy Eye, and started a drug store.

Daniel Liddell was born in Canada, and came to the United States when seventeen years of age. Lived in Michigan two years, and came thence to Washington county, Minnesota, in 1868; in 1873 he located in Brown county, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1880, then came to Sleepy Eye. Here he has since been interested in the livery business. Married in 1873 Anna F. MacNider. They have one living child.

Peter Majewski is a native of Germany, and came to America in 1868. After remaining a short time in Illinois, he came on the 13th of January, 1869, to Nicollet county and settled on a farm. Came to Sleepy Eye in the spring of 1873, and engaged in the furniture business. Married in the spring of 1874 Miss Augusta Zieske, who has borne him two children.

T. M. Marcellus, M. D., was born in Canada West in 1852. Came to the United States in 1866, and for twelve years lived in Northfield, Minnesota; for three and one-half years was a student in Carleton College. Attended medical lectures at Michigan University, and graduated in March, 1878; since July of that year he has been practicing his profession in Sleepy Eye. Married Miss Marion Wheeler, in Northfield, in 1879.

Lawrence Mauch was born in Wisconsin in 1855. In 1868 came to Brown county, Minnesota, and commenced the hardware trade in Sleepy Eye in 1878. He is associated with Daniel Moll, under the firm name of Moll & Mauch. They keep a large stock of heavy and shelf hardware. Mr. Mauch is classed among the best business men in the place.

Thomas H. Mitchell was born in Wisconsin in 1850. His parents were born in England, and came to America in 1848, locating in Wisconsin, where they still reside. Mr. Mitchell came to Sleepy Eye March 1, 1880, and started a general merchandise store, which was the fifth store of the kind in the place. Married in 1877 Miss Jessie, daughter of Rev. G. N. Annes. They have one child.

Hans Mo, a native of Norway, was born March 17, 1850. There he received a good education, after which followed book-keeping. Came to America in 1872, and settled in Byron, Minnesota, where for six years he worked at clerking. Coming to Sleepy Eye he was clerking in a drug store until April, 1881, then took charge of S. D. Peterson's machinery depot. Married in 1877 Anna Johnson.

W. M. Murfin was born October 7, 1841, in Adams county, Ohio. He taught school in Sciota two years. Enlisted in 1863 in Company E, First Ohio heavy artillery, and was discharged in 1865. Soon after, he settled in Rochester, Minnesota, and engaged in the grain trade until 1867; then continued the trade in Waseca until 1870, and until 1872 was depot agent and dealer in grain in Claremont. Locating finally in Sleepy Eye, he, in company with his brother, engaged in general merchandise trade. Removed to Kansas City in 1878, but returned in 1881, and is now one of the firm of Murfin Brothers & White. Married in 1869 Le Vema S. Ireland. Charles H. and Leroy are their children.

Charles S. Peterson is a native of Denmark, and in 1879 left that country for America. Soon after he reached Sleepy Eye, and at first engaged as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1880 he opened a merchant tailoring establishment, in which he has a good trade.

Mason W. Phelps was born in New York in 1827. Came to Minnesota in 1866 and located near Fort Ridgely, Nicollet county, on a farm; removed thence to New Ulm, and to Sleepy Eye in 1879. Here he opened the Exchange Hotel, of which he is still the proprietor. In 1848 was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia A. Weever. They have one child living.

A. P. Poaps, M. D. was born August 11, 1859, in Montreal. After receiving his early education in that city, entered the Kingston Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, which he attended during 1877 and '78; then entered the Bellevue Hospital, of New York, and graduated in the spring of 1881. In August of that year he located in Sleepy Eye and is now enjoying a fair practice.

William H. Post was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1840, and while a child went with his parents to McHenry county, Illinois. In 1852 he came to Nicollet county, Minnesota, and his father took a claim of 160 acres. Enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Fourth Minnesota; was discharged

for disability at St. Louis, after a service of one year. In 1865 made a claim in Birch Cooley, on which he lived eight years; then started a drug store at Redwood Falls; remained until coming to Sleepy Eye in 1880. When eighteen years of age was employed at the Lower Sioux Agency as interpreter. Was married August 4, 1865, to Marietta Frazier. Julius D., Laudin E., and Lulu E. are their children. Mrs. Post died in 1879.

Granville F. Prescott, was born in Wisconsin, in 1857. He grew to manhood in the city of Winona, Minnesota, and at the age of fourteen years began learning the trade of blacksmith, with C. F. Prescott. Came to Sleepy eye with his parents, when the village was first started and is still here enjoying a lucrative trade. Married in 1877, Miss Sarah Youngmann, who has borne him one child.

A. Rinke, a native of Germany, was born in 1846. Came to the United States with his parents in 1860 and located in Racine, Wisconsin. In 1870 he came to Brown county, Minnesota and engaged in the manufacture of wagons; locating in Sleepy Eye in 1871, he continued his former trade until 1876, then engaged in the mercantile business with T. F. Talbot. Married in 1873, Miss Mary Mandal. They have three children.

Peter P. Roller was born in Iowa in 1861. Came with his parents to Minnesota and settled in Belle Plaine; remained on the farm until fourteen years of age, then attended school at Shakopee and St. Cloud. After leaving school he engaged in the farm machinery trade in St. Cloud and St. Paul, then embarked in the sewing machine business at Mankato. Located in Sleepy Eye in 1879 and has a good trade in sewing and farm machines.

C. Salkowske, a native of Germany, was born in 1844. Came to America and settled in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and three years later came to Brown county, Minnesota. After engaging in farming for two years, he went to western Minnesota as a missionary. In 1866 he located in Sleepy Eye and began the grain business; continued one year, then started in the general merchandise trade. Married Miss Heine in 1868.

Andrew J. Sanderlin was born in Tennessee, in 1823. Removed to Ohio in 1844; six years later went to California, and in 1855 came to Minnesota, locating at Hastings. In 1857 removed to Rice county, thence in 1870 to Colorado. After a residence there of five years he returned to Minnesota and began farming in Steele county. Located in Sleepy Eye in 1878 and engaged as a barber.

Married Miss Barbara Wertzler, who has borne him three children. Mr. Sanderlin was in the Mexican war.

H. B. Sandmeyer was born March 17, 1853, in the province of Westphalia, Germany. After obtaining a high school education, he came to the United States in 1876 and entered upon his theological studies at St. John's college, Minnesota; was ordained priest by Bishop Grace, of St. Paul. The next year was assistant priest at New Ulm and from there went to his missionary field which included all places as far west as Watertown, Dakota. He is at present stationed at Sleepy Eye as parish priest.

John B. Schmid was born in Germany in 1852. Came to Brown county, Minnesota, in 1868, and gave his attention to music. In 1879 located in Sleepy Eye and has since engaged in the hotel business. Married in Brown county, Miss Mary Adam who has borne him four children.

Silas D. Scudder was born in India in 1859. His parents were of American birth, and went to India as missionaries, and while there their son was born. On returning to America his parents left him in Germany to complete his education. He graduated at the age of seventeen years. Arriving in America he entered the Bank of Montreal in New York city. In December, 1880, he came to Sleepy Eye, Brown county, Minnesota, and began the banking business.

William Sencerbox was born in Scott county, Minnesota, in 1856, and is a son of J. W. Sencerbox, who resides at Shakopee. William grew to manhood in Shakopee and there received an education. He learned the trade of jeweler with C. R. Newel, and after completing his trade came to Sleepy Eye in 1880; here he has since engaged in the jewelry business.

George W. Somerville was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1857. Came with his father to Rochester, Minnesota, in 1874. Graduated from the high school of Rochester, in 1876, then for one year read law with H. G. Butler. Entered the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1877. In June of the same year he located in Sleepy Eye and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Frank N. Stewart was born in Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, January 12, 1856. In 1863, graduated from the Geneseo seminary. Removing to Winona, Minnesota, he acted as assistant train

despatcher at that place; in 1878, came to Sleepy Eye and has been train despatcher of all Watertown and Redwood Falls trains. Married on the 30th of September, 1881, Miss Clara Grant, of Rochester.

George Stevenhofer, a native of Switzerland, was born in 1853. Came to the United States with his grand-parents when but four years of age and settled in Indianapolis, Indiana. Removed to Wisconsin in 1859; remained in Sauk county until 1876, then removed to Waseca county, Minnesota, and in 1880, to Sleepy Eye, where he is employed as clerk in a drug store.

Thomas F. Talbot was born in London, England, in October, 1844. When about nine years of age he came to America with his parents and remained on a farm in Wisconsin until coming in 1860, to Minnesota. He served in Company C, 6th Minnesota, and was discharged in 1865. In 1872, he located in Sleepy Eye and embarked in the mercantile trade; formed a partnership with Andrew Rinke, in 1878. Married in June, 1864, Miss E. V. Fraser. Three children have been born to them; one is living.

Joseph Troutmann, a native of the old country, came to the United States in 1855 and settled in Chicago, and one year later went to New Ulm, Minnesota; was one of the pioneers of the county. He located in Sleepy Eye when there were but two buildings in the place, and erected a meat market. Here he has since continued and is doing a fine trade. During the Indian massacre Mr. Troutmann experienced several narrow escapes.

Dr. Jacob W. B. Wellcome, was born in New Portland, Maine, June 4, 1825. At the age of sixteen he entered Burnham's high school and remained three years, then studied medicine. He received a diploma, and in 1856 went to Wisconsin; practiced there until 1858, then came to Minnesota, and the next year located in Garden City. In 1862 he was appointed examining surgeon for the draft, with his office at Mankato; in 1863 was first assistant surgeon, in the place of Dr. W. W. Clark, who was ill; was surgeon of the hospital seven months; in 1872 was appointed surgeon for pensions and held the position four years. Dr. Wellcome assisted in forming the first medical society in the Minnesota Valley, and has been its vice president and secretary. For two years was surgeon for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; he is a member of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he attends

the lectures. He was at Garden City at the time of the Indian outbreak, and with other physicians cared for the wounded and dying.

W. R. White was born in Canada, in 1826, and came to the United States in 1839, locating in Vermont. Went to DeKalb county, Illinois, and remained two years, then spent seven years in Bad Axe, Wisconsin. Came to Minnesota in the spring of 1868, and in 1874 located in Sleepy Eye. He has since engaged in various pursuits, and, in company with his son, is now managing the Lorenzo House. Married Miss Judith Chester, in 1848. They have seven living children.

Harper M. Workman, M. D., was born in Circleville, Ohio, May 14, 1855. He graduated in medicine from the Chicago Medical College, in 1878. In 1881 he located in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, and is here practicing his profession.

J. N. E. Wolfe was born in Knox county, Indiana, in 1839. There he remained until 1880, engaged in farming, merchandising and hotel keeping. Came to Sleepy Eye at that time and was employed by Van Dusen & Company until April, 1881, then engaged in the meat trade. Married in 1867, Lydia Hutchings. They have two living children.

John C. Zieske, a native of Prussia, was born in 1842. Came to America in 1854 and settled on a farm in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. Enlisted in Company H, 18th Wisconsin, and served until July, 1865. Coming to Minnesota, he settled in Nicollet county; in 1873 he located in Sleepy Eye, and began soon after in the harness trade. Mr. Zieske represented his district in the legislature in 1881. Married in Minnesota in 1867, Miss Mary Strassburg. Of the six children born to them, only three are living.

EDEN.

This town is in the north-western part of the county, and comprises all in the county of fractional townships 111 and 112, range 33. It was a part of the Sioux reservation until 1863. In 1866 Eden was attached to Home for official purposes, and in 1867 was organized separately. The first town meeting was held at the house of W. O. Hewitt, April 2, 1867; officers elected: H. S. Eldred, chairman; P. D. Winchel and Hiram Jones, supervisors; I. A. Root, clerk; Milton Jones, assessor; Isaac Johnson, treasurer; H. W. Munsell and William Brown, justices; Amos Root and O. A. Dresser, constables.

The first settlers were Isaac Johnson, W. O.

Hewitt, O. A. Dresser, Samuel Tate and Abner Franklin, who came with their families in December, 1864, and located in the north-western part of the town. When the town organized there were but thirteen voters; the population is now about one thousand.

The first birth was Caroline, daughter of Isaac and Elmira Johnson. The first death was that of John, son of Amos Root, in January, 1866. Leslie Hillyer and Jane Tate were the first couple to marry; the event occurred July 4, 1868.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1867, by Ellen Eldred, in a claim shanty; in the winter following a log building was erected by subscription on section 32, and now belongs to district number 16. There are three other school-houses.

The Presbyterians organized in June, 1870, with fourteen members. In 1871 the church was built and cost \$1,500. The society no longer exists. In 1869 a Methodist church was organized with nine members, by Rev. Swift. The membership increased to about sixty, and in 1881 divided, a portion adopting the Congregational doctrine; the latter bought the church built by the Presbyterians, and are under the guidance of Rev. H. S. Eldred. The Methodists hold services with Rev. S. B. Smith, pastor. The Lutherans built a church near Lone Tree lake in 1881. There are also organizations of Danish Lutherans, Seventh Day Adventists, Danish Baptists and German Methodists. The latter have a small log church.

The post-office of Lone Tree Lake was established in 1869, with Ferdinand Hartwick in charge. The office is kept at his store on section 5, where he also keeps a hotel. A store was opened in 1868 by Louis Erstman, near the old government ferry, which was run but a short time. Charles Fletcher built a steam saw-mill a few years ago on section 34; it is run by a forty horse-power engine and is now owned by Charles Ritz.

H. M. Ball was born near Elmira, New York, March 1, 1849. He moved to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin in 1855; learned the trade of a carpenter, which he has made his principal business until recently. Came to the town of Eden in 1867; located permanently on his present farm of 130 acres in 1874. For the past three years has given his attention to importing and cultivating forest trees. Married in 1874 Miss Gussie Hartwick, who was born in New Jersey. William and Elizabeth M. are their children.

Henry W. Chase was born near Cleveland, Ohio, June 13, 1832. He was brought up in Michigan and in 1860 came to Minnesota, settled first in Houston county, where he farmed for six years, then came to Eden and located on a farm on section 32. Married in 1860, Ann Cleveland, who was born in Orleans county, New York. They have had eight children; five are living; one daughter is a school teacher.

James Clancy was born in Canada, October 24, 1827. In 1857 left his native place for the United States, locating in Sibley county, Minnesota. Came to his present farm of 160 acres in Eden in 1872; also owns 40 acres in Home. Married in 1850 Anna Cutting, a native of England. They have five sons and one daughter living. The eldest son, John M., has been teaching school for the past eight years, also owns a farm of 160 acres on section 24. He has held the office of town clerk two years.

Walter Doheny was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1840. Soon after his birth his parents came to America and resided in Pennsylvania until coming to Minnesota in 1851. After remaining two years in St. Paul, they moved to Sibley county. He was in General Sibley's expedition in 1862, then enlisted in September, 1864, in Company B, First Minnesota artillery and served until June, 1865. Came to Eden in 1871; owns a farm of 160 acres. In 1868 he married Mary A. Reel. Of their eight children, six are living.

Oscar A. Dresser was born in Ohio, July 28, 1840. Accompanied his parents to Wisconsin while young but removed to Minnesota and Mankato in 1863, and to his present farm of 105 acres in Eden. He is the present chairman of the town board and has been for three years, also served as supervisor one year. Mr. Dresser married 1868, Miss Ella A. Day, who was born in New Jersey. They have had two children.

H. S. Eldred was born in Canandaigua, New York, November 25, 1837. Removed to Michigan in 1842, and to Wisconsin in 1859. August, 1862 he enlisted in Company G, 21st Wisconsin infantry; was severely wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, from which he was confined in the hospital thirteen months; at the close of the war was honorably discharged. In 1867 came to his present farm. He was instrumental in the organization of the town of Eden and has since held numerous offices. Mr. Eldred has two lots near Hamline University, to which he contemplates moving

that he may better educate his family. Married Helen Cooley in 1860. They have five children. Mrs. Eldred taught the first school in Eden.

Rev. L. C. Gilbert was born in Augusta, Madison county, New York, in 1805. He graduated from Western Reserve College, of Ohio, in 1833, and from Auburn Theological Seminary of New York in 1836. In Illinois in 1839 he began as a home missionary, and continued as such until his death June 8, 1878. He had located in Eden in 1874, and bought the farm on which the family still live. He was an earnest Christian worker in the Congregationalist church. One son, T. L. Gilbert, is carrying on the farm. In June, 1875, he married Jennie Grover. Theron R., Henry E., and Seth A. are their children.

George Hart was born near Liverpool, England, July 12, 1842. He learned the trade of silk weaving, and in 1857 immigrated to Wisconsin; came to Minnesota in 1859, and in April, 1868, located on section 11 of Eden; has served as assessor, chairman of town board and county commissioner. Enlisted in Company F, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry; was in active service until receiving an honorable discharge in June, 1865. Married in 1869 Ruth Jennings, who was born in Indiana. They are the parents of three sons and three daughters.

Jerome Hewitt was born near Berlin, Wisconsin, January 26, 1860. Soon after his birth the family removed to Houston county, Minnesota, and in 1865 to Eden; he remained with his parents until the spring of 1881, then moved to his farm of 120 acres on section 31. Married in 1877 Mary Hewett, who was born in Michigan. Eugene and Pearl are their children.

Eugene Leatherman was born January 6, 1852, in Adams county, Wisconsin. He lived near the village of Oxford until the age of nine years, then moved to Green Lake county; came to Eden in 1871. Until 1878 remained on the old homestead, then settled on his farm on section 4; has also eighty acres on section 16. Was married January 22, 1874, to Martha Adsit. George and Maud are their children.

Reverend V. E. Loba was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 21, 1853. His parents came from Switzerland to America, and were converted to the Mormon faith. His mother died while on the way to Utah; the father became an elder in the Mormon church; subsequently renounced the faith and went to Illinois, where he died March

18, 1864. He entered St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum at St. Louis, but remained only a short time; soon after received forty dollars from Switzerland, which assisted him in going through the primary department of Olivette College, Michigan, and in 1876 he graduated. After spending two years in Ohio, he was commissioned to preach at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. In 1880 organized the Redwood Academy. Mr. Loba is at present residing in Eden.

Wesley Luddington was born in Ithaca, New York, October 1, 1843. Accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, in 1851, and in 1865 located on a farm near Kalamazoo, Michigan; remained until coming to Minnesota, in 1868. Came to his present farm in Eden, in 1869. The same year he married Miss F. C. Pound, who was born in New York. For twelve years before marriage she was engaged in teaching school. Five children have been born to them, four are living.

G. W. Robinson was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 28, 1856; accompanied his parents to Connecticut thence in 1860, to Indiana and to Minnesota in 1862; completed his education at Rochester, and for the past seven or eight years has been teaching during the winter seasons. Came to Eden in 1881, and is now renting a farm, but intends locating permanently in Sherman, Redwood county. His marriage with Miss Mary B. Simons took place in 1880.

David Sherman was born near Utica, New York, January 9, 1822. In 1836 he located with his parents, on a farm near Cleveland. In 1852 removed to Wisconsin and remained near Fond du Lac until coming to Minnesota in 1870; he has since resided in Eden. He married in 1840, Maria Claggett, who died in March, 1877. Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, *nee* Ellis, became his second wife in November, 1879. By both marriages they have thirteen children. There are five generations of the Sherman family now living in Eden.

Henry Winter was born in Indiana, about forty miles west from Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1845. When five years old he came west with his parents, who located in Wabasha county, Minnesota. He was in Brown county during the Indian outbreak, and soon after came to Eden. He has a farm of 160 acres on section 3. In 1869 he married Mary Hart, a native of Lincolnshire, England. They have one son and two daughters.

PRAIRIEVILLE.

Although this town was not entirely within the

Indian reservation, no settlers came until 1866, when Rev. Andrew Johnson and Niels Alexandersen located on section 1. They were members of a party of Danes, most of whom settled in Eden. Mr. Johnson was a Baptist preacher and held services soon after his arrival. Anna, his daughter, born in the fall of 1867, was the first birth. The first death was Mads. Jensen, in 1868. The first marriage was James Johnson to Anna Knudson, in November, 1869.

Miss M. L. Lang taught a school in the summer of 1871, probably the first in the town. There are now four frame school-houses.

The Danish Lutherans hold religious services once a month in a building owned by them on section 16.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Rasmus Nelson, on section 15, in March, 1870. First officers: G. N. Dayton, chairman, Gustav Plath and Julius Krueger, supervisors; J. F. Barton, clerk; C. H. Christensen, assessor; John Liddell, treasurer; C. H. Christensen and J. B. Barton, justices; H. J. Knudson and Edwin Ricker, constables; Peter Mertz held the position of chairman until 1881.

Jeremiah F. Barton was born in New York in 1831. At the age of twenty years he went to Wisconsin; in 1854 he removed to Iowa; after visiting New York and Illinois returned to Wisconsin. Enlisted in May, 1861, in the Eighth Wisconsin infantry; was promoted to assistant sergeant and served until the close of the war. Came to Minnesota and resided some time in Mankato, then settled on a farm in Prairieville. Married in Wisconsin in 1855, Lydia M. Parks. Their living children are Frank J., Eva M., Cora L., Clark A. and Fred D.

Oliver Cole was born in Vermont in 1846. He went with his parents to Wisconsin when quite young, and remained with them until nineteen years of age. In 1862 came to Minnesota, but two years after returned to his former home. In the fall of 1868 he again came to this state and has since remained; has eighty acres of land on section 30, of Prairieville. Was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Leddick, who has borne him four children: Emma M., J. Francis and Nellie M. are living.

Thomas Foster was born in 1838 in England, and removed with his parents to Canada, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he went to Nashville, Tennessee; was employed by

the government, building bridges for the Union army. In Wisconsin he engaged in lumbering four years, and in the spring of 1868 came to Prairieville; owns a farm of 190 acres. Has been for eight years treasurer of the town. Married in Wisconsin in 1868, Ann K. Knudson. Joseph, George, Mary A., John and Margaret are their children.

Lars Frederikson, a native of Denmark, was born in 1845. Came to America in 1867 and lived about one year in Illinois, when his parents came to this country, and accompanied by them he came to Minnesota and settled on a farm on section 32, Prairieville; now owns a farm of 200 acres. Mr. Frederikson has served his town in various offices. Married in 1867, Miss Mary Sorensen, who has borne him two sons and two daughters: Soren C., Nels P., Martha and Anna C.

Fred Kissner, a native of Germany, was born in 1845. In 1862 he came to America and settled on a farm in Wisconsin; remained three years, then came to Minnesota and located in Steele county; in 1868 came to Prairieville and settled on a farm of 200 acres about four miles from Sleepy Eye. Married in Brown county in 1870, Miss Anna, daughter of John Anderson. Four children have been born to them; three are living, Lewis, Joseph and Lydia.

Lois Lamp, a native of Denmark, was born in 1837, and came to America at the age of twenty-two years. For fifteen years his home was in Milwaukee; in the fall of 1873 he came to Minnesota and settled on a farm of 120 acres in Prairieville. In 1858 he married Anna Anderson, who has borne him thirteen children, eleven are living: Andrew, Eli, Julia, Alfred, Albert, Frank, Emma, Charley, Christ., Edward and Henry.

Alexander McBain was born in Canada, in 1848. At the age of eighteen he moved to Goodhue county, Minnesota, thence to Stillwater, and soon after returned to Canada. Came to Minnesota in 1870 and located on a farm in Prairieville. His marriage with Miss Catherine, daughter of Alexander McIlreavie, took place in 1872. They have two sons and two daughters: Simon D., Alexander H., Catherine M. and Mary J.

Alexander McIlreavie, Sr., was born in Scotland in 1805. Came to America in 1831, and for thirty-five years lived in Canada; removed to Minnesota in the spring of 1866 and settled in Wabasha county, but in 1870 came to Prairieville. He married in 1845, Miss Catherine McLean. Of the

nine children born to them six are living: Hugh, Neil, Sarah, Catherine, Mary A. and Alexander. The son Alexander was born in Canada in 1858 and resides with his parents on the farm.

Daniel Stage was born in Prussia, in 1848. In 1864 he came to the United States and for four years was farming in Wisconsin. Came to Minnesota in 1868 and located in Prairieville. Married in 1869 Amelia Platt. Frederick, Charles and Daniel are their living children. His father, Daniel Stage, had spent three years with his children in Minnesota, then returned to Europe and two years later again started for Minnesota but was taken ill and died on the ocean.

CHAPTER LXXX.

SIGEL — STARK — LEAVENWORTH — BURNSTOWN —
NORTH STAR — STATELY — BASHAW — MULLIGAN —
ALBIN — LAKE HANNA — LINDEN.

Sigel was originally a part of Cottonwood and was named after General Franz Sigel. The northern boundary has been changed several times on account of crossing the Big Cottonwood river; in 1861 the boundary was made to follow the river as nearly as possible.

The first settler was Almond Loomis, who located on section 3, in 1856. In 1862 he and his brother Uriah, William Tuttle and seven others, were killed by the Indians while trying to reach New Ulm. Several others settled in 1856, among them C. C. Brandt, who, during the winter of 1856-'57 erected a wind power grist-mill; this was the first mill in the county. The buhrs were made from limestone out of the river bed and the timbers were sawed by hand from logs; the mill was afterwards moved to New Ulm.

The town of Sigel was made school district number 4 in 1864. There are now two school-houses; the one in district number 6 is considered the best building in the county, outside of New Ulm. The first religious services were conducted in the German language in 1858. The first birth was probably that of Malcolm C. Smith in 1857. Louisa A. Lang was married to Herman Plath in 1858, the first wedding.

The first town meeting was held April 28, 1862; Ernst Brandt was moderator, and William Bruggert, clerk; officers elected: Ernst Brandt, chairman; Herman Plath and G. Guggesberg, supervisors; A. Loomis, assessor; H. Hillesheim, treasurer;

Fred Frank and H. Manderfeld, justices; C. Krambeer and J. Scheisser, constables.

During the siege of New Ulm, several residents of this town were killed. Anton Manderfeld, now a resident of Sigel, escaped the massacre at Big Stone Lake, as narrated in chapter 36, of this volume.

John Berg was born in Germany in 1828. Came to America in 1854, and after spending one year in St. Louis, removed to Illinois; in 1862 came to Minnesota; resided one year each in Mankato and in Wabasha county, finally located in Sigel. Was a soldier in the German army, and was in the militia one year in this country. Married in 1857, Miss Frederica Bomm. They have had eight children.

Christian J. Engel was born in 1839, and is a native of Germany. Came to America in 1867; previously had been a sailor five years, and farmer four years. Proceeding to Minnesota, he located in Brown county, and is now a resident of Sigel. Married in 1861, Miss Dorothea Lendt. Charles, Frederick, Josephine, Alvina, Otto, Bertha and Minna are their children.

Captain Sylvester A. George was born in Maine, in 1840. Enlisted in April, 1861, and served in the Army of the Potomac, eighteen months; came to Minnesota in 1862, and went with the first party to the relief of New Ulm, and served Judge Flaudrau as post adjutant. In the fall enlisted in the 1st Minnesota Cavalry; served one year. In 1863 he located in Sigel, where he has held the offices of justice of the peace and assessor. Married in 1865, Lucelia A. Loomis. M. Helen is their only child.

Christian Krambeer was born in 1822, in Germany, and in 1852 immigrated to Illinois; for nine years lived about sixteen miles from Chicago and in 1861 came to Brown county, Minnesota, and made his home in Sigel. Has been school treasurer six years and constable four years. Married in 1849, Miss Elizabeth Lothar. Henry and Adolph are their children.

John Liesenfeld, a native of Prussia, was born in 1829. When about twenty-five years of age he went to McHenry county, Illinois; came to Minnesota in 1856, and lived in Mower county four years, then in 1860 settled in Sigel. Married in 1856, Catharine Kripsburch. Eight children have been born to them; only three are living, Mary, Katie and Anna.

Almond Loomis, deceased, was born in New

York, in 1830. Moved with his father to Illinois; in 1855 he came to Minnesota; made a claim and returned to Illinois; the next spring he located permanently on his claim; but in 1862 was obliged to remove his family to New Ulm for protection against the Indians. Mr. Loomis, in company with a small party started out for the purpose of rescuing others, but on their return were surrounded by Indians, and all but four were murdered; Mr. Loomis was one of those killed. In 1857 he married Lucilia Tuttle. Meritta and Loomis are their children. Mrs. Loomis has since become the wife of S. A. George.

Anthony Manderfeld was born in Prussia, in 1826. Came to America in 1851, and lived near Chicago, until coming here in 1857. In 1863 enlisted in Company K, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; served fourteen months; was at the siege of New Ulm and with Colonel McPhaill. He was also a soldier in his native country three and one-half years. He has been county commissioner here three years, town clerk, and chairman of the town board several years. Married in 1864, Miss Anna Holm. Henry, Hubert, Clara, Anna, Caroline and Peter C. are their children.

Christian Niedegger was born in 1821, and is a native of Germany. Came in 1851 to America, and settled near Joliet, Illinois; remained until 1857. Married in 1856, Mrs. Mary Herron, who was the parent of two children: Mary and Elizabeth. His second marriage was in 1871, to Mrs. Frederica Steinke, who had six children by her first husband: Rudolph, William, August, Samuel, Adenia and Frederick.

Matthias Penning was born in September, 1804, in Germany. His time was spent in his native land until 1846; then he came to America and located in Wisconsin, but in 1868 removed to Minnesota, and settled in Sigel. His son, John J., now owns the farm. Mr. Penning married, June 27, 1831, Anna Hoffman. Of the ten children born to them, five are living: John P., Martin, Peter, Katie and John J.

John J. Penning was born in Wisconsin in 1851. There he remained with his parents until their removal to Minnesota in 1868. The father was a blacksmith and farmer and with his family located on section 6, of Sigel. John J. now owns and cultivates the farm, which is one of the best in the township. Married January 27, 1880, Miss Mary Dehn. Martha J., their child, was born January 27, 1881.

Conrad Schreppe, whose native country is Germany, was born in 1825. He was a brickmaker and worked at his trade there until 1857; immigrated to Du Page county, Illinois; ten years later he came to Brown county, and now has a farm of 340 acres. In 1848, he married Wilhelmina Meshe. August, Frederick, Lena, Henry, Olive and Herman are their living children.

STARK.

This town is in the central part of Brown county and includes congressional township 119, range 32. The first settlement was in 1858, by Luther Whiton, George, Richard, Edwin and John Charnock, Seth Henshaw, and John Blum. Mr. Henshaw was killed by the Indians while trying to reach New Ulm with Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. James Hill, and two children. The women and children escaped. Mr. Blum and family with the exception of one boy, were murdered while on the way to New Ulm. Several others of the town were killed or wounded.

The first birth was on May 10, 1861, a son, (H. W. S.,) of C. W. Smith. The first death was that of Daniel Tettle, in the spring of 1858.

The first religious services were held at the house of C. W. Smith, in the spring of 1860, by Rev. Jones, a United Brethren minister. The first school was taught in the summer of 1865, by Miss O. Wiggins, in a log house on section 9. The next year, the town was designated as district number 11; that year a log school-house was built where the village of Iberia now is; there are now in the town, four frame school-houses. The village of Iberia is in the center of the town and derives its name from the post-office, established in 1870. At one time there were two stores, an agricultural agency, two blacksmith shops, shoe shop, cabinet shop, a steam saw-mill, and water-power grist-mill. There are now but the two blacksmith shops, one saloon and the grist-mill. The mill has three run of stone and was built by Plath and Schwerdtfeger about ten years ago, and is still owned by them. Henry S. Back built a saw-mill a few years before in the northern part of town which was destroyed by a flood.

Iberia post-office has been in charge of F. F. Benham, Judson Bangs and William Kuehn. April 7, 1868, the first town election was held with the following result: John Moore, chairman; Russell Ives and Joseph Hillesheim, supervisors; Samuel Auger, clerk; John Wiggins, assessor; G. Bickelhaupt, treasurer; Eli Benham and Jacob

Duncan, justices: A. Slocum and L. Birch, constables.

Andrew J. Bangs was born May 7, 1816, in Delaware county, New York. When twenty-one he moved to Otsego county; two years after, went to Fond du Lac and remained eight years. In 1854, he bought a farm at Lake Crystal, Blue Earth county, on which he lived until August, 1877. Removing from there he settled in Stark, and located in the village of Iberia, where he has a blacksmith shop. May 6, 1837, he married Mary A. Metcalf, who died in the spring of 1881. Ten children were born to them, nine are living.

Samuel Bellig, a native of Switzerland, was born December 25, 1837. Came to America in 1849, and lived in Sauk county, Wisconsin, eight years; removed to Minnesota and resided in Owatonna until the spring of 1880, then came to Stark. Enlisted in 1862, in Company C, 2d Minnesota cavalry; served until 1864. Married in 1865, Francisca Yeroshek, of Bohemia. Of the nine children born to them, eight are living.

Frederick Benham was born June 25, 1830, in Chittenden county, Vermont; when two years old accompanied his parents to Marion county, Ohio. In 1843 removed to Michigan, and three years later to Indiana; remained there until 1854; after spending one year in Iowa, he located in Houston county, Minnesota, and in 1864 settled in Stark. Has served in town offices, and two years as county commissioner. Married in 1853 Elvina Snethen, of Ohio. Seven children, of whom five are living.

Henry Berg, a native of Prussia, was born March 6, 1830. Came to America in 1855; lived in Illinois until 1861; after spending one year in Wabasha county, Minnesota, he bought a farm in Stark. Enlisted in 1864 in Company M, heavy artillery, and served through the remainder of the war. Married in 1857 Frances Ohren. Sixteen children have been born to them, ten of whom are living.

John Callanan was born in county Galway, Ireland, in 1832. Came to America in 1850, and lived in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, one year; after visiting in different states he returned to Wisconsin, and for eight years resided in Ripon; in 1868 he settled in Stark; also owns a farm in Stanley. In 1864 married Ellen Hayes, a native of Tipperary, Ireland. Six sons and three daughters have been born them; all are living.

Jacob Duncan, Jr., was born in Bartholomew

county, Indiana, in 1850. At the age of seven years he accompanied his parents to Clay county, Illinois. On coming to Brown county with his father in 1866 he made a claim of eighty acres on section 27 of Stark, where his son Jacob still lives. Married in 1875 Mary C. Somerville, of Indiana, who has borne him three children.

W. J. Dungan was born in Adams county, Illinois, in 1835, and when a child of two years removed with his parents to McDonough county. In 1865 he came to Brown county, Minnesota, and took a farm of eighty acres in Stark on section 30. Was united in marriage in 1855 with Miss Lucinda Greenup, a native of Illinois. Eleven children have been born to them, of whom ten are living.

Andrew J. Gilman was born in Lamoille county, Vermont, September 12, 1834. From ten until sixteen years of age he lived in Burlington, Vermont, then five years were passed in farming in La Fayette county, Wisconsin. Until 1862 his home was in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, and in 1864 he settled in Stark. Mr. Gilman has served as chairman of supervisors one year. Married in 1861 Abbie J. Meserve, who has borne him eight children, six of whom are living.

John F. Gruby, a native of Germany, was born in 1823, and in 1850 came to America. After remaining in Chicago one year he was there married to Anna Hagen. Went to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, but in 1862 located in Winona county, Minnesota, and in 1873 came to Stark; two years later removed from section 4 to section 29. Mrs. Gruby died in 1875, leaving four children: Rosa, Lewis C., Paul and Frank. Mrs. Bertha Jackson became the second wife of Mr. Gruby, and has four children.

T. R. Humphrey was born December 3, 1813, in Richmond, Vermont. After spending three years in Underhill, Vermont, he went to Boston, where he resided six years and attained there his medical education. He practiced sixteen years in Thornton, Massachusetts, then spent five years in medical and agricultural pursuits in Houston county, Minnesota; located in Stark in 1864; has served his town as justice of the peace and supervisor. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Merrill, who died in 1850. Married in 1854 Mary J. Sawyer. Four children have been born to them; three are living.

Luther C. Ives was born in Java, Wyoming county, New York, December 4, 1840. In 1857 he went to Michigan, and in 1859 came to Minnesota; during the fall of that year he claimed 160

acres in Stark. When news was received of the Indian outbreak he started for New Ulm; the next day he, with fifteen others, went to the relief of any families who had not already fled; when some distance west of the village of Iberia they met a Mr. Ryan, who told them that all had gone, so they turned back, and when three miles east of Iberia found the Blum family murdered. On nearing New Ulm they were attacked by Indians and all killed but Mr. Ives, Ralph Thomas, Phillip Kirby, Samuel McColloff, Robert Hinton and Mr. Coon. Mr. Ives enlisted in 1864 in Company G, Second Minnesota cavalry, and served against the Indians; at the battle of Mauve Terre he was shot in the left leg by an arrow; was discharged December, 1866. The next year he settled on his present farm in Stark; has held numerous town offices. In March, 1863, he married Ursula Tuttle. Three of their five children are living.

George Kroy was born in Bohemia, in 1848. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1867 came to America; after spending eight months in Buffalo, New York, he lived until 1871 in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, then in New Ulm Minnesota, two and one-half years, after which he located in Iberia, where he works at blacksmithing. In February, 1874, he was united in marriage with Lena Teiner, a native of Bohemia. Maggie, George, and Annie are their children.

F. W. Kuehn was born October 25, 1851, in Germany. When fourteen years of age he came to America and settled first in Madelia, Watonwan county; for three years worked in a saw-mill, then in a flouring-mill; has since lived in Iberia, and is employed in the grist-mill of Plath and Swerdtfeger. Mr. Kuehn has served as assessor two years. Married in 1876, Elizabeth Hammer, who was born in New Ulm. One daughter, Louisa.

Robert Lent was born in Westchester county, New York, in 1821. When a lad of ten years he went to Otsego county for five years, then made his home in Cayuga county twenty-one years. After living five years in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he came to Minnesota, and until the fall of 1869 lived in Dodge and Olmsted counties, then settled on section 35, of Stark. Married in 1841, Sarah Bartlett, who has borne him ten children; seven are living.

William Miner was born in Burlington, Chittenden county, Vermont in 1820. After reaching man's estate he went to La Fayette county, Wisconsin, and remained five years; afterwards removed to

Howard county, Iowa. Enlisted in 1862, in Company I, 38th Iowa; was wounded at the battle of Blakely, also at New Madrid, Missouri; was honorably discharged in 1865. Married in 1842, Sarah Gillman, who was born in New Hampshire. Of the twelve children born, seven are living.

William Ortwein was born in 1829, and is a native of Germany. Came to America in 1852, and until 1866 remained in the state of Illinois; he then came to Brown county, Minnesota, and located on section 9 of Stark township. Married in 1862, Miss Wilhelmina Haviland. Elizabeth, Emma, William and Nancy are their children.

Herman Plath, a native of Germany, was born December 5, 1827. In 1857 he made a claim in Sigel, which was his home until going to New Ulm in 1863. Took an active part in the company gotten up for defense against the Indians; was lieutenant of the company and served during the winter of 1862-63; was at the siege of New Ulm. In 1865 went to Madelia and engaged in the saw-mill business, in company with August Schwerdtfeger; five years later they removed to Iberia and in 1872 sold, and erected their flouring-mill. Mr. Plath served as chairman of the town board three years, and since then has been town clerk. Married in 1858, Lonisa Lange. Six children of the nine born to them are living.

August Schwerdtfeger, a native of Germany, was born November 13, 1830. Came to America in 1856 and settled soon after at New Ulm where he worked five years at milling, which trade he had learned in Germany. Going to Madelia, he remained six years, and finally located in Iberia, where he is in business with Herman Plath. Mr. Schwerdtfeger is treasurer of Stark township. Married Minnie Kuehn in 1861. Five children have been born to them, of whom three are living.

Lorenzo Slocum was born October 5, 1813, in Otsego county, New York. When but four years of age he became an orphan, and when nine years old moved to Tioga county, where he learned the trades of cooper and shoemaker. In 1860 he engaged in coopering at Northfield; in June, 1862, made a claim in Stark, but did not locate on it until 1864. Mr. Slocum has held the offices of town clerk, assessor and justice of the peace. In February, 1836, he married Anna Kimball, who is a native of New York. They have had four children; two are living.

Charles W. Smith was born in Erie county, New York, in March, 1831. At the age of four-

teen years he moved to McHenry county, Illinois, and there remained ten years, then came to Minnesota; in 1856 took a claim in Sigel and in 1859 came to Stark. Mr. Smith has been chairman of the town board, supervisor, and constable. During the siege of New Ulm he figured prominently. Married in 1853, Rebecca A. Loomis, who has borne him five children.

John Von Kaufenberg was born in Luxemburg, in 1842. He remained in his native land until 1867, then came to this country and located in New Market township, Scott county, Minnesota, subsequently settled in Mulligan, Brown county. In 1880 he started in the saloon business in Iberia. Married July 14, 1874, Harriett Ringenberg, who has borne him four children, three are living.

H. Zander, a native of Prussia, was born in 1827. Immigrated to Wisconsin in 1856 and after living three years in Iowa, and Mower county, Minnesota, he located in Stark township in 1859; now owns 295 acres. Mr. Zander was a soldier in his native country. In 1853 he married Gertrude Stolenverk, who died in 1866. There are five living children. His second marriage was with Mena Krahle in 1868. She died in 1875, leaving two children. Thorodea Elleas became his wife in 1877, and has two living children.

LEAVENWORTH.

June 28, 1858, this town was set apart by the county commissioners, and contained all the southern part of the county outside the Indian reservation, west of Lake Hanska. New towns have been organized out of its territory until now it comprises township 109, range 33, only. In October, 1857, a company of town site speculators laid out the village of Leavenworth, covering about 320 acres on the west side of the Big Cottonwood. They put up a log house and left Dr. J. B. Calkins to hold the claim. He remained but two years and then left, and the town was no more. In the fall of 1858, the first election in this part of the county was held at his house; there were but seven white men, one of them a minor, and one Indian present, yet there were forty votes returned from the precinct. W. B. Carroll and G. W. Maffett, members of a surveying party who were laying out a government road, came in the fall of 1857 and made claims the next spring. Mr. Carroll married Mary D. Loomis, in 1860, the first of the settlers to marry. He was killed during the Indian outbreak.

April 16, 1859 the town was organized at Mr.

Maffett's house. Officers elected: Luther Whiton, chairman; Isaac Bandy and Seth Henshaw, supervisors; George Charnock, clerk; Peter Kelly, assessor; G. W. Maffett, collector; Philip Kirby, and W. B. Carroll, justices; Luther Whiton, overseer of poor; G. W. Maffett and C. F. Putnam, constables; Peter Kelly and George Charnock were elected poundmasters and pounds located at J. B. Calkins' claim shanty and Luther Whiton's smoke house. There were thirty-two votes cast. From 1863 until 1866, there was no organization, as the inhabitants had fled from the Indians; an assessor was appointed, however, by the county commissioners.

The first birth was Matilda, daughter of John Schneider, born in the winter of 1858. The first death was that of Mr. Buck, who was killed by a fall from his wagon.

The first preaching was in the winter of 1859-60, by a minister of the United Brethren denomination, who was visiting the county. The Catholics began holding services under Father Berghold. They built a small church about 1868, which has been replaced by a structure costing \$2,000. There are now ninety families in the parish, in charge of Father Sandmeyer, of Sleepy Eye.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Wylie, in 1866, at her house on section 17. The first school-house was built by subscription in 1868; it was a log structure; there are now five school-houses in the town.

The first mill was built by John Jackson and J. G. Davison about the time the town was first settled; it was a water-power saw-mill. Peter Schields took the mill in 1872 and erected in place of it a grist-mill with two run of stone and daily capacity of twenty-five barrels.

Leavenworth post-office was established in 1858 with Dr. Calkins as postmaster; during the Indian war it was abandoned, but re-established in the town of Stark. After several changes it is now in charge of J. B. Altermatt, in this town.

J. B. Altermatt, a native of Switzerland, was born January 12, 1812. At twenty-five he left school and came to America, and lived in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and Indiana. Removing to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, he settled on a farm and while residing there was clerk of the court. In 1864 came to Minnesota and located in Leavenworth. Has held several town offices and is at present the postmaster. Married in 1847, Dora

Reycourt, born in Saxony. She died in May, 1879. They have had twelve children.

George W. Brown was born in New York in 1849. Came to Minnesota with his parents and settled in Olmsted county. While a boy Mr. Brown came with a Mr. Kelly to Leavenworth township. He, with a companion, started for Fort Ridgely to enlist in 1862; they met a party of Winnebago Indians, who told them the Sioux were murdering the whites; this caused them to retrace their steps, which act was the means of saving their lives. During the troubles Mr. Brown was employed by the government as a scout, also took an active part in the defense of New Ulm.

George B. Ebilsiser was born in Indiana, in 1837. At the age of eleven years he moved with his parents to Illinois. In 1863 he came to Leavenworth, Minnesota, but one year later enlisted in Company I, 2d Minnesota infantry; served until the war closed, then returned to his farm. For several years he made frequent trips west, engaged in trapping; finally located permanently on his farm where he has since lived. Married in 1868, Mary J. Etter. They have four children.

Bernard Frey, a native of Germany, was born in 1831. On reaching manhood, he came to America; spent some time in New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, then lived four years on a claim in Blue Earth county, Minnesota; was in the employ of the government for a time in Kansas, but eventually located on a farm where the village of Leavenworth is now situated. Was chairman of the board in Sigel two years and has been treasurer of Leavenworth several terms. Married in 1860, Catherine Manderfield. Of the ten children born to them, seven are living.

George W. Harrington was born in Niagara county, New York, in 1823. From the age of twenty-eight until the year 1866, he lived in La Salle county, Illinois, then came to Leavenworth and located on a farm on section 34. Mr. Harrington has served as chairman of the board two years and constable two years. Married in 1850, Miss J. R. Bennett, who has borne him seven children.

Frederick W. Hormann, a native of Germany, was born in 1845. He was in the war between Prussia and Hanover. In 1867, came to America, and settled in Illinois; was in that state two years, and spent eight months of the time in Chicago engaged in the milk trade. Coming to Minnesota, he soon after settled on a homestead in Leaven-

worth township; five years later moved to his present farm on section 10. Mr. Hormann has been justice of the peace and supervisor.

Charles A. Hughes was born in 1829 in New York city. Learned the trade of chairmaking, which he followed until 1854, then came to St. Paul, Minnesota. After a residence of two years in that city, he moved to St. Peter and pursued his trade there three years, then in 1863 moved to Leavenworth and located a farm. In 1853 he married Miss Elizabeth Freedman, who is a native of Poland.

Edward Larson, a native of Norway, was born in 1829. In 1847 he enlisted; served eleven years; was promoted to sergeant. Immigrated to Wisconsin in 1862, and only a few days after enlisted in Company B, 15th Wisconsin infantry; served only seven months, and was discharged on account of disability. On returning he settled on a farm in Wisconsin, and in 1868 moved to Minnesota and located on his present farm. He has been justice of the peace three years. Married in 1864 Miss M. Erickson. They have nine children.

Joseph Ott was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1849. After acquiring an education he was employed in wholesale houses of crockeryware and drugs. When twenty-two years of age he left his parental home and came to Minnesota, and after being employed in farming for five or six years, bought his present farm of eighty acres. Married in 1878 Miss Louisa Dohrman, of Germany. One child has been born to them.

John M. Sanderson was born November 20, 1832, in Canada. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1860 left his country and came to Wisconsin; while there worked at his trade and on a farm. In 1867 came to Minnesota and settled on his present farm in Leavenworth; he has been supervisor and town clerk, and for a number of years served as justice. Married Margaret C. Hamilton in 1858, who has borne him nine daughters and one son.

Peter Schiltz was born in Luxemburg, Germany in 1814. He learned the trade of miller in his native land, and in 1854 came to this country. Coming to Scott county, Minnesota, he settled on a farm, and afterward worked in the mills at Shakopee and Jordan. In 1872 came to Leavenworth township and built a mill, which has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels in twenty-four hours.

J. J. Schumacher was born in Germany in 1836.

In 1852 he accompanied his parents to America and settled in Washington county, Wisconsin. Learned the cooper's trade and worked at it until 1864, then moved to Minnesota, locating soon after in Leavenworth. Mr. Schumacher has been county commissioner, also justice of the peace, assessor and notary public. Married in 1857 Theresa Huiras. They have seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher are keeping hotel in Leavenworth; also have a farm.

BURNSTOWN.

Burnstown is located in the western part of the county and includes township 109, range 34. The first settler was Jonathan F. Brown, who made a claim on section 22, in 1857. The family was killed in 1862, while trying to escape from the Indians. In the spring of 1858, J. F. Burns, for whom the town is named, E. Otto and a man named Webb arrived. J. F. Burns and his brother Daniel were the only ones of the early settlers who returned after the outbreak; they came that fall.

Henry Hughes, born in 1869, was the first birth. The first marriage was Ida J. Scott to J. F. Burns, October 20, 1870.

Rev. Mr. Willard, a congregational minister, held services at the house of C. A. Scott, in the summer of 1873. The organization now has a chapel in the village of Springfield, with twelve members. The Lutherans had services by Rev. A. H. Kentner in 1873; they also built a church at the village. Their present pastor is Rev. G. Kittel. The German Methodists date their organization from 1874, when services were held at the house of the pastor, Rev. Gustave Gronig; he was killed by lightning in 1875. Services are held in the Congregational church by Rev. G. Reible, of Sleepy Eye. The Scandinavian Lutherans also have an organization. The Catholics built a fine church at Springfield in 1879 at a cost of \$2,300; Father Bergquist held first services in 1874; there are about eighty-five families in the parish, presided over by Father Sandmeyer, of Sleepy Eye. The Methodists held services in the Congregational church, with Rev. H. J. Harrington as pastor.

The first school was taught by Miss Marian Hall in the school-house built in district number 41. There are two school-houses in the town, aside from the village.

The first town meeting was held at the house of J. F. Burns, October 14, 1871; officers elected: E. L. Cady, chairman, J. A. Potter and R. M. John-

son, supervisors; John Boyes, clerk; David Eshbaugh, assessor; Tedman Gullick, treasurer; A. B. Hubbard and Peter Moe, justices; P. Cutland and Peter Sist, constables.

In 1877 the village of Burns was surveyed. It is on the line of the Winona and St. Peter railroad, and in the western part of the town. The first business house was built in 1872 by M. H. Gamble. The village now has a population of over 300. February 21, 1881, it was incorporated under the name of Springfield, and includes within its limits 120 acres in section 18, and eighty acres in section 19. The first officers, elected in March, 1881, were: J. S. Colomy, president; Gustavus Nuessle, A. E. Aarnas and H. C. Warnke, trustees; L. A. Larson, recorder; W. H. Gamble, treasurer; G. H. Bamcard, justice; Thomas Arnold, constable.

There are five hotels, four general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, one grocery store, one boot and shoe store, three dealers in agricultural implements, one dress making shop, one harness shop, one wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, one elevator, capacity about 12,000 bushels, two warehouses, one livery stable, one lumber yard, one contractor and builder and three saloons. There is one lawyer and two physicians, three churches and one school building. The latter is a two story frame building, contains two rooms, and presents a fine appearance. Its cost was about \$2,800. Two teachers are employed, and about eighty pupils are in attendance.

Springfield post-office was established in 1873, with M. H. Gamble as postmaster; he is still in charge.

A. E. Aarnas was born in Norway in 1849. Came to the United States in the spring of 1868, and located first in Madison, Wisconsin; in the spring of 1871, came to Rochester, Minnesota, and was clerk in a hardware store, until 1875, then for three years was book-keeper for N. Ellison. In 1878 removed to Springfield, Brown county, and engaged as grain dealer. Married in 1873, Julia Heldickson. Mary L., Constance, Alvida and Paul are their children.

P. F. Altermatt was born in Marquette county, Wisconsin, in 1848. His youth was spent on a farm and in school, and in August, 1865, removed with his parents to Leavenworth, Minnesota. In the fall of 1878 came to Springfield and engaged in the mercantile trade with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Sist & Altermatt. Married in

1870, Bertie Sist. Dora C., Alphonso P., John F. and Martie M. are their children.

James Arnold was born in Ohio, in 1841. At the age of thirteen years accompanied his parents to Wisconsin; two years later, to Jones county, Iowa. In 1867 came to Redwood Falls, and engaged as stage driver between that place and New Ulm. After a residence of some time in Sleepy Eye, he, in 1880, removed to Springfield, and has since given his attention to the hotel and livery business. In 1871 married Mattie J. Lawson, who has borne him six children: Clarence, Ward and Frank are living.

John Bagen, a native of Ireland, was born in 1822. Immigrated in 1840, to Connecticut; for three years he was employed in a wire factory; then removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Minnesota and located in Burnstown; his family came in 1874. Mr. Bagen has held various town offices. Married in 1845, Bridget McGuire, who died, September 7, 1873, leaving nine children: Margaret, Rosanna, Michael, Mary J., John, Martha, James, Edward and Thomas F.

H. Bendixen was born in 1854, and is a native of Prussia. In 1873 came to America, and for one year was clerk in a grocery store in Chicago; after coming to Minnesota in the fall of 1874, he acted as clerk in a store of general merchandise at Albert Lea until 1879, then removed to Springfield, where he has a general store. Married in 1880 Augusta Muller, a native of Prussia.

Thomas Brophy, a native of Ireland, was born in 1846. Came with his parents to America, and remained in New York until the age of eleven years, then went to Iowa. In 1872 he removed to Brown county and began farming and the sale of agricultural implements; located in Springfield in 1881, where he has a large storeroom and warehouse; also owns a farm in Stark. In 1869 he married Mary Fitzgerald, who was born in New York. Frank, John, Mary G. and Morris are their living children.

Anton Crone was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1856. When he was but a few months old the family went to New Ulm, and about ten years after they spent two years near Stillwater; he then attended school in Shakopee and college in Watertown, Wisconsin. Returned to New Ulm and clerked in his father's store. January 13, 1880, he located in Springfield, and formed a partnership with Mr. Nuessle, carrying a stock of general

merchandise; they also deal quite largely in grain. His parents still reside in New Ulm.

Lucas Fecker, a native of Germany, was born in 1838. Came to New York in 1861; removed the next year to Aurora, Illinois, where his mother and family now live. In the fall of 1871 came to Minnesota, and after visiting in different portions of the state located in New Ulm, and engaged in liquor trade and livery business. In August, 1876, removed to Springfield; erected a hotel and saloon; it was the first hotel in the village. In 1874 married Paulina Hell. The children are Joseph, Paulina, Minald and John.

Charles Gamble was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin in 1853. Attended school at Jefferson three years, then engaged in lumbering two years. Came to Minnesota in 1872; located soon after in Springfield, where he clerked for his brother two years, then until 1876 was speculating in grain, and has since then given his attention to the lumber trade.

Walter Henderson was born in Bristol, England, in 1846. He attended college there, also in Germany and finished his education in Edinburgh, Scotland. Came to America in 1872; clerked in a drug store in Chicago also taught music and played in the Tabernacle. Removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and taught music and was organist in the leading church of the city. In 1875 removed to Green Bay, where he pursued his former vocations. During the winter of 1875 located at Winona, Minnesota, and engaged in the hardware business; and in 1877 settled in Springfield, engaging in building; also has two fine farms near the village. Married in Oshkosh in 1875, Ida Dickerson. Forest M. is their only child.

H. A. Hitchcock, M. D., was born in Cortland county, New York, in 1826. Attended a medical institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, having previously studied medicine at Janesville, Wisconsin. He then located at Janesville and in 1858 removed to Randolph, and practiced until 1863. Locating in Morristown he remained until 1870, then went to Lyon county, Minnesota; settled in 1878, in Springfield. Married in 1850 Mary Smith. They have one child; Flora, now Mrs. F. M. Baker, of New Ulm.

M. Howard was born in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1842. Came to America with his parents and remained in Livingston county, New York until reaching man's estate; then went to Patterson, New Jersey, and learned the trade of

machinist; afterward engaged for one and one-half years as engineer on the Hudson River railroad, then learned the trade of carpenter. Enlisted in the 7th Michigan Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war. He has since given his attention to contracting and building. In 1876, he went to the Sandwich Islands and there erected a hotel of large dimensions.

Adam Kalzenberger was born in 1838, in Germany. At the age of eight years, removed to Cincinnati with his parents; about seven years later went to Indiana. In 1861, enlisted in the 1st Indiana battery and served until the fall of 1865. Came to Goodhue county, Minnesota, that fall, and removed to New Ulm in the spring of 1868; soon after, took a homestead in Burnstown. In May, 1880, located in Springfield and engaged in the furniture trade. His wife was Catherine Faber, a widow with five children; she has borne Mr. Kalzenberger three children. Dora, Lizzie, Adam, William, Margaret, John, Phillip and Michael.

H. Kaudson, a native of Denmark, was born in 1845. Came to America in 1865 and soon after to Faribault, Minnesota, and learned the trade of tinsmith, remained there about six years, then worked in different cities; returning to Faribault he engaged as a clerk in a dry goods house, also clerked at Northfield. After being in business in Waseca one year he located in 1876 in Springfield. Here he erected a store, and carries a full line of hardware, tinware, paints, oils, etc. In 1874 he married Anna Peterson. Rosa, Eda and Cora are their children.

L. A. Larson was born in Norway in 1858; came with his parents to Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1867; afterward lived two years in Fillmore county, Minnesota; removed to New Ulm and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store two years; finally located in Springfield where he is employed by S. D. Peterson in the sale of agricultural implements. His father, Andrew Larson, who resides one mile from the village, was elected county commissioner in 1879. Mr. Larson married in 1880, Catherine Roth. They have one child, Leif.

John Lau was born in Germany, in 1844, and with his parents came to America in 1851. He lived in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and learned the trade of wagon making. He afterward removed to Iowa, and in 1871 came to Minnesota; soon after settled in Burnstown. After farming eight years he opened a wagon shop in Springfield. Married

in 1867, Fredrica Wustenberg. John, Henry, Hermann and Fred are their children.

Orlin Laughlin was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1848. With his parents removed to Mankato, Minnesota, in 1854, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He learned the painter's trade which he has since followed, and since 1874 has been a resident of Springfield.

Peter McKeever, a native of Ireland, was born in 1834. When a small child, accompanied his parents to America; lived in New York and Wisconsin; came in 1867 to Steele county, Minnesota, and engaged in railroading. Located in Springfield in the spring of 1872; is interested in hotel business also in railroading. In the spring of 1864 enlisted in Company K, 23d Wisconsin infantry, but was subsequently transferred to Company B, 35th regiment; was mustered out at the close of the war. Married Anna Carroll in 1856; Mary, Nellie, Thomas, and Catharine are the children.

J. Paul Nuessle, a native of Germany was born in 1856. He came to America in 1867; engaged in butchering three years in New Ulm then from 1873 to 1878 in Chicago; on returning to New Ulm he established a meat market which he continued until 1880; since that time he has been at Springfield. Married in 1878 Teresa Mitzen. They are the parents of one child.

J. J. Ray was born near Niagara Falls, in Canada, in 1844, and is of Scotch parentage. From 1870 to 1874, he was at Janesville, Wisconsin, then went to Racine and took charge of a dry goods house; afterwards engaged in the manufacture of woven wire bed springs at Milwaukee. In the fall of 1877 came to Springfield; has been clerk for M. H. Gamble, is also notary public, insurance agent and money loaner. Married in 1876 Mary Gamble, who was born in Wisconsin in 1853.

John Roth, whose native land is Germany, was born in 1841. He lived in Iowa from the age of eight years until 1859 then came to St. Paul, where he clerked in a house of general merchandise for several years, then began business in Mankato; from 1870 to 1877, conducted a general store in Leavenworth. He acted as postmaster at Mendota also at Leavenworth. Located in Springfield in 1878; was in mercantile business here for two years, then embarked in the drug trade. Married Catherine J. Holmes in 1867. Jennie, Anna, and Carrie are their children.

Christ. Schewe, a native of Germany, was born in 1834. In 1857 came to America, and made a home in Watertown, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming; was then in Burnstown, Minnesota, from 1870 until 1879; locating at that time in Springfield he opened a hotel and saloon, to which is attached a billiard hall. His marriage with Sophia Slebk took place in 1858. Fred, Minnie, Betsey and Charles are their children.

Wolfgang Schmid was born in Germany in 1848. Came to Minnesota in 1868; was farming near New Ulm until 1871, then removed into the city and engaged in a brewery; he afterward farmed in Burnstown until 1880, settling at that time in Springfield, where he has a boarding house and saloon. In 1870 he married Elizabeth Wartha. Rudolph, Alfred, Louisa, Kathy and Otto are their children.

A. Wangerin was born near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1855. After receiving a common school education he learned the trade of shoemaking, in Dodge county. In the spring of 1875 came to Minnesota, and for three years resided in Winona, then came to Springfield, and has since been in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Frances Schotzko.

H. C. Warnke was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1856, and when a child of four years moved with his parents to Manitowoc. He learned the trade of harness-making, and worked at it in Ohio and Wisconsin until 1875, then came to Minnesota. Returning to his native city in 1876, he took charge of a billiard hall for three years, but in 1879 located in Springfield, where he has a harness shop. Married Minnie Schiller.

G. C. Wellmer, a native of Prussia, was born in 1849, and when eight years of age came with his parents to Manitowoc, Wisconsin. In 1862 removed to Chicago, and after acquiring an education at the public schools finished his studies in Rush Medical College; read medicine with Dr. M. Carlemas, of Chicago, one year, then began practice; from 1875 to '80 he was at Red Wing, Minnesota, then located at Springfield. In 1878 married Margaret S. Hickman, who was born in Minnesota. They have one child.

A. E. West, was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1846, and in 1856 went to Columbia county; engaged in teaching school and farming. Moved to Faribault county, Minnesota, in 1869, thence to Blue Earth county; in 1871 located in Mulligan, Brown county, and while there assisted in

organizing the town; he served as clerk and justice; he was teaching at Golden Gate from 1875 to '81, since then has been at Springfield. Married in 1866, Lucetta Dutton. William E., Winnie E., Ernst A., Annie B., Arthur G., Elbert D., and Etta are their living children.

J. D. Yaund, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1852. He remained in his native state until 1871, then came to Minnesota; settled soon after in Burnstown, where for two years he was farming; afterwards began contracting; also followed that business in Wisconsin from 1873 till 1875. He has been keeping hotel and saloon in Springfield since 1876. Married Sarah L. Small in 1873, who died in Springfield in 1881. Sarah, Clara and Lorinda are his children.

NORTH STAR.

This town is on the west line of the county and includes township 109, range 35. The first settlement was made by C. C. Davis, in 1858; he remained but one year. The next settler was John McCowan, who located on section 24, in May, 1870. Other claimants of that year were Henry Hewett and John Young. The town was set apart for organization by the county board, January 9, 1873, and the first election was held at the house of Henry Hewett, who was elected chairman of the town board.

Ambrose Parsons was born in Jones county, Iowa, in 1839. In 1859 started for California; remained in that state till 1864 engaged in buying and selling horses; returned to Iowa and was a stock dealer there until 1874; then came to Minnesota and in the fall of that year located in North Star. Since his residence here has given his attention to buying and shipping stock, and farming. Mary E. Ladd became his wife in 1873. Mabel S., Winnifred, Hollis and Mary are their children.

Mathew Ryan, one of the pioneers of Brown county, was born in Ireland in 1826. He came to America at the age of nineteen years. After remaining in Philadelphia about five years, came to St. Paul, and the next year, 1856, made a claim in Home. His was the first family in the town. During the year of 1856 was in the employ of the government, laying out a road from Fort Ridgely to the Missouri river. In 1862 Mr. Ryan moved his family to New Ulm; remained during the siege, then spent one year at St. Paul. Resided on his claim until 1875, then located on section eight, of North Star. Married in 1860, Mary

Schmitz; this was the first couple married from Home. Eleven children; ten are living.

STATELY.

This is the south-western corner of the county, and was the last town to organize. July 22, 1878, a petition for organization was presented, but refused; January 9, 1879, another petition was sent in and accepted; an election was held, but declared illegal on account of short notice. April 7, 1879, a meeting was held and officers elected: D. H. Semans, chairman, C. H. Crawford and Conrad Balbach, supervisors; A. W. Henderson, clerk; M. L. Haggard, assessor; James Haggard, treasurer; R. A. Allen and D. M. Haggard, justices; A. B. Dickerson and F. M. Scott, constables.

The first settlers were C. H. Crawford, Joseph Chamberlain, John Wilson, John Tyson, W. H. Fox and Conrad Balbach, in 1873. The first school was taught by Hulda Cornish, in the summer of 1878, in district 61; there are two schools in the town. In 1874 Rev. Pease, a Methodist, began holding services; a church was organized, and has now about twenty members.

C. H. Crawford was born in New York in 1841. At the age of twenty years moved to Monroe county, Wisconsin. Enlisted in Company D, 25th Wisconsin; was in Mankato and witnessed the execution of the thirty-eight Indians. In 1871 he settled in Stately; Mr. Crawford resides on a farm of 160 acres. Married in 1867 Miss Percells. Three of their four children are living.

BASHAW.

This town is on the south line of the county, and was named for Joseph Baschor, the first settler, who came in the spring of 1869, and settled on section 2. The following year several families arrived. The first birth was a pair of twins, boy and girl, to Jacob Baschor and wife in 1871. The first marriage was in 1872, John Wendt and Amelia Zinke.

The first school was taught by Maggie Keegan in 1877, in a dwelling-house on section 26, in what is now district number 49. The Lutheran church was built in 1878; Rev. E. Carlson was the first pastor, and E. P. Ekman the present. The United Brethren have an organization.

Comfrey post-office was established in 1877, with A. W. Pederson as postmaster; the office is kept at his house on section 22. The first town meeting was held in April, 1874; officers elected: John Johnson, chairman; John Quick, supervisor; William Lampen, clerk; Henry Kimmelie, as-

essor; Charles Krause, treasurer; O. H. Alaback, justice; Ira Bonner, constable. The list is incomplete, as the minutes of the early meetings are not in existence.

J. H. Barber was born in Kent county, Delaware, in 1844. When seventeen years of age enlisted in Company K, First Delaware infantry; served until the close of the war; for meritorious conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville was promoted to first lieutenant, and afterward adjutant; was also aid-de-camp. In 1866 moved to Michigan, thence in 1878 to Iowa; came to Minnesota in 1873; settled in Bashaw; was present at the organization of the town, and served as clerk several years. Married Mary Brown in 1867. Nina, Ida, William, Charles and Jennie are their children.

Joseph Baschor, a native of Germany, was born in 1832. Came to America in 1869, was the first settler in the town of Bashaw, Brown county, Minnesota, which was named in his honor. He still lives at his old homestead; his farm contains 400 acres. Mr. Baschor has been treasurer of his school district since its organization. Was married in 1859, and has a family of five children: Joseph, Katie, Frank, John and Theresa.

G. L. Grek was born in Sweden, in 1838. In 1869 came to America, located in Houston county, Minnesota, where he was employed by a farmer until 1871; coming to Brown county he located a home on section twenty-eight, of Bashaw township, which is still his home. He married in Sweden in 1868, and has one child.

H. C. Mallette was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1841. When eight years old he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin and settled on a farm. In 1861 enlisted in Company H, 8th Wisconsin, and served until 1864. Came to Minnesota in 1871, and settled in Bashaw; has at present a fine farm of 160 acres. He is chairman of the town board and justice of the peace. Was married in 1867, and has a family of five children.

Christine Pedersen was born in 1816, in Denmark. In 1869 came to the United States, and after a brief stay in Wisconsin, moved to Houston county, Minnesota. In 1873 came to Bashaw; located in section twenty-two. It was at his house that the notorious James Brothers took dinner at the time of their flight from Northfield. Mr. Pedersen is treasurer of the town. Has been twice married; first in 1839; his wife died in 1864, leaving two children. His second marriage took place in 1866.

H. C. Pedersen was born in 1840, in Denmark. He learned blacksmithing of his father, and came to the United States in 1873; settled in Bashaw on a farm. He was for a time employed in machine shops at New Ulm and carriage shops at Mankato, but returned to his farm in Bashaw in 1878. He is one of the supervisors of the town, and is mail carrier between Springfield and Comfrey. Mr. Pedersen has a wife and four children.

MULLIGAN.

This includes congressional township 108, range 33. Settlement was made in 1865, by J. P. Savage, John and Thomas Kelly. The first birth was October 29, 1867, Patrick, son of J. P. and Susan Savage. The first school was taught by Hannah Collins in the Summer of 1877. There are now three frame school buildings in the town. The Catholics are to have a private school on section 28, using a building erected for the purpose.

The cyclone of 1881 which was so destructive at New Ulm, visited this town and destroyed the houses of Andrew Zwashka and Philip Kauffenberg; the wife and children of the latter were badly hurt; the other family escaped by going into the cellar.

The first officers of the town were John Torrey, chairman; Patrick Stack and Nicholas Schmitt, supervisors; A. E. West, clerk; E. J. Collins, assessor; J. P. Savage, treasurer; Patrick Stack and A. E. West, justices; Nicholas Laux, overseer of highways; John Williams, and J. P. Savage, constables. The first town meeting was held April 26, 1871, at the house of Patrick Stack.

Chauncey Beal was born in 1836 in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Learned the trade of cooper which he followed seventeen years. From June 1863 to January 1864 he served in Company H, First Pennsylvania battery. In 1865 he removed to Wright county, Minnesota, and in 1870 to Nelson, where he has held several town offices; the next spring they came to their present farm. Married Katharine Cristner December 2, 1860. Savilla and Albert are their living children.

Monroe Cordill was born in Indiana in 1847. Moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, when quite young; after finishing his studies, he learned the trade of blacksmith and followed it about three years. He is at present living on his farm in Mulligan, to which he removed in 1869. Caroline Rima became his wife in 1866. Elmer, Gertie and Mertie are their children.

Nicholas Eischen was born in 1844 in Holland.

Came with his parents to America in 1854 and until 1872 lived in Dubuque county, Iowa, and Scott county, Minnesota. Enlisted in 1862 and served thirteen months on the frontier; was in the engagement at Lone Tree lake and at the capture of the Indians who were hung at Mankato. Since locating at Mulligan in 1872 he has held several town offices. Married in 1870 Barbara Decker who died soon after. His second wife was Mary Bohls: Elizabeth, Mary, Barbara, Katharine and Anna are the children.

Peter Englund, a native of Sweden, was born in 1839. Came to America in 1868 and after living in Illinois about four and one-half years, he came in 1873 to Mulligan. At the age of eighteen years he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed several years. His marriage with Christine Olson took place in 1873. Edward O. and Charles A. are their children.

John Frasch was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829. Came to America in 1847; settled in Sigel, Brown county, in 1857, and moved to Mulligan in 1876. He had learned the trade of harness making, at which he worked several years, also followed the sea three years. Married Miss Elizabeth Keplar in 1851; has had thirteen children, seven are living. Before locating on a farm Mr. Frasch was engaged in the general merchandise trade and hotel business. He has served in different town offices.

Thomas Gibbons was born in Canada, in 1834. Came to Scott county, Minnesota, in 1865, and there remained until 1877, then moved to Brown county and bought land in Mulligan. Was in California, engaged in mining in 1861-62, and in 1863 was in British Columbia. In 1858 married Ellen Cannon, who has borne him twelve children.

Byron Green was born in New York, in 1835. In 1855 went to Wisconsin, and in 1859 settled in Goodhue county, Minnesota; ten years later removed to Brown county; since 1870 has lived in Mulligan. Married Anna M. Crist in 1861, who died in 1876; she bore him seven children, five are living. Mr. Green's second marriage was with Mary Slagel in 1877. They have one child.

Paul Jauss was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1848. Since arriving in America in 1866 he has resided in Blue Earth, Redwood and Brown counties, Minnesota, and has engaged in the drug and general merchandise business; is now a farmer on section 32 of Mulligan. In 1880 was united in

marriage with Elizabeth Steinmetz; they have one child, Adolf.

John P. Savage, a native of Ireland, was born in 1829. He came to America in 1849 and for twelve years lived in Connecticut. He removed to Wisconsin, but in 1864 came to Minnesota, and in 1867 was one of the first to locate in Mulligan. Was instrumental in the organization of the town and has held several offices. In 1865 Mr. Savage entered the quartermaster's department of the army, remaining six months. Married in June, 1857, Zoe Arbour. Joseph, Margaret, Patrick, Louis, Jerome, Francis, Peter and Elizabeth are their children.

John Smith was born in Germany in 1827, and there remained until 1856. He lived in Illinois fifteen years and in 1871 came to Minnesota, locating in Mulligan. In the spring of 1865 enlisted in Company E, Ninth Illinois cavalry; served until November, 1865. Married in 1853, Maria Winter, who died in 1866. Two children living. Helena Kout became his wife in 1867, and has four living children.

John A. Torrey was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1835. After residing in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, he came in 1860 to Minnesota, and remained in Goodhue county until 1870, then came to Mulligan: here he has since resided on a farm on section 12, where he owns 100 acres. His marriage with Sarah Green took place in 1861. They are the parents of eight children.

ALBIN.

Albin is on the south line of the county and is formed of township 108, range 32. S. G. Edsell was the first settler; he came in 1866 and located on section 2, and was followed in 1867 by William Harrison and Anton Katen. Gunder, son of Martin Johnson, born August 19, 1869, was the first birth; the death of Mr. Upson, in 1868, was the first. E. J. Foot and Mary Armstrong were the first couple married. Clarissa Ives taught the first school in the summer of 1870, in John Tew's granary. The town was numbered district 38. There are now three school-houses.

The first religious services were held at the house of S. G. Edsell, by Rev. W. H. Sweet, in 1869. The Lutheran church society organized under Rev. Hatrom in 1871; Rev. A. L. Lobben is now pastor and services are held at the school-house. The Methodists, presided over by Rev. H. J. Harrington, of Sleepy Eye, hold meetings at school-houses; the first were held about ten years

ago, by Rev. W. I. W. Cunningham. The Baptists have an organization, but no church edifice.

The preliminary meeting for the organization of the town was held at the house of S. Rima; a name for the town could not be agreed upon and Albin was suggested by Mrs. Rima. The first town meeting was held June 23, 1870; officers elected: E. J. Foot, chairman, Charles Armstrong and John Teas, supervisors; E. T. Jones, clerk; W. H. Sweet, treasurer; O. I. Owens and John Egbert, justices; no assessor or constable was elected; the offices were filled by Caleb Foot and E. Hammond by appointment.

Burton Armstrong was born in Nova Scotia, in 1853, and in 1869 came to Minnesota with his parents, who settled in Albin. He has since given his attention to farming, and is located on section twelve. Mr. Armstrong was instrumental in the organization of the town, and is a leading citizen; has held several offices.

C. E. Armstrong was born in Nova Scotia in 1853. Came to Minnesota with his parents in 1869, and with them settled in Albin township. He now resides on a farm in section twelve. Married, in 1876, Minnie Lobdell, who has borne him two sons: William and Lester.

H. Harrison was born in Norway, in 1832. In 1859 came to America, and until 1867 lived in Iowa, then moved to Minnesota, and located in Albin. Enlisted in April, 1861, in Company K, 3d Wisconsin; served four years and five months, participating in many severe battles. He has held several town offices. Married in 1864 Betsey Nelson. Emma R., John H., Minnie M., Kaspar and Anna are their children.

Freidrich Koenig, a native of Prussia, was born in 1848. In 1868 came to America, and to St. Paul, where he remained one year; then settled in Albin. Until coming to America he worked at the trade of carpenter, and since locating in Minnesota has been a farmer. He was one of the first settlers on the north side of Lake Hanska, and since his location here has held several town offices. Married in 1872, Anna K. Rossbach. One son: Gustavus.

W. W. Miner was born in Vermont, in 1839, and at an early age removed with his parents to Wisconsin; remained there seven years, then passed a number of years in Iowa, and in 1869 took a claim in Albin, Brown county, where he has since lived, engaged in farming. He has served in several

town offices. In the year 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Dungan.

L. D. Rice was born in Massachusetts in 1824. At the age of seventeen years he went on a whaling vessel at New Bedford; was on the sea over two years, and during the time went around the world. He learned manufacturing wooden pails, tubs, etc., and in 1853 he went to Wisconsin and established a tub and pail factory at Menasha. In 1862 removed to Minneapolis, where for six years he was foreman for J. B. Bassett & Company, in their wooden ware factory. In 1872 he came to Albin; has been town clerk seven years and county commissioner three years. In October, 1866, he married Jennie S. Knowles. Arthur L., Nettie E., and Nellie E. are their children.

Solomon Rima was born in New York in 1815. Lived in Ohio and Illinois, and in 1855 settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota. In 1869 moved to Brown county, and took a claim in Albin, where he still lives. Mr. Rima has been married three times: first, to Martha J. Rollins, in 1840, who died November 15, 1857. Four living children. In 1859 he married Mary Walker, who died in 1861, leaving one child. His present wife was Miss Lucy A. Cordell, married in 1865. They have three children living.

William Rossbach, a native of Prussia, was born in 1830. When fifteen years old his father died, and he managed the farm three years. He then joined the army and served four years. In 1867 came to America, and after remaining in Illinois one year, removed to Albin. Mr. Rossbach has been treasurer two years, and at present is town clerk. Married in 1853, Anna M. Wiegand. Anna Katharine, Anna, Jacob, Lizzie and William are their children.

Lorentz Schneider was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1851. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed a short time. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the army, but his father followed and forced him to return. In the spring of 1870 he came to Minnesota and settled on section 14 of Albin. In 1868 he married Eliza Chapman. Minnie, Thomas, Maud, Mary, Frank and Alvie L. are their children.

A. E. Somervill was born in Pennsylvania in 1822. Moved with his parents to Ripley county, Indiana, in 1836. In 1860 he located in Winona county, Minnesota, but in 1870 came to Albin. For the past forty years he has been engaged in the veterinary practice, and expects soon to pub-

lish a book entitled "The Farmer's Own Farrier." For several years Mr. Somervill was chairman of the town board, and justice. Married in 1845 Phoebe Cunningham. Robert J., Ledyard C., Emma J., Mary C., William E., Oliver H. and Franklin B. are their children.

William Sweet was born in Vermont in 1812, and there lived until 1846. He learned the trade of boot and shoe making, also that of tanning leather. At the age of twenty he entered the ministry, and has preached most of the time since; has also been engaged in farming. He removed to New York in 1846, and there remained two years; then went to Illinois, and three years later settled in Winona county, Minnesota. In 1873 came to Albin. Married in 1836 Sarah Hale. Their living children are Elizabeth, Hiram F., Lucretia, Helen M. and Albert. Edward R. died while in the army; Anna was drowned in the Mississippi river while attempting to save a woman.

John Teas was born in Indiana in 1837, and the next year accompanied his parents to Iowa, remaining until 1864. Coming to Houston county, Minnesota, he remained two years, then moved to Blue Earth county. In 1869 settled in Albin. In June, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Minnesota, and served until August, 1865. He was instrumental in the organization of the town of Albin, and has since been chosen to several of the offices. Married in 1858 Ruth Moore, who died in 1869. Their children are Samuel, William, Daniel and Laura. Mr. Teas married in 1870 Miss M. E. Davis. Edward and Allen are their children.

George Troxel was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. He went with his parents to Canada, and a few years later to Illinois. Coming to Minnesota in 1857 he first settled in Sibley county, and in 1865 moved to McLeod county; took a claim in Albin in 1871. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, Seventh Minnesota; served till August, 1865. Since becoming a resident of Albin he has held several town offices. In 1866 he married Esther Woolley. Isaac S., Millard F. and Adelaide are their children.

LAKE HANSKA.

This is named for the lake which is partly in the town of Albin. The first settlers were Patrick and Edward Casey, and J. F. Devine, who located in 1857. About a month later came T. O. Ormstrud and sons, Ole Guttorm, Iver and T. Torggrimson.

No schools were taught until after the Indian

troubles; the first was by Martha Hanson. There are now two school-houses in the town. The Norwegian Lutheran church society erected a building in the fall of 1881. There are about fifty families under the pastorate of Rev. L. C. Green.

The first town meeting was held June 21, 1870, at the house of A. W. Peterson; first officers: Christian Ahlness, chairman; G. Christenson and Ole Thordson, supervisors; A. W. Peterson, clerk; C. Ahlness, assessor and justice; G. Thordson, treasurer; Siver Hage, justice; O. C. and C. H. Grore, constables; T. Torggrimson, poundmaster.

During the Indian war this town suffered no loss of life or property; a stockade was built at the end of Lake Hanska and occupied for a time by a squad of soldiers.

C. Ahlness, a native of Norway, was born in 1843, and came in 1863 to America. The first two years he spent in Wisconsin employed in the pineries during the winter seasons. In 1865 moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in 1867 to Lake Hanska. Mr. Ahlness has served his town as clerk, assessor, justice and chairman of the board. Married in 1866, Miss Nelson, who has borne him seven children.

Andrew M. Anderson was born in Norway in 1840. He spent his childhood on the farm and in school, after which learned the trade of tailor. In 1866 he came to America and soon after located a farm on section 2 of Lake Hanska. After residing there eight years, he removed to his present farm on section 15. Married in 1874 Miss G. Christensen, and has four children.

Jacob Bakke was born in Norway in 1848. In 1871 he came to the United States. After being employed in different places in Minnesota for two years he settled on his farm here. He has held the office of town supervisor and is at present chairman of the board. Married in 1878, Carrie Henin. Two children have been born to them.

James Devine, a native of Ireland was born in 1828. In 1852 came to America and lived in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, where he was a teacher and superintendent of schools. Came to Minnesota in 1875 and has since lived in Lake Hanska. He owns a farm on sections 33, 34 and 27. His first visit to this township was in 1857, when he took the claim, which he returned to in 1875. Mr. Devine has held several town offices.

Nils Olson was born in 1828 in Norway, where he received an education, spending his youth principally on a farm. In 1869 came to America and

settled in Rapidan township, Blue Earth county, and in 1880 moved to Lake Hanska, Brown county and purchased his farm on section 36.

Paul Olson was born in 1826 in Norway, and was there educated. He grew to manhood on a farm and remained in his native land until 1873, then emigrated to America; he soon after came to Brown county, Minnesota, and settled in Lake Hanska township. Married in 1844, a lady of Norwegian birth. They have six children.

Knudt C. Olstaad, a native of Norway, was born in 1824. His youth was spent on a farm and in school, after which he learned the trade of carpenter. On arriving in America in 1868 he made his home in Chicago six years, and worked at his trade. Coming thence to Minnesota he located on his present farm on section 16 of Lake Hanska.

Thore O. Roan was born in 1844, and is a native of Norway. After acquiring an education in his native language he, in 1862, came to America and settled in Wisconsin, where he was employed as a farmer until 1865; then came to this state and spent considerable time in hunting and trapping; since then he has been engaged in farming in Lake Hanska. He has held the offices of constable and justice of the peace.

T. E. Shelley was born in Norway in 1852, and there remained until the age of seventeen years, then came with his parents to America. His father, Erland Shelley, was born in Norway in 1817; lived eighteen months in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, then moved with his family to Lake Hanska. He married in 1842, and is the father of twelve children, of which seven are living: T. E. is the oldest; Iver is a graduate from the Normal school at Mankato; the rest have been well educated.

Ole Stone, a native of Norway, was born in 1851. There he was educated in his native language and in 1867 came to America. His father was a tailor by trade, and came with his family to this country in 1867, and in 1876 located on a farm on section 35 of Lake Hanska. His marriage took place in 1850. Iver, Ole, Anna, Mary and Gunehl are the children.

Ole Synstebj was born in Norway, and grew to manhood on a farm. In 1872 he came to America and subsequently settled on his farm on section 34 of Lake Hanska. He is the present assessor of the town and has held the office some time.

Tore Tundewold was born in 1842 in Norway. In 1869 came to this country, and soon after came to Minnesota. He settled on a farm in Lake

Hanska township, and in 1875 moved to his present home on section 33. He was married in 1875 and has a family of three children.

LINDEN.

This town is in the south-eastern corner of the county; it originally embraced the territory now in Lake Hanska township. The first settlement was in 1856, by John Armstrong, Peter Thormodson, G. Paulson, Thore Oleson, Thorson, Andrew Levig and Jens Harbo. At the time of the Indian outbreak, Mr. Armstrong sent his family away, but remained on his farm with two brothers. In September following the outbreak, he was shot with arrows while his brothers were absent.

November 1, 1857, Thore Oleson's daughter, Ingeborg, was born; the first birth in the town. The first death was Mrs. Peter Thormodson, in February 1860.

There is one church, Norwegian Lutheran, located on section 34. The first services were held by Rev. Frederickson in 1859. The church was built in 1869, and cost about \$900. There are about forty-five families belonging; the pastor is Rev. L. C. Green, of Madelia, who conducts services once a month.

The first school was taught by Charles Mullen, in 1860, at Peter Thormodson's. In the spring of 1862, the log school-house belonging to district number 7, was built; at that time the district comprised both Linden and Lake Hanska towns. There are now five school buildings.

N. C. Rukke was the first postmaster at Linden. J. R. Johnson now holds the office at his house on section 27.

The town was set apart for organization June 28, 1858, but failed to organize until 1859. The first meeting was held at the house of John Armstrong and he was elected chairman and justice; Peter Levig, clerk and justice; Andrew Levig, assessor; Peter Thormodson, collector. Mr. Armstrong was clerk at the time of his death and the town records up to that time were lost.

P. H. Dahl was born in Norway, February 20, 1840. Came with his parents to America in 1856, and located in La Crosse, Wisconsin, lived in that state fourteen years and in 1866 came to his present home in Linden. Since his residence in this town has been justice of the peace, town clerk, and chairman of the board. Married in 1864, Miss Martha Hode, who was born in Norway. They are the parents of seven children.

Evan Evans, deceased, was born in South Wales

in January, 1812. There he grew to manhood, and in 1838 married Miss Elizabeth Puch. In 1857 they moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and located on a farm. Mr. Evans' death occurred January 27, 1858. His widow and her family came to Minnesota in 1866, and located in Linden. There are eight sons and one daughter. David S. is a clerk in the store of Richard Thomas. of Mankato; Rees has a farm in Butternut Valley. He married in 1878 Ann Kern; has two children.

C. Halvorson was born in Norway, December 10, 1853. Came with his parents to America and located near Milwaukee, where he passed his youth and was educated. Accompanied his parents to Minnesota in 1869 and settled in Linden. His father's death occurred in April, 1878. Previous to this Mr. Halvorson had attended the State Normal school in Mankato two years, and had taught ten terms of school. In 1877 located on a farm of his own. Married in 1878 Annie Johani, who was born in Linden. They have two children.

H. Halvorson was born March 8, 1846, in Norway. When eight years of age he came with his parents to America, and for some time lived near Milwaukee; at the age of fifteen years was dependent upon his personal efforts for a livelihood, and engaged in lumbering until coming to Linden in 1868; he did not locate here permanently until 1870; moved to his present farm in 1877. Married in 1876 Caroline Olsen, who was born in Wisconsin. Oscar T. and Betsy J. are their children.

Lewis N. Halvorson was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, May 8, 1860, and is of Norwegian parentage. He came with his parents to Linden in 1869, and has since resided here. Since his father's death, which occurred April 15, 1878, he has resided with his widowed mother and carried on the farm. His three brothers and two sisters are living on farms in this township.

K. H. Helling, ex-senator, was born in Norway, September 19, 1840. Came with his parents to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1846. He was dependent upon his own exertions after his seventeenth year, when he came to Minnesota, and directly to his present farm. Enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Fourth Minnesota; was mustered out as second lieutenant in August, 1865. Was elected to the legislature in 1874, and to the state senate in 1878; has also held town offices. His first wife died December 19, 1869. Married Cornelia Knudson in 1871. They have three sons.

John R. Johnson was born in Norway, August

15, 1836. He learned the trade of tailor in his native place; also practiced military drill ten years. Came to America in 1857 and remained a short time in La Crosse, Wisconsin; removed in 1859 to Minnesota. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Second Minnesota infantry; served three years; he has been town treasurer three years and postmaster eight years. Married in 1866 Bertha M. Hansen. John M. and Hannah M. L. are their children.

REDWOOD COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

REDWOOD COUNTY REDWOOD FALLS TOWN OF
REDWOOD FALLS SHERMAN SHERIDAN CHAR-
LESTOWN—NEW AVON—SWEDS FOREST SUN-
DOWN.

The county of Redwood dates its formation from the session of state legislature of 1865. The act reads, "The county of Redwood is established and bounded as follows: Beginning in the centre of the channel of the Minnesota river on the line between ranges 33 and 34, west of the fifth meridian; thence south on said range line to the line between towns 108 and 109; thence west on said township line to the western boundary of the state; thence north along said boundary line to the Big Stone lake; thence following the main channel of the Minnesota river to the place of beginning."

The boundaries thus set forth in this act of 1865 are not those of to-day, for four large counties have been formed from the extensive territory included within them.

March 2, 1869, Lyon county was formed from the western portion, and March 6, 1871, Lac qui Parle and Yellow Medicine were taken off, and on March 6, 1873, Lincoln county was formed from that portion of Redwood county set off as Lyon county. Since 1871, the boundaries of Redwood county have remained unchanged. It will be interesting to some to look back of the formation of the county to see from what it was formed.

It once was a part of Blue Earth county. The chain of changes is as follows: In 1856 Brown county was set off from Blue Earth; in 1857 Cottonwood, Murray, Pipe Stone, Rock, Nobles and Jackson were set off from Brown, and in 1865, as before stated, Redwood.

The settlement of Redwood county began in the spring of 1864, by the arrival of the early settlers of Redwood Falls. Other settlements were made at nearly the same time in what is now called Sherman, and also in Swedes Forest. At the time of their arrival what is now Redwood, Yellow Medicine and Lac qui Parle counties formed a part of Brown county.

The reservation to which the Sioux had been removed after the treaty of 1851, extended along the Minnesota river through a part of Brown county, including within its lines the whole river front of Redwood county for an average width of ten miles, and an equal width on the east side. The Sioux had roamed over this and the reduced reservation at peace with their white neighbors, for more than ten years, until their savage traits broke out in the terrible massacre of 1862. Up to this time no settlement had been made in this county because the most eligible lands, lying along the river, were unavailable, belonging still, as they did, to the Sioux reservation. The only occupants aside from Sioux were agents and employes appointed by the government holding various offices for the benefit of the Indians. At the Lower Sioux Agency quite a little village had grown up out of the government buildings, trading post and dwellings; all were directly or indirectly connected with the Indian agency. The horrors of the massacre of 1862 began here. Trouble had led to the murder of several members of one family in Acton, Meeker county, about forty-five miles distant, on August 17, the day previous, but here the first concerted action of the tribes took place. The present site of Sherman was the location of the Lower Sioux Agency, and the store of Captain Louis Robert the immediate scene of the outbreak.

This county had its share in the perils and horrors of the barbarous massacre of 1862. Many incidents might be given, but it is not the province of this chapter to enter into minute details; reference for these is made to the History of the Sioux Massacre, in another part of this volume.

After the massacre and the forcible expulsion and punishment of the hostile tribes, enough of them lingered about the woods and waters of this county to keep the whites who came in two years later in a fever of alarm. Stockades were built like that at Redwood Falls to enclose the dwellings of the settlers, and though they made their claims outside, it was considered too hazardous to live on them.

The government surveyed the lands in 1864, threw them open for occupation in 1865 and offered them at public sale December 7, 1867. The land office was at St. Peter. In the fall of 1864 commissioners of the government appraised the lands within the reservation on which some claims had already been made. They valued the land at prices varying from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre excepting special tracts covered with valuable timber, well situated, and lands where improvements in the form of buildings or otherwise, had been made. These lands in some cases sold as high as \$7 per acre, where the government had made improvements for the benefit of the Sioux. Houses of brick or of wood had been built at various points up and down the reservation and a clay pit and brick yard opened at Yellow Medicine. It was reasonable therefore that wide difference should be made in the appraisal of land.

The citizens of Redwood falls, Brown county, with a view to the formation of a new county, held an election in the stockade at which most of the officers customary in counties were elected. The clerk of the court and judge of probate alone were missing from the list, and that with good reason, as no clerk of court could be required when there was no court, and no judge of probate was needed when no estate existed of the living or dead. The following were the first officers: J. S. G. Honner, J. R. Thompson, and O. C. Martin, county commissioners. O. C. Martin was afterwards elected chairman of the board. T. W. Caster, auditor; J. S. G. Honner, register of deeds; Jacob Tippiery, treasurer; J. R. Thompson, sheriff; This action of the citizens was of course premature and illegal until legalized by the legislature. This was done at the session of 1865 to the extent of making the officers thus elected temporary officers of the county, to hold until the next general election.

In the fall of 1865, the first permanent officers of the county were elected: O. C. Martin chairman; Hugh Curry and John Winters, commissioners; Edward March, auditor; L. M. Baker, register of deeds; Jacob Tippiery, treasurer; Birny Flynn, clerk of the court; Samuel McPhaill, judge of probate and county attorney; Norman Webster, sheriff.

Redwood county took its name from Redwood river, which rises in Lincoln county and flows through Lyon, where numerous tributaries unite to form it, flows entirely across the county into the Minnesota three miles from Redwood Falls.

The river took its name in turn from the red cedar which grew in great abundance along its banks, and it already bore the name when the first settlers arrived. The addition of the word falls furnished a name to the town. At the election held in the fall of 1865 by vote of the people Redwood Falls was made the county seat. Previous to the erection of the county buildings, courts were held in the room over Capt. Roberts' store, which was 20x50, and the county offices were for some time kept at the houses of the persons elected to fill the different positions. In 1874 a building suitable and sufficient for the time was built for the use of the county. The fine square on which it was built was presented to the county by Col. McPhaill. In 1881 an addition was made which doubled the size of the original building, giving ample room for all county purposes.

The first term of district court in Redwood county was a special term held at Redwood Falls, beginning June 18, 1867, and continuing seven days. Hon. Horace Austin was presiding judge; Birney Flynn, clerk of court; Norman Webster, sheriff. The session was held in Robert's building, and its purpose was the trial of what are known as the New Ulm murder cases. The judge found the public sentiment too much prejudiced for fair trial at New Ulm, and taking advantage of section 4 of the statutes, approved March 9th, 1867, ordered the court to be removed from New Ulm, Brown county, to Redwood Falls, Redwood county. This statute provides that whenever the judge of any district court shall consider it in furtherance of justice he may order that the place for holding such court be changed from the county in which it should be holden to one of the other counties embraced in the title of said court. The court was accordingly removed to Redwood Falls, Redwood county, which was then attached to Brown county for judicial purposes.

The attorneys employed in the case were: Colonel Caldwell, attorney general; Samuel McPhaill, county attorney, and S. A. Buel, for the prosecution; Judge C. E. Flandrau, of St. Paul, C. T. Clothier, Francis Baasen and John M. Dorman, all of New Ulm, for the defense. At the first trial at Redwood Falls the citizens of New Ulm rallied in such numbers to the support of the prisoners that court-house square was covered with their tents as they encamped during the term of court. They were present again at the adjourned term, but in smaller numbers.

Terms of court were held in halls belonging to private individuals until 1874, when the first county building was erected. This building was used for all county purposes until 1881, when additions were made which render it commodious and sufficient for the increased business.

No debt was incurred by the county in the erection or enlargement of the county building. The credit of the county is high, and its orders are at par. The only debt for which the county is liable was that incurred by the issue of bonds for \$50,000 in aid of the Minnesota Valley railway, none of which are yet due.

By act of legislature of March 9, 1874, the county was authorized to issue \$50,000 in bonds. At the election of August 18, 1876, the act was approved by vote of the people. February 15, 1877, the bonds were issued, bearing seven per cent. semi-annual interest, running twenty years. These were withdrawn and burned, because the railroad company had not completed its contract. In January, 1878, the bonds were again issued, and are now outstanding against the county.

February 9, 1865, Captain Louis Robert arrived at Redwood Falls with a stock of goods, and the next day opened the first store in town and the first in the county. It will indicate the prices of the times if we report calico was sixty cents per yard, and that the first sale by Captain Robert was ten yards of calico to Miss Julia Williams, the school teacher, for six dollars.

Harry Thompson, born February, 1865, is supposed to have been the first white child born in the county. The first death was that of Willie Honner, who died April 12, 1865. In May, 1865, a son of John Mooer was shot accidentally; this was the second death. The circumstances of his unfortunate death were nearly as follows: A number of government scouts were encamped, with their families, near Rice creek, at a point about seven miles north-west of the stockade, at Redwood Falls. John Mooer, Alexis La Frambois, Joe La Frambois, and Tom Robinson were the leaders and prominent men of the party. Though it is probable that they never had an encounter with the Indians, encamped as they were in a hostile attitude, it is not strange that they were on the alert and sometimes received a scare. One night John Mooer's son was on guard, serving his turn, as a guard was constantly kept. Finding it cold he wrapped himself in a blanket and wore it on his beat. Coming into the tents at the end of

his patrol, a squaw waking suddenly, screamed when she saw him dressed so much like the hostile Sioux, and Alexis La Frambois, who was lying on his gun, raised it, and, taking him for an Indian, shot and killed him, the charge passing through him from side to side. He was brought to the stockade and buried just outside.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by J. Thomas, in the spring of 1865. The first post-office was established in the fall of 1865, with J. R. Thompson, first postmaster. The first saw-mill, excepting the old government mill, was started July 3, 1865, by Colonel McPhaill, O. C. Martin, Brand and Thompson. The first log sawed was furnished by Birney Flynn, and the lumber it made used by him for tables for a grand Fourth of July picnic in a grove near by.

The first religious services were held by a Baptist clergyman, in August, 1865, at the house of J. S. G. Honner.

In the fall of 1865, Captain Robert, who has been mentioned as keeping the first store, built a large store, 20 x 50 feet, outside the stockade. His first store was in a building belonging to Col. McPhaill, within the stockade. Captain Robert was mentioned previously as proprietor of the store assailed by the Indians in the massacre at the Lower Sioux Agency.

A log school-house, the first in the county, was built in December, 1865. The first school had been held previously within the stockade, in the winter of 1864-5, by Miss Julia A. Williams, of Minnesota Lake. The first lyceum was held in the winter of 1865-6. March 19, 1867, a train with Indian supplies, consisting of twenty-five men and thirty-six pair of oxen, passed through, going to Big Stone lake. Sale of land belonging to Sioux Reservation took place December 7, 1867.

The first marriage ceremony in the county was performed by O. C. Martin, justice of the peace, between George Coffee and Amanda Cole. It took place April 10, 1865, under the falls where the parties chose that the ceremony should be solemnized.

The first store in the county was erected in eight days by Henry Behnke and brother. The first blow was struck July 17, 1865, and the building, about 18x30 feet, one and a half stories, was ready for occupancy on the 24th of the same month, and the first goods were sold that day. In the evening of the same day a dance was held in the building to celebrate its completion.

The county of Redwood by the census of 1880, had a population of 5,378. Redwood Falls is the county seat.

The surface of the county embraces 558,643 acres and 705 farms. The taxable valuation of the real and personal property was \$1,822,567. The county has twenty-five organized towns and one yet unorganized. The mail of the county is distributed through eight post offices: Box Elder, Lamberton, Lower Sioux Agency, New Avon, Paxton, Redwood Falls, Sanborn, Walnut Station.

The Minnesota Valley railway was completed to Redwood Falls in 1878, and January 1878, the bonds of the county to the amount of \$50,000, were issued and paid over to the company according to vote previously passed, on its completion.

The county anticipates large additional advantages from the completion of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, which will give direct communication with the principal cities of the state.

In latitude it is a little below Hennepin county, and has about thirty miles on the Minnesota river. It is a county with rich soil, destined to become the location of rich farms whose farmers give up the more speculative operation of raising wheat, and adopt the husbandry exhibited in the older states.

Nature has done enough for the county, providing it with a diversified surface, lakes and streams of great beauty and utility, and water-falls sufficient to afford power for immense manufactories. Much of this lies undeveloped. Specimens of coal and paint have also been exhibited, which are found in abundance in the county, but these deposits too, are yet to be opened. From all these agricultural, mineral and other resources, as well as the favorable location of the county, a great future may be safely predicted.

WAR RECORD.

At the time of the war there were no organized counties in the Minnesota valley above Brown county; there were, however, a few settlers scattered along the Minnesota river, and of those who enlisted we give the record. They enlisted at Lower Sioux Agency. The Renville Rangers was an independent company of fifty-five men, under Lieutenant James Gorman; they were sworn in as state militia, at Fort Ridgely, in September, 1862, and disbanded in October, and enlisted in different regiments of the state.

Second Infantry. Company E, mustered July 5, 1861. *Privates*—William Lapier, dis. on ex. of

term July 4, '64. J. A. Legender, dis for disab'y in March, '62. Thomas Weire, reported deserted from Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, '62, probably captured by enemy.

Seventh Infantry. Company K, mustered September 24, 1862. *Privates*—Joseph Herman, dis with regt. Anton Huck, pro. corp. June 1, '65, dis with regt. Emanuel Reyff, dis with regt. Eusebius Reyff, dis April 1, '65, for w'd rec'd in battle of Nashville, Tenn.

Tenth Infantry. Company I, mustered November 12, 1862. *Privates*—Peter Boyer, killed Sept. 2, '62, in battle of Birch Cooley. Samuel Burnell, dis per order June 29, '65. John Campbell, died Feb. 19, '65, at Cairo, Ill. Jeremiah Campbell, dis for disab'y Sept. 2, '64.

REDWOOD FALLS.

When settlement was first made the town of Redwood Falls embraced, so far as political action is concerned, all of Redwood county, but no organization was authorized by the county board until January 7, 1880, so far as shown by records, when for the first time Redwood Falls was legally organized. Town meetings were regularly held from April 3, 1866. All the unorganized portion of the county claimed a right to vote in the village and did take part in the elections of the town. Taking this view of the town, Redwood Falls embraced, for political purposes not only all of what is now Redwood county, but also what is now embraced in Lac qui Parle, Lyon and Yellow Medicine and Lincoln counties. By setting off counties and towns, the area of Redwood Falls has been gradually reduced until its present limited area is reached. All acts of the town in this unorganized condition were illegal, but recent act of legislature passed since organization legalized them. The county board at their meeting January 7, 1880, set off the town of Redwood Falls and defined its boundaries and directed that the first town meeting for the election of officers should be held at the court house. This action of the board was as though the town had never previously had an existence which in fact was true in a legal sense, although practically untrue for town meetings have been held for many years, officers elected annually and town business transacted in the same manner as it would have been, had the town been legally organized.

The first settlers at Redwood Falls were Col. Samuel McPhaill who came bringing a wife and two children; J. S. G. Honner and his family, con-

sisting of his wife and three children; J. R. Thompson and family, wife and one child; T. W. Caster, Edmund Fosgate and family, wife and five children; Mr. Spangler and wife, Daniel Watson, and O. C. Martin, whose family soon came; Birney Flynn, whose family also came after a short time. New-comers, joining hands with those who came first enlarged the stockade so that it enclosed half a block, reaching from what is now Second street south to Third street and from Washington street east about 150 feet.

They built five houses within the stockade, three log and one frame, and here they lived with their families. It was not considered safe to go out far from the stockade alone, and the settlers usually went two or more in company. They marked out claims, however, and some of the bolder ones of the party went sometimes alone to their claims and exploring the country, though always well armed. All except O. C. Martin and J. S. G. Honner took claims adjoining the town site. Martin took his three miles west and Honner two and one-half miles east.

In May, 1864, Col. Samuel McPhaill in company with O. C. Martin, J. R. Thompson, and one Dunlap, came into this county on an exploring tour, and encamped for the night about a mile north-east from the present site of the village of Redwood Falls.

They were well armed and knowing that they were in hostile limits, they dug rifle pits and kept guard against a surprise from hostile Sioux. The same night T. W. Caster and Captain S. A. George camped on the town site. The following day all met at the falls and were so much pleased with the beauty of the country, the lay of the land, the numerous water-powers, and richness of the soil of the surrounding country, that they determined to make their settlement at this place.

Their first measure was to prepare a protection from Indian attack. For this they built a stockade, digging a ditch four feet wide and throwing up the earth; within this enclosure they kept secure and some of the party started for supplies or their families.

Col. McPhaill made a claim on the fractional north half of the north half of section one, township 112, range 36, and the south half of the south-east quarter of section 36, township 113, range 36. T. W. Caster made a claim covering a portion of the north half of section 1, township 112, range 36. The town site was located on the

claim of Col. McPhaill and a portion of that of Caster. McPhaill bought of Caster his part of the site and late in the fall of 1864 he platted it, employing David Watson as surveyor.

He then divided the lots into twenty shares, each share containing twenty lots and sold them for \$100 each and thus the town began. Additions have been surveyed from time to time. In 1866, one by McPhaill and one by David Watson; in 1868 Hitchcock's addition; in 1869 one by Watson; in 1870, Hitchcock's second addition; in 1878, Hitchcock's third, Lamberton's, Crowley's and Watson's third additions.

No one visiting Redwood Falls can fail to see the attractions that drew the first settlers. There appears a great variety of scenery, embracing prairie, level and rolling, rocks, hills, timber, streams of water, and water-falls.

This variety pleased the eye of the first settlers and at the same time assured them of wealth in the future, to be developed from both land and water. Here was the most fertile land, but doubtless the tumbling of the rapids and the water-fall represented to them the greatest undeveloped wealth. The fall at Redwood Falls within a distance of one mile, exceeds one hundred feet, with one nearly perpendicular fall of twenty-five feet. This latter, the most eligible is entirely unimproved, though once the site of the old government mill and later of the first saw-mill of the early settlers. In its natural features Redwood county as a whole and Redwood town site in particular, was very attractive. The visitor at the present time finds great changes from the primal condition but still he enjoys the beauty of scenery that attracted the pioneers, and at the same time finds a thriving village peopled with the best class of eastern people. This implies that he finds churches and schools in an advanced condition and evidences of refinement. The village has enjoyed the advantages of a railway communication only a short time, but has the promise of a second road soon. The Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad has extended its line and purposes to secure the business of this county. This village has issued its bonds to the amount of \$10,000 in aid of the enterprise, with the provision that it shall pass through and make a station in Redwood Falls.

In the edge of the village the state constructed a Howe truss bridge in 1871, over the Redwood river for the county, just where the dalles exhibit the wildest scenery. Ten minutes walk in one di-

rection from this bridge takes one to the Redwood falls, and about the same time in another direction takes us to the Ramsey falls, a beautiful cascade, forty feet high.

The village has four churches. The Presbyterian church was organized March 24, 1867, with nine members, under the name of the First Presbyterian church of Redwood Falls. Rev. Chauncey Hall was the first stated supply. Of the original nine but two members now remain, Mr. Birney Flynn and wife. The church was established under the auspices of the Home Missionary board, and still receives its aid. Rev. Anderson present stated supply. The membership is about forty-eight, and the church supports a flourishing Sunday-school, of which H. F. Pond is superintendent. The church was building from 1870 to 1873 and cost, with additions since made, about \$5,000.

The Methodist Episcopal took its beginning from a class started by Rev. N. Swift, in October, 1867, which consisted of eight members. Rev. Swift had charge of the Redwood Falls circuit belonging to the Mankato district. The parsonage was built in 1870 and the church in 1876, the latter costing \$3,000. Rev. John Pemberton present pastor; A. E. King, superintendent of Sunday-school.

The Episcopal church was organized in 1875 by Bishop Whipple, of Faribault, with six members. The church was built in 1877 at a cost of \$1,800, and the first pastor was Rev. J. H. Hunter. The church has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. George Gurr in 1879. A semi-monthly supply is received from clergymen in St. Peter and Mankato. The present membership is fifteen. A Sunday-school is held weekly. The Christian church also has its church and organization.

Antiquity lodge of Freemasons, No. 91 was organized March 29, 1871, with eight charter members: F. V. Hotchkiss, W. M.; William D. Flinn, S. W.; James McMillan, J. W.; Lafayette F. Robinson, treasurer; William C. March, secretary; Robert Watson, S. D.; Edward A. Chandler, J. D. Present membership, fifty-two.

Redwood Chapter No. 34 was organized March 22, 1879, with nine charter members: W. F. Dickinson, H. P.; W. P. Dunnington, K.; S. S. Martin, S.; F. J. Peabody, C. H.; James McMillan, P. S.; M. E. Powell, R. A. C.; J. J. Coyle, G. M., 3d V.; Robert Watson, G. M. 2d V.; E. A. Chandler, G. M. 1st V.

Redwood Lodge No. 68, I. O. O. F., was organized February 18, 1879, with five charter members: C. W. Tousley, N. G.; W. M. Knapp, secretary and treasurer; A. D. Holliday, V. G. Its present membership is forty and greatest forty-seven.

The Redwood County Agricultural society held its first annual fair in the fall of 1873, having been organized that same year.

The schools are embraced in one graded school, having five teachers and about 250 pupils, with one primary, three intermediate, and one grammar department. Salaries of teachers vary from \$35 to \$50 per month, for the lower grades, and \$75 to the principal, who has charge of the grammar department. R. L. Marshman, principal. Plans are matured for a new building. At present two long buildings near together, and one room rented near by afford the necessary room. The different departments are provided with patent seats, globes, charts, etc. School is kept nine months in the year.

The land office of the Redwood Falls land district was established in July, 1872, with Col. B. F. Smith, first register; Major W. H. Kelly, receiver. Present officers, W. P. Dunnington, register; W. B. Herriott, receiver.

The first paper published was the Redwood Falls Patriot, Samuel McPhaill, editor. Only one number was issued, which was printed at St. Peter, March 23, 1866. This was in fact, only issued to be distributed in the interest of Redwood county, to advertise its advantages to settlers.

The first genuine newspaper was the Redwood Falls Mail, established September 25th, 1869, by V. C. Seward, editor. It was purchased in April, 1873, by William B. Herriott, and the name changed May 1 following, to the Redwood Gazette, under which name it is now issued by Jas. Aiken, editor.

The village has four lawyers: M. E. Powell, H. D. Baldwin, Alfred Wallen and John H. Bowers; two physicians, M. D. Flinn and C. S. Stoddard.

The business interests are represented as follows: The Redwood Mills: This establishment was built in 1868 by Park Worden, with two run of stone and capacity for two additional run. Some changes have been made in the ownership of a part of the mill, but Mr. Worden has retained an interest since the first, and is now sole proprietor.

Delhi Mills: This was built in 1869 by A. M. Cooke & Sons, with three run of stone and capac-

ity for one additional. Present proprietor, M. E. Baker.

Cull's mill was built in 1878 by E. Cull, its present owner, with capacity of one run.

Birum's Mills: This establishment was built in 1879, by Ever Birum, the present owner, with two run, and capacity for two more. This last mill was built on the site of the Birum saw-mill, which was built in 1868 and continued to 1879.

Six hotels are kept: the Commercial and Exchange are the principal houses. The Baily, Canada, Redwood and City have only local custom; two drug stores; one, books and stationery; two dry goods and clothing; four, general merchandise; two, hardware; six, farm machinery; two, furniture; one tailor; seven, groceries; one restaurant; one, jewelry; three, harnesses; two, millinery; three shoe shops; four saloons, three with billiards; four flour and feed stores; three meat markets; two blacksmiths; one photographer; seven, sewing machines; two, livery stables; one, foundry; two real estate agents; two banks; three insurance; six contractors and builders; two stone quarries; two lumber, lime etc.

O. P. Whitcomb's elevator was built in 1878, with a capacity for 100,000 bushels.

G. W. VanDusen & Company have an elevator with a capacity for 60,000 bushels, and sheds for 100 tons of coal: built in 1879 by W. P. Brainard & Company.

The village was incorporated March 9th, 1876. The commissioners appointed by legislature for its organization were: Birney Flynn, C. C. Stickle and S. J. F. Ruter. First officers: M. E. Powell, president; W. A. Sursher, recorder; James McMillan, A. M. Cooke and L. F. Robinson, trustees.

James Aiken, a native of Ohio, was born in 1851, in Summit county. When five years of age he accompanied his mother to Wisconsin, where he attended school, and when only twelve years of age he began learning the printer's trade. He afterwards went to Kansas, where he was employed in state printing most of the time. In May, 1880 he came to Redwood Falls, and bought the Gazette, which he is still publishing.

Rev. R. E. Anderson, born February 1853, is a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. His boyhood was passed on a farm, after which he entered college and graduated in 1875; also graduated in 1878 from the Western Theological Seminary. His first pastoral charge was in Mansfield; at the end of one year he came to Minnesota, and

after preaching a short time at Madelia he removed to Lake Crystal. Since July, 1881 Mr. Anderson has been in the ministry at Redwood Falls.

A. W. Bager was born in 1852 in Wisconsin, where he acquired his education and learned blacksmithing. After spending one year at La Crosse, and the same length of time at Albert Lea, he went back to his native town and stayed two years. In the spring of 1877 he opened a shop at Paxton Station, removed thence to Redwood Falls, and shortly after went to Dakota, but soon returned. Mr. Bager was married in 1875 at Albert Lea; his wife was Katie A. Long. They are the parents of three children.

S. E. Bailey, born in 1828, is a native of Sullivan county, New Hampshire. After leaving school he engaged in farming in that state until 1860, at which date he came to Minnesota; farmed two years at Lake City; then removed to Prescott, Wisconsin, where for seven years he kept a hotel and livery. From 1868 until 1879 he was farming again, at Redwood Falls, and since that has been proprietor of the Bailey House. Married in New Hampshire in 1852, Miss Emeline, daughter of Cyrus Carpenter. Clara J., Jesse F. and Harry H. are their children.

Judge H. D. Baldwin was born July 1827, in Ira, New York. He began the study of law with G. W. Miller, but in 1858 removed to Minnesota and continued his study at Wilton, Waseca county; in the spring of the following year he was admitted to practice. For several years he filled the office of county attorney and judge of probate. Since the spring of 1871 he has been in practice at Redwood Falls. He was appointed judge of probate by the governor and has since been twice elected. In April, 1882, he was appointed judge of the ninth judicial district by Governor Hubbard. Angelina O. Marvin became his wife June 30, 1852, at Lysander, New York. They are the parents of six children.

D. L. Bigham was born in 1844, at Hamilton, Ohio, and lived on a farm, also in Hamilton for a time. In 1859 he went to Woodford county, Illinois; worked at farming there till 1864, when he entered Miami University of Ohio and graduated in 1866. Engaged in grocery and feed business at Minneapolis until coming in 1868 to Redwood Falls, where he has since been employed in the lumber business and farming. At different times he held offices of county surveyor and superintendent of schools. He married in 1867, Anna

Stimson. One child is deceased; the living are Gelma, William R., Mattie, Lydia A., Addie and Darwin.

George W. Braly was born in 1835, in Vermont and in 1853 graduated from a normal school of that state, after which he engaged in mercantile and produce business. Mr. Braly came to Redwood Falls in 1871 and in 1873 started the Redwood County bank. He was appointed register of deeds in 1873 and elected in 1874; has been president of the village council, and in 1880 was elected representative for the 37th district.

Charles E. Burhans was born in 1825 in New York, where he received his education and followed farming until about twenty-seven years of age. Removed to Wisconsin and entered the hotel business; kept the first livery at Merrillan, Jackson county; also worked at farming. In 1874 he migrated to Birch Cooley, Minnesota and bought a farm, which he sold one year later and began buying stock; since 1880 he has been located at Redwood Falls. In 1846 he married Lydia Simmons who died in February, 1877, leaving three children; Orvis M., Ira W., and Pauline. The second wife was Miss Marietta McCabe.

Henry D. Chollar, native of New York, was born August 25, 1846, in Cortland county, but after two years of age he lived at Homer, and attained an academic education. When but seventeen years old he entered the United States navy; after a time he was made paymaster's clerk which position he held until discharged in 1865. Remained at his old home until coming, in March, 1868, to Winona, Minnesota; from that date he was employed by a boot and shoe house, as traveling salesman until 1878, when he began his present lumber business. Ella C. Hall became his wife in June 1868. They have three children.

Walter S. Clayson, a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1844, in Milwaukee. In 1869 he moved to Rice county, Minnesota, and lived there about six years. Since the fall of 1879 he has lived at Redwood Falls; he came here at that date and began mercantile business. Mr. Clayson was married in 1868; his wife was Miss Lottie P. Horton. They are the parents of three children.

George F. Crooks was born in 1849, in Canada. After leaving school he learned blacksmithing, and worked at his trade in Redwood Falls, where he located in 1875; he has been a partner of Mr. Wassen and has also worked in his shop as journeyman. Mr. Crooks owns the first brick build-

ing erected in the town. At this place in 1878, he was united in marriage with Maggie M. Penny.

E. Cuff was born in 1846, in England, where he learned the trade of miller; his father and four brothers were millers. In 1866, he emigrated for America; had charge of mills in Milwaukee two years; put the foundation under the mill at Albert Lea; worked some at farming and lived four years at Northfield. From 1876 until 1879 he rented a mill at Redwood Falls, then built the one which he owns and is now operating. He was married in England in 1853, to Miss Mary White. Of their eleven children eight are living.

A. Dolvin, native of Ohio, was born January 26, 1817, in Harrison county. Mr. Dolvin is a mechanic but has been engaged in farming since coming to Redwood Falls in 1871. In 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Beard. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living.

W. F. Dougherty was born in 1855, in Newburyport, Massachusetts. When two years old he came with his parents to Minnesota; he graduated at Winona, at the age of sixteen and afterward spent two years in school at Hanover, Massachusetts. After leaving school he returned to this state and was station agent at Chester until 1878, then engaged in wheat buying, but since August, 1881, he has been in charge of the elevator of Van Dusen & Company, of this place.

William P. Dunnington was born May 27, 1833, in Morgantown, Virginia, and when he was four years old the family moved to Ohio, where he was given an academical education. In 1858 he went to California; enlisted, September, 1861, in the 2d regiment of cavalry, of that state and was in service three years. Returned to Ohio, which was again his home until 1865, then came to Wabasha county, Minnesota. He was married June 4, 1868, to Maria L. Warner. From 1871 to 1875, he was in mercantile trade; was then elected to the legislature and at the close of the session, Governor Davis appointed him clerk in the state insurance commissioners department. In July, 1876, the president made him register of the United States land office at Redwood Falls, and that autumn he removed here; in July, 1880, he was re-appointed to the office.

Franklin Ensign was born October 11, 1840, in Allegany county, New York. In 1845, he accompanied his parents to Dane county, Wisconsin, which then became their home. He enlisted in

1861, in the 8th Wisconsin, light artillery; participated in numerous battles and was mustered out in August, 1865; was in service nearly four years. After the war he settled in Minnesota and has been engaged in farming and school teaching; has been a resident of Redwood county for eight years. In 1880, Mr. Ensign was elected clerk of the court; in politics he has always been a thorough republican.

George L. Evans, a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1857, in Berlin, where his education was attained. He migrated to Minnesota and settled in the spring of 1878, in Underwood, Redwood county, where he resided two years. Mr. Evans clerked for a time in the auditor's office, and in 1881 he was elected register of deeds.

H. D. Everett, born May 27, 1829, is a native of the state of New York. In the spring of 1858, he moved to Wisconsin and entered hotel business at Ripon. Enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin cavalry in 1864, and served until discharged at expiration of term. Since 1878, he has been engaged in business at Redwood Falls as proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. In 1853, his marriage with Caroline F. Mather occurred in New York. Two of their children are deceased and five are living.

Birney Flynn was born July 25, 1831, in Canada, but in 1833 moved to Ohio, and has been an orphan since seven years of age. In 1841 he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and afterward lived in different parts of the state; acquired an academic education, and for a time was employed in farming and lumbering; also taught penmanship in Milwaukee and Chicago until failing health necessitated a change of employment. Located at Redwood Falls, October 31, 1864, and the year following engaged in real estate business, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1865 he was elected clerk of the district court, which office he held four years; was elected probate judge in 1867, and for the past three years has served as justice of the peace. Mr. Flynn's marriage with Josephine H. Cole took place November 13, 1858, at Delton, Wisconsin.

C. W. George, who was born in 1842, is a native of Germany. When thirteen years of age he came with his father's family to America, located in Washington county, Wisconsin, and finished his education at Lincoln's Commercial College. At Portage he enlisted in the 11th Wisconsin infantry, but in 1862 was discharged because of disability. Came to Minnesota in 1864, and was in

the grain business at Winona and New Ulm until in 1880 he began dealing in lumber. Miss Mary Wagner, of Winona, became his wife in 1870. They have one son.

German P. Greene, a native of New York, was born in 1815. He migrated in 1866 to Minnesota and settled in Renville county; Mr. Greene now owns the farm which was formerly the property of Major Brown, whose house and barn were burned by Indians only a few hours after the escape of the family, who had been notified of the outbreak by Lorenzo, a friendly Indian. Mr. Greene was married in New York in 1841; his wife was Miss Mary A. Root. Eight of their children are living.

William B. Herriott was born January 25, 1834, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Graduated in 1854 at Jefferson College; read law with Judge Sterrett, and in 1857 was admitted to practice. In 1860 he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Dr. G. S. Hays, of Allegheny City, and in 1867 they removed to St. Paul, which was their home four years. Came in 1871 to Redwood Falls, and from 1873 to 1880 he owned and edited the Redwood Gazette. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office of this place, and reappointed in 1880. Mr. Herriott is a member of the bar of this state, but has never practiced here. For a number of years he has been president of the board of education.

Fred. V. Hotchkiss was born in 1837 in Indiana. Came to Minnesota in 1852, and began farming in Winona county; in 1856 went to Minneapolis to work for his brother; afterward visited Colorado, and for a time lived in Missouri. Returned and enlisted in Company K, Second Minnesota; was wounded at battle of Mill Spring; Mr. Hotchkiss was in 1863 elected by his company to the roll of honor; in 1864 he was honorably discharged. He engaged in blacksmithing at St. Paul until 1869, and has since then continued the business at Redwood Falls. For a number of years he was president of the village board and chairman of the board of county commissioners.

W. La Du, native of New York, was born in 1838, and lived in that state until 1866, when he located at Rochester, Minnesota; after farming a short time and clerking in a store two years, he removed to Lac qui Parle, where he was employed in farming; was station agent about two years, then came to Redwood Falls to take charge of the elevator. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Myra Nichols.

Joseph Lichtwarek, born in 1837, is a native of Germany. He learned butchering while living in that country. Upon coming to the United States in 1863 he located at New Ulm, but in 1870 removed to Redwood Falls; after being interested in a meat market here eight years he sold and has since been in the saloon business. Mary Pfeiffer became his wife in 1866 at New Ulm.

James G. Linn is a native of Ohio; he was born November 15, 1847, at Portsmouth and was educated in that city and Jackson. In January 1873 he enlisted in the United States navy, and in May, 1865 was honorably discharged. Mr. Linn came to Minnesota in 1876 and began dealing in lumber at Blooming Prairie, but since the fall of 1879, has been in the grain business; he is with W. P. Brainard and located at Redwood falls.

Henry Lys was born in 1845, in Switzerland, where, after leaving school, he passed three years at the locksmith's trade. In 1865 he came to America and settled in Wisconsin; followed blacksmithing until 1872, then passed one year in Mankato, and has since lived in Redwood Falls; he is associated with S. Merritt in the foundry business. In Wisconsin, in 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Jorges. Their children are Anna, Mary, Henry, George and Frank.

A. E. McCarty, who was born in 1841, is a native of Pennsylvania, but while he was a babe the family removed to Illinois, and that state was his home until 1855, when he went to Wisconsin and there learned blacksmithing. He went to Faribault where he remained about six years, and then, in 1862, enlisted in the 30th Wisconsin infantry; was in service until the war ceased, when he returned to Faribault. Since 1867 he has been in the livery business at Redwood Falls. He was married in 1875, to Miss M. S. Hamblen.

J. A. McConnell, born in 1840, is a native of Baltimore. When he was sixteen years old he accompanied his father to Minnesota, and St. Paul became their home. Mr. McConnell has been a number of years in the hotel business, but is now located at Redwood Falls engaged in running a meat market. He was married in 1870 at Lake City; his wife was Maggie Fluno. They are the parents of two boys.

James McMillan, native of Canada, was born in 1839; his home has been in Minnesota since coming here in 1860 with his parents. He first located in Houston county, where his marriage took place with Miss Ella I. Mason, in 1864, and the year fol-

lowing they came to Redwood Falls, where he built the McMillan Hotel, now called the Exchange. In 1871 he sold his interest in the hotel and after engaging in hardware trade one year, opened his general store; he is the oldest business man in the village. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have one son Ormie W., and an adopted daughter, Ida Carothers.

Samuel Merritt was born in 1830, at Plattsburg, New York. Attended school at Silver Creek, also the academy at Fredonia, and began life for himself when only thirteen years old. He worked three years at the trade of moulder which he learned at Buffalo. After visiting the Southern states he spent three years in Brazil, then the same length of time in Ohio and the rest of the time until 1868, he lived in Illinois; was in Iowa eleven years and since 1880 has been in the foundry at Redwood Falls. Married in Illinois in 1854, Miss C. Mark. They have one child, Jesse.

Mathew Offerman, native of Germany, was born in 1814. Immigrated to Iowa in 1858 and in 1860 visited the South, after which he resided until 1867, in Chicago; then spent two years at Faribault and since 1869 has been at Redwood Falls engaged in saloon business. Miss Mary K. Stadler was married in March 1868 to Mr. Offerman. They have one son.

James Robinson, native of New York, was born in 1840 in Livingston county. From that state he enlisted in 1862 and was in service four years. Mr. Robinson passed eight months in rebel prisons. In 1866 he removed to Michigan, and thence to Redwood Falls in 1872. He was elected in 1877 to the office of register of deeds of Redwood county. The marriage of Mr. Robinson and Miss Adelle Chapman took place in 1877; have one child.

Dr. John Brown Smith was born October 30, 1837, in Canada. When seventeen years old he came to Minnesota and lived in different parts of the state until enlisting, August 1862, in Company G, 10th Minnesota; was mustered out in July, 1865. His regiment was stationed at Mankato when the Indians were executed, and also assisted in removing the sixteen hundred to the Black Hills. After the war he returned to Le Sueur county, and afterward lived in Northfield and St. Paul. He gave much attention to the study of medicine while in St. Paul, and in company with Dr. Deering started a help institute and a bath-room. He went east and attended medical lectures and also published medical books and pa-

pers in New York and Massachusetts. While in the latter state was confined one year in the Northampton jail for refusing to pay poll tax; and while in jail, he in company with other prisoners, published a paper called "Innocent Home." In June, 1880, he came to Redwood Falls, and has since given his attention to writing and publishing. Married at Northfield, Minnesota, in 1867, Ellen H. Goodell who graduated in medicine at New York city. They have one child, Lindsay G.

Samuel Stickle, whose ancestors were natives of Holland, was born in 1833, in Rockaway, New Jersey, where he obtained an academical education. In 1859 he removed to Wisconsin, and about two years after entered Company G, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and served as sergeant until the close of the war. In 1868 he removed from that state to Minnesota; for two years was employed in teaming between Redwood Falls and St. Peter, then entered the drug trade, and for a number of years past has been engaged in book-keeping. Mr. Stickle has been court commissioner, justice of the peace and marshal. Married in 1857, Mary E. Belt.

Dr. C. S. Stoddard was born in 1846, in Kane county, Illinois. When he was eleven years old the family came to Minnesota, and at seventeen he enlisted in the 2d Minnesota cavalry; served one year. He was early left an orphan and was obliged to work in order to obtain the education he wished. Studied at Hamline University, also at the university at Aurora, Illinois, where he graduated, 1871, then spent some time at a university in Kentucky. After teaching one year he entered Bennett Medical College, from which he graduated in 1874, and until 1879 practiced at Shakopee; since that date he has been at Redwood Falls. Dr. Stoddard married in 1875, Laura B. Gossard.

John Strawsell, born in 1832, is a native of France, but has been a resident of the United States since six months old, when his father's family immigrated to Ohio and settled on a farm. Removed in 1865 to Minnesota, and in 1875 came to Redwood Falls and engaged in the hotel business; he is proprietor of the Redwood House. Laura A. Partlow became his wife in 1856 and has borne him nine children. Two are deceased.

Jared J. Tiffany, a native of New York, was born in 1841, in Oneida county, where he was reared on a farm. In 1866 he migrated to Minnesota, and locating in Rice county, engaged in

farming, and remained there eleven years. He removed in 1877 to Redwood Falls, where he is dealing in agricultural implements. Mr. Tiffany's marriage took place in the year 1870; his wife was Miss Mary C. Miller.

John H. Thomas was born in 1841 in Maine. When seventeen years old he left his native state and traveled extensively in the south and west. He came to Redwood Falls in April, 1861, when there were no improvements except a few temporary buildings, and it was he who did the first blacksmithing in the place. Enlisted November 2, 1861, in Company I, Third Minnesota, but in April, 1862, was discharged because of disability. Since October 1881 he has been in partnership with John A. Peterson. Mr. Thomas married in 1870, Miss Anna Longbottom. James William is their only child.

Rev. J. M. Thurston was born in 1825, in New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York. After graduating at the age of nineteen, he was employed three years by the American tract society as colporteur in Kentucky; then went to Wisconsin and labored as missionary nine years; his health becoming impaired he removed to Minnesota and continued his work for a time at Garden City and in Le Sueur county, but finally retired to a farm; as his health was partly restored he resumed missionary labor. The Maple River Baptist church was organized under his direction and he was its pastor nine years. Since 1878 his home has been in Redwood Falls. Married May 2, 1855 to P. A. Smith. Of their five children, three are living: Lucius M., Annie E. and Irving I; they have an adopted daughter, Sarah J.

O. B. Turrell, native of Connecticut, was born in 1834 at Danbury, and in 1842, accompanied his parents to New York. He removed in 1857 to St. Paul, where he engaged in real estate and banking; from 1872 until 1877 he was president of the National Marine bank; since that time he has been farming in Redwood county; owns about 16,000 acres of land and has 4,600 acres under cultivation. In 1857 he married Harriet Smith. Robert and Luella are their children.

W. C. Tyler is a native of Wisconsin; he was born on the 23d of December, 1851, at Green Bay; was educated in the public and high schools. Since 1874 he has been engaged in railroad business; he became station agent at Redwood Falls in August, 1878, and is still filling that position. The marriage of Mr. Tyler and Miss Mary Parks

took place April 11, 1877 at Milwaukee. They have one son and one daughter.

Alfred Wallin was born in 1836 in Oswego county, New York. When he was a child he went with his parents to Michigan, and at the age of fifteen years, to Chicago, where he learned the trade of currier, and until twenty-one years old was with his father in the leather business. After spending one year at the Elgin Academy, he entered Ann Arbor law school; also read law with Hon. Gilbert C. Walker. Was admitted to the courts of Michigan and Illinois, and practiced until entering the army in 1864. Settled in St. Peter in 1865, and practiced there seven years; served one term as county attorney of Nicollet county. Mr. Wallin was republican candidate for judge of the Ninth judicial district but defeated by the democratic candidate, E. St. Julien Cox. In 1872 he returned to Winona and formed a partnership with Hon. O. B. Gould, but since 1874 has followed his profession at Redwood Falls. Married in 1868, at Elgin, Miss Ellen Keyes; one child, Magdaline.

J. B. Wasson is a native of Genesee county, New York. After leaving school he engaged in lumbering two years, and then learned blacksmithing, at which he worked three years in Pennsylvania, and afterward seven years in New York, then ill health compelled him to abandon business for a time. Removed to Redwood county and located on a farm near the Lower Sioux Agency; is now engaged in blacksmithing in company with A. W. Bager. Mr. Wasson has been twice married; in 1877 Jennie B. Grimmer, his present wife, was married to him. They have two children.

Robert Watson was born June 9, 1838, in Decatur county, Indiana. In 1854 he removed to Houston county, Minnesota. Enlisted in 1861 in the First Wisconsin artillery; served three years; in November, 1864, Governor Morton commissioned him second lieutenant of 25th Indiana artillery; served in various official capacities on the staff of General R. S. Granger. In 1867 he came to Redwood Falls, where he has been town clerk, assessor, and since April, 1872, postmaster. Mr. Watson's marriage with Miss Harriet, daughter of Royal Mayhew, state treasurer of Indiana, occurred September 12, 1865, at Indianapolis. They have two boys and three girls.

Alpheus A. Wilson, native of North Carolina, was born November 17, 1841, in Guilford county. In 1850 he moved to Indiana, and in 1861 enlisted in the 36th regiment of that state; at the battle of

Pittsburg Landing he was shot through the right arm and both thighs. September 26, 1864, he was discharged. He migrated in May, 1865, to Mankato, and in July, 1867, came to Redwood Falls. Mr. Wilson was elected county treasurer in 1879. He has 160 acres in Paxton, known as Crow Creek farm. Married, February 1, 1870, Jane L. Fay.

Robert A. Wilson was born in 1850 in Canada, and in 1865 the family settled in Wabasha, Minnesota. In 1869 he removed to Brown county, and in 1871 came to this place; worked at painting and also taught singing school, and in 1874 began clerking in the store of J. McMillan; since the spring of 1880 he has been in the dry goods business. Miss Frankie Cheney, one of the first lady teachers of this place, was married in 1874 to Mr. Wilson. Leland is their only child.

I. M. Van Schaack, born in 1838, in Green county, New York, obtained an academical education and also graduated at Bingham's Commercial College. Enlisted in 1862 in the Fifth New York artillery; was promoted to first lieutenant and served until war ceased; also served three years in the regular army as orderly sergeant. After being employed in New York two years as clerk, he came to Redwood Falls in 1872, and until 1875 was farming; since then he has been auditor of Redwood county. Married in 1877 Miss C. A. Cheney.

REDWOOD FALLS TOWNSHIP.

The town of Redwood Falls is located in the northern part of the county, and includes all of congressional township 112, range 36, excepting that portion included within the limits of the village of Redwood Falls. The town originally included the entire county. Other towns were organized from time to time, and as all unorganized territory was considered as belonging to Redwood Falls for official purposes, it became awkward in shape and inconvenient for the people to transact public business. The county commissioners recognizing this fact, took steps to have it regularly organized according to prescribed forms, and set it off for that purpose, January 7, 1880. The election was held at the court house, January 22, following.

The first settlers in the present limits of the town were O. C. Martin and Edward Fosgate. They came in 1864, and belonged to a party of several who came from below on the river, and located in and around the village. This was the advance guard of a colony of twenty-five or thirty families

who were intending to locate in the vicinity but were deterred through fear of the Indians.

The first school was taught by Miss Harriet Fisk during the winter of 1869 '70, at O. C. Martin's house. She had about fifteen pupils. In 1871 a frame school house was built in section 9. The same building is in use at the present time, and is the only one in town.

The first marriage was that of Samuel M. Thompson and Miss Emma Charter in November, 1867. Col. Samuel McPhaill, then judge of probate, officiating. The first birth was that of Henry F. Charter, a son of George L. and Susan Charter, December 27, 1867. The first death also occurred in this family. Their son, Solomon R. Charter, died November 22, 1875.

Edmund Fosgate was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 30th, 1825. Learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1853 moved to Illinois and lived in McHenry county, several years. In 1864, he came to his present farm in the town of Redwood Falls. Married in 1850, Miss Caroline C. Goodrich, native of St. Lawrence county, "New York. They have ten children; nine are living.

Ransom D. Gleason, native of Ohio, was born in Medina county, March 17th, 1841. When he was fifteen, his father died, and he was obliged to get his own living. About 1858, his mother and the family went to Wisconsin, where he enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin cavalry; served until the end of the war. Came to Redwood county in 1868, and located a farm in Sheridan of 160 acres; has also, eighty acres in the town of Redwood Falls. Married in 1869, Miss Elizabeth Case.

Mrs. Anne A. Jones was born in Rhode Island, September, 3d, 1824, and remained with her parents at Little Compton, until her marriage with Henry D. Jones, in 1852. He was born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1830, and graduated in medicine from an eastern college. He died July 3d, 1853, at Hebron, Conn. In January, 1855, she married John M. Jones, and in 1858, they came to Minnesota and located on a farm in Wabasha county. Mr. Jones enlisted in July, 1864, and in October, of the same year, died in hospital at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. They had four children; the three youngest died at Wabasha, and in 1871, the widow came to her present farm in this town. Her only remaining child, Minnie C., died since they came to this county.

O. C. Martin, was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, September 24th, 1824. His parents re-

moved to Moultrie county, where he grew up. After finishing the preparatory course at Shurtleiff College, he entered that institution but did not finish the course. He enlisted and served through the Mexican war and after his discharge, engaged in farming in Illinois. In 1864 he came to Winona, Minnesota, and soon after to the town site of Redwood Falls. In company with Colonel McPhaill he built a saw-mill on Redwood creek, which was the first private enterprise of the kind in the county. He remained in the milling business until 1868, when he came to his present farm. He was one of the first settlers. Has held the offices of chairman of board of supervisors, justice of the peace and county commissioner for several years. He was appointed justice by Governor Miller, before the county was organized. Mr. Martin married Miss Mary Jane Roney in 1850, and has six children, five boys and one girl.

SHERMAN.

When first organized in 1869, Sherman included "all of congressional township 112, range 34, and so much of township 113, range 34, as lies south of the Minnesota river." This description placed part of the town across the river in Renville county, also the fractional part of township 113, range 34, did not join the main portion of the town.

February 10, 1880, the boundaries were changed to include only that portion of township 112, range 34, lying south of the river, while the fractional part of township 113, range 34, was attached to Honner by legislative enactment.

The first town meeting was held at the house of A. E. Kneipple in section 8, October 4, 1869. The name was given in honor of Gen. William T. Sherman, the present head of the United States army. The officers for that year were: J. J. Light, chairman, A. E. McCarty and M. C. Tower, supervisors; M. S. Hamblen, clerk; James Stephens, treasurer; J. M. Little, justice; J. F. Deitzmann and O. C. Dwyer, constables. No assessor elected until the following spring, when, O. W. Newton assumed the office.

Lower Sioux Agency was established in the north part of the town in 1853, under the charge of Thomas Cullen and continued in existence until the outbreak of 1862. A number of government buildings were erected and quite a village sprang up around them. To-day all that can be seen of the buildings, is the old government store house, the walls of which were left standing, but now re-enclosed and used as a dwelling house, and

the walls of the Episcopal church, begun by Bishop Whipple, but never finished. The gable end containing the arched doorway is still standing, the cone of the other end has fallen, the side walls still appear in fair condition.

Of the later settlers, J. J. Light was the first; he came in the spring of 1866. Claims were taken later, by James and John Arnold, Cassius Frazier and George Cary.

The first death was that of Mrs. John Wall, in the spring of 1868. The first marriage was that of M. S. Hamblen and Clara J. Bailey. The latter taught the first school in the town in the summer of 1870, in an old log building on section 8; there were eight scholars. There are now two frame school-houses in the town.

Lower Sioux Agency post-office was established about 1868 at the house of James Arnold. The office has had several changes and is now in charge of R. H. Warren at his house.

Frank Billington was born in Bennington county, Vermont, November 11, 1842. In 1853 he went to Wisconsin with a sister, and was on a farm until the war. He enlisted September 7, 1861, in Company K, First Wisconsin infantry, and after a service of eleven months was discharged. Returned to Wisconsin and farmed until 1868, then came to Redwood county, where he owns a farm on section 36, town of Sherman. He married Miss Martha E. Sherman in 1863; they have three boys and one girl.

Gottlieb Dietzmann, native of Germany, was born in 1824. He came to this country in 1852, and from New Orleans went to St. Louis, where he lived for fifteen years; for eight years worked at his trade, stone cutting. He enlisted in the 17th Missouri, Company A, and after a service of two years was discharged on account of disability, caused by the loss of his right arm. Returned to St. Louis and remained until 1868, engaged in carrying the United States mails, then came to Sherman, Redwood county, where he owns 380 acres of land. Has been school director and member of town board. He married in Germany, Miss Rosanna Lippold, who has borne him six children, five of whom are living: Fred., Minnie, Amelia, Gustave and Edward. Paulina died.

John F. Dietzmann was born in Germany in 1846, and in 1855 came to St. Louis, Missouri. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, 17th Missouri, and served as drummer boy three years. He worked at his trade, stone cutting, at St. Louis

until 1868, then came to Minnesota and worked in St. Paul and St. Peter a few months, then came to Sherman township, Redwood county, where he has a farm of 320 acres. He is town clerk; was a member of the order of Grand Army of the Republic in St. Louis. He married in St. Louis Miss Christina Gansener, since deceased. Two of the three children born to them are living: George and Otilia. His second wife was Louisa Schwarz, whom he married in 1880.

SHERIDAN.

Sheridan includes all of congressional township 112, range 37. The town was organized January 22, 1870, at the house of George Reiber. The names of Holton, Bath and Sheridan were voted upon as the name for the town, and the result proved in favor of Sheridan. The following officers were elected: George Reiber, chairman, Chester Fisk and George G. Sandford, supervisors; D. V. Francis, clerk; Daniel Thompson, assessor; John Holton, treasurer; Edwin Payne and Thomas Barr, justices; Adolph Leonard and Robert Thompson, constables.

In May, 1868, Charles Holton came in, bringing his wife, a daughter and four sons. Mr. Holton selected a claim in section twelve. The two oldest sons, John and Laurence, took claims in section fourteen. A house was built on Mr. Holton's claim, where they all lived during the first winter. Mr. Holton died in December, 1878. In the fall of 1868, George Reiber located on section 10, followed in 1869 by Robert Thompson.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1874, in a building on section 6, erected for the purpose; there are now three school-houses.

Weldon post-office was established in 1873, with Thomas Barr, postmaster; the office was discontinued after a few years. The first marriage was Adolph Leonard and Bertha Holton, in 1872. Albert E. Clark, born September 26, 1872, was the first birth. The first death was Annie, wife of Laurence Holton, who died August 29, 1872.

James Allen was born in Ireland in 1831. His parents brought him to Canada while he was an infant, and he there grew up. In 1868 he came to the States, and in September of that year took the farm in Sheridan where he now lives. He was one of the first settlers in the town, and its first assessor; has also been justice of the peace and supervisor. He was married in Canada in 1853 to Miss Rebecca Pratt. They have ten children: Rebecca, James, George Wallace, William H.,

John, Mary, Caroline, Belle, Gertrude and Eddie.

W. G. Barr, a native of Canada, was born in 1832, and while a child moved to Illinois, and from there to New York, then again to Illinois. In 1868 his father came to Redwood county and took a homestead in what became the town of Sheridan, and the family came the following spring. William G. Barr has since lived here and now conducts the farm. He was married, November 18, 1880, to Miss Louisa, daughter of James Longbottom, of Vail township.

Laurence Holton was born in Ireland in 1840, and came with parents to this country when nine years of age. They lived in Cincinnati about a year, in Indiana two years, and then went to Wisconsin and farmed in Waukesha and Vernon counties, until they came to Redwood county, Minnesota, in 1868. Laurence and John Holton and their father, made the first claims and built the first house in the town of Sheridan, which name was suggested by Laurence at the organization. He has held the offices of justice, supervisor and town clerk. In 1873 he made a trip to Europe, and on his return was married in Rhode Island, to Miss Mary Davey. They have three children: Mary Elizabeth, Anna Theresa, and Katie Ellen.

T. E. Kellam, a native of Michigan, was born December 12, 1841. At the age of sixteen he came to Minnesota and spent several years in farm work, in the counties of Olmsted, Fillmore and Winona. From 1869 until 1879, he was engaged in buying wheat in the latter county. He now resides on section 24, town of Sheridan. Married in Olmsted county, June 8, 1861, Miss Susan Andrews. Their children are: Ella May, Henry, Claude L. and Addie.

Thomas Kerby was born in Canada, where he was raised on a farm. In 1867 he came to the United States, and after spending a year in Illinois and Missouri, he came to Minnesota and became one of the first settlers of Sheridan, Redwood county. Has held the office of supervisor, justice and treasurer of school district. He left his farm four years, on account of grasshoppers but returned in 1878. Married in Birch Cooley, Renville county, June 28, 1879, Miss Elizabeth Holton. They have one child, Ann.

Adolph Leonard, native of Germany, was born in 1839, and learned the miller's trade. He came to America in 1867 and remained one year in Indiana. In 1868 he came to Sheridan and took the claim where he now lives; there was but one house

in the town when he came; has been treasurer of school district and is now town treasurer. Married in Sheridan in 1871, Miss Bertha Newman. Their children are: Louis, Annie, Minnie and Robert. One child died.

L. S. Martin was born in Vermont in 1843. At the age of eighteen he went with his parents to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where his father engaged in the manufacture of machinery and still remains. L. S. Martin worked there a number of years and in 1876 was foreman in the machine department of Seymour & Sabin, Stillwater. In 1878 he came to the town of Sheridan and opened a stock farm. He was married in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, to Miss Maria Brown, June 5, 1878. They have one child, Grace.

E. Payne was borne in New York and raised on a farm in that state. In 1850 he went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming until 1869, then came to Redwood county and took the farm on which he now lives. He was married in Wisconsin in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth David, who was born in 1834. They have twelve children.

Thomas James Sloan was born in Canada in 1840 and grew up on a farm. In 1868 he came to Minnesota, and located the farm where he now lives, in Sheridan, Redwood county. He has been supervisor one term, clerk of school district three years and town assessor five years and still holds the latter office. In 1866, in Canada, he married Miss Agnes Kerr, native of Scotland. They have had six children, three of whom are living: James, Agnes and Margaret.

CHARLESTOWN.

Charlestown is located in the south-eastern part of the county and includes township 109, range 36. It was named for Charles Porter, the first settler; he arrived in 1864 and took a claim on section 31. His daughter, Lillie, born November, 14, 1868, was the first birth. In November, 1868, George L. and John Wagner, William Goehring and Gottlieb Jacobs settled in the town.

The village of Sanborn is located on section 26, on the line of the Winona and St. Peter railway. It was platted in 1881 and has one general store, a blacksmith shop, wood and lumber yard, a few dwellings and depot. The post-office was established in May, 1880, with Thomas Pool as postmaster; the office was kept at the house of J. W. Dotson, who, in the fall of 1880 was appointed postmaster.

Rev. August Kenter, a German Lutheran, held the first religious services in the spring of 1869.

The society was formed the next summer with eight members, and in 1878 a church was built on section 26, costing \$400. Rev. Lange is pastor, and there are thirty members. The Allbright Brethren or Evangelical Methodists held services in 1870, and have a church in connection with members in Cottonwood county.

A school-house was built on section 30 in the fall of 1873, and school taught by Christina Van Schaack; the town has four school buildings.

The first marriage was that of John Bauer and Hattie Werner in 1873. An infant son of George Wagner died in 1869, the first death.

The first town meeting was held May 25, 1872. Officers elected: J. G. Wagner, chairman, John Mondy and Henry Neeb, supervisors; G. L. Wagner, clerk; George Huhnergath, assessor; John Yaeger, treasurer; William Goehring and Charles Porter, justices; Melville Abbott and William Heidlauff, constables. When the town was organized it included Lamberton, which was set apart in 1874.

John W. Dotson, native of western Virginia, was born in 1829 in Wood county. In 1848 his marriage occurred with Miss Annie Pool. He enlisted August 18, 1861, in Company E, Sixth West Virginia infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1864, on the 10th day of September. In 1865 he migrated to Illinois, and in 1872 removed to Brown county, Minnesota; came to Sanborn in July, 1880, and was soon after appointed postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Dotson are the parents of seven children.

William Goehring was born November 4, 1835, and when fourteen years old began learning the trade of butcher, at which he worked while living in his native land, Germany. From the date of his coming to America, 1853, until 1868, he lived in Pennsylvania, where he was employed in iron mills, then came to his present home in Charlestown, Minnesota, and has here filled various town offices. Married in 1862 Mrs. Bendz, whose maiden name was Barbara Kirchler. Four children are living and two are deceased.

John A. Letford, who was born in 1849, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. He accompanied his parents to St. Paul in 1858, and in 1869 removed to Carver county. Mr. Letford has been engaged in various lines of business; removed in 1881 from Lamberton to Sanborn and opened a general store; the firm name is Smith & Letford. Miss Harriet C. Lee became his wife in 1872; her death occur-

red October 20, 1881. The children are Harrie C. and William.

Charles Porter was born in 1829 in Franklin county, Maine. At the age of twenty moved to Quincy, Illinois, and in the fall of 1854 settled in Dakota county, Minnesota. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Second Minnesota cavalry; served two years; he acted as scout on the frontier two summers. Mr. Porter was the first claimant of land in Redwood county; took land in Charlestown, July 14, 1864, and has resided here with his family since 1866. He was county commissioner five years, and has filled numerous town offices. Married, December 13, 1859, Phoebe Hawkins. Of their ten children, seven are living.

Lepold Seng, born in Germany in 1841, came to America in 1860. Enlisted for three months in company E, 2d Missouri; re-enlisted for six months in the same company, and at the expiration of that time he enlisted for three years in Company H, 25th Wisconsin; served six months on the frontier and the remainder of the time was in the south; engaged in many hard fought battles and was wounded twice. After the war closed he lived in Wisconsin until 1872, and since then has been farming in Charlestown, Minnesota. In 1866 he married Alice Martin, who has borne him seven children.

George W. Skelton was born in 1842, in St. Lawrence county, New York. The family moved to Rock county, Wisconsin, where the parents died, and from the age of five until the year 1873, his home was in Iowa. August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 38th Iowa; was discharged eighteen months after, for disability. Since 1873 he has resided in Charlestown, and has held several offices. He married August 25, 1868, Lettie McClelland; they have four children.

George L. Wagner was born in 1835, in Germany. The family immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1846, but since 1868, he has lived on his farm in Charlestown. While young he worked with his father at the tailor's trade. After leaving the common schools he passed two terms in college, and also studied medicine; has practiced for a number of years. In 1862 he was in the employ of the government, doing garrison duty. Mr. Wagner has held the offices of postmaster, town clerk, justice, and notary public. Dorothea Siegel became his wife in 1858. Of their eleven children, seven are living.

John Weber, a native of Germany, was born in

1837. From 1855, the date of his arrival in America, until 1866, he resided in Dodge county, Wisconsin then in Winona county, Minnesota, five years, and since 1871 his home has been in Charlestown; his farm of 160 acres is on section 26. He has held several town offices. The marriage of John Weber and Mary Stock took place in 1858; she was born in Germany. Mrs. Weber has borne her husband nine children.

A. J. Weldon, a native of New York, was born in 1858, in Fulton county. In 1873, he migrated to Wisconsin, but removed the next year to Cottonwood county, Minnesota, and in 1877, came to Redwood county, where he now lives. He has followed railroading some and at present is engaged in farming. In 1877 he married Alvina Jacob, who was born in Pennsylvania. Emma P. is their only child.

NEW AVON.

New Avon is in the central part of the county, and includes township 111, range 36. A number of claims were filed in 1868-9, but the first actual settlement was made by John Turnbull, in March, 1870; he built on section 4, the first house in the town. Ira Holliday came in August; among those of 1871, were James Johnson, Henry Blanchard, J. McPhee and D. L. Scriven. The first town meeting was held at the house of J. S. Towle, in September, 1872; the records are lost.

The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Taylor, a Presbyterian, in the summer of 1873. In September, 1879, the Methodist society was organized; services are conducted by Rev. Pemberton. The first meetings were held in 1874, under the leadership of Rev. Smith. The first school was taught by Miss Flora McNiven, in 1872; there are now three frame school-houses in the town. The first marriage was George Davis and Ellen Winslow, December 24, 1872. The first birth was John, son of James Johnson, in 1872. The first death was that of Isabella, daughter of D. M. Scriven, January 21, 1874.

New Avon post-office was established a few years ago, with J. S. Towle postmaster; the office is kept at his house.

Jacob Louis Balmer was born in 1821. He grew to manhood and learned weaving in Switzerland, his birthplace. In 1864 he came to this country; after living seven years in Brown county Minnesota, he removed to Nicollet county, and in 1874 to New Avon, Redwood county. Miss Mary Lei was married to Mr. Balmer in Switzerland.

There are six living children; Paul, Mary, Jacob, Louis, John and Louisa.

Paul Balmer, who is a native of Switzerland, was born June 26, 1852. He came with his parents to the United States in 1864; lived in Brown county, Minnesota, seven years and afterwards in Nicollet county three years; from there he came to New Avon, which has since been his home. The marriage of Mr. Balmer with Miss Clara Scriven, took place in 1880, at Beaver Falls. They have one child, Harry.

Valentin Bott was born in 1836 in Prussia. After leaving school he learned the trade of moulder; immigrated to Minnesota in 1857 and worked in different parts of the state until 1861, at which date he took a farm in Redwood county but the Indians compelled him to leave and he settled in Brown county. In 1872 he removed to Redwood county, and eight years after, purchased his present farm in Germantown, Cottonwood county; he has 480 acres. Married in 1864, Miss Louisa Frorip. Their children are Lena, Frederick, Louisa, Bertha, William, Valentin, Jennie, Eda, August and Edward H.

George J. Davis was born in Ohio, in 1848, and at the age of four years accompanied his parents to Stillwater. Enlisted in 1864 in Company K, Second Minnesota cavalry and served until May 1867. In 1870 he took a claim in Avon, which has since been his home, when there was but one house in the town. He has been supervisor, assessor and justice. December 24, 1872, the first marriage in the town occurred; it was that of George J. Davis and Ellen Winslow. Their children are Cora B., Betsy, Bennie and Nettie. The father and mother of Mr. Davis reside with him.

James C. Duncan, native of Tennessee, was born in 1832 in Blount county. Removed to Illinois in 1850 and worked at farming there twenty years. Since June, 1870 his home has been in New Avon, and he has held various town offices here. In 1853 he married and his wife died March 2, 1878. Mary S., Martha J., Sarah L., Robert A., Eva A., John H., Dorcas I., and Charles E. are their children. April 22, 1879 he married Mrs. Julia Blanchard, whose maiden name was Barber. Her children were William B., Emilie E., Orpha A. Joseph H., Rachel I., and George G.

Gottlieb Haupli, who is a native of Switzerland was born in 1847 and reared on a farm. In the year 1873 he emigrated for the United States, and located permanently in New Avon; his farm con-

tain 120 acres. Mr. Haupli's marriage with Miss Rosina Hoffman occurred in 1869, in Switzerland. They are the parents of five children, whose names are Rosina, Louisa, Frederick, John and Mary.

Daniel McPhee was born in Scotland in 1848, and when he was only one year old the family emigrated to Canada. In 1870 he removed to Minnesota, and in June of that year he located a homestead in New Avon, where he now owns 320 acres of land. He was among the early settlers of the town and has served in several different offices. Mr. McPhee married in 1877, Miss A. Barnum. Two children have been born to them: Anna M. and Elizabeth.

John W. Simning was born in Canada, in 1825 and was married there in 1848. His wife was Miss Mary A. Crump. In 1872 he emigrated to Minnesota and worked at farming in Goodhue county six years, then came to New Avon and bought 160 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Simning have nine living children: William, Shedrick, James, Levi, Ellen, Sarah, Peter, Hannah and George.

J. S. Towle was born in Avon, Franklin county, Maine. He went to Green Lake county, Wisconsin in 1862 and was employed in farming there seven years; removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, in 1869, but the next year located at his present home in New Avon and in 1871 brought his family. Mr. Towle has held numerous town offices and is now postmaster here. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Miss B. Horn, who has borne him four children; they have lost one, Minnie J. The living are: Emma, William L. and Ada M.

J. J. Werder, a native of Switzerland, was born in 1840, and brought up on a farm; he also, for a number of years, conducted a hotel and flouring mill. In 1869 he came to this state; lived three years near Redwood Falls then, in 1872, came to New Avon, where he owns a farm of 160 acres. His wife was Miss Annie Haupli who was born in 1843; they were married in 1864 in Switzerland. Louisa, Herman G., John E. and Julia A. are their children.

SWEDES FOREST.

When first organized this town included all of congressional township 113, range 37 and all in the county of township 114, ranges 36 and 37. In February, 1880, the town was re-organized with its present limits.

The first settler in the town was Nels Swenson; he came about 1866, and located in section 26. In

1868, his brother Peter came; Frederick Holt came in 1869 and David Tibbitts in 1870.

The first marriage was that of Peter Swenson and wife September 28, 1872. The first birth was that of Henry C., a son of Frederick and Henrietta Holt, born July 25, 1871 and died August 25, 1872, also the first death in the town.

In 1872 a school-house was built in section 26 and a school opened that summer by Miss Alice Lyman. There are now two school-houses in the town, one frame and one log.

Swedes Forest post-office was established about 1869. Peter Swenson was appointed postmaster, and he kept the office at his house in section 26 until 1877, when he resigned and turned the office over to the postmaster at Redwood Falls. No successor was appointed.

The first town meeting was held at the house of J. J. Hansen in section 28, September 21, 1872. The following officers were elected: Torkel Olsen, chairman, Iver Iverson and H. A. Bakke, supervisors; Peter Swenson, clerk; Torsten Mostad, treasurer; David Tibbitts and Frederick Holt, justices; O. A. Hard and Torald Iverson, constables.

H. A. Bakke, whose native land was Norway, was born in 1832. He emigrated from that country in 1854 and settled in Wisconsin, but in 1872 removed to the town of Swedes Forest, Minnesota; his farm of 240 acres is situated on section 27. Mr. Bakke has been chairman of the town board six or seven years. In 1855 he married Isabelle Christophers, who was born in 1832 in Norway. Of their thirteen children, eleven are living: Andrew, Christian, Mary, Ole, Sada, George, Martin, Emma, Caroline, Anna and Martha.

Isaac Granum was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1855; he received a common school and academic education, after which he was employed in teaching and doing carpenter work. In 1878 he came to Minnesota, and eventually settled in Swedes Forest; his home is now on section 33. Mr. Granum is serving his town as clerk. Miss Caroline, daughter of Ole Johnson, became his wife in 1879, and has borne him one child, a daughter.

Frederick Holt, native of Germany, was born in 1836, and when nineteen years of age immigrated to Indiana. He enlisted in Company E, 22d Indiana; took part in numerous battles and remained in service three years. Migrated in 1864 to Northfield, Minnesota, and after making that place his home for five years he came to his farm on section 25, Swedes Forest. In 1869 he married Henrietta

Miller, who has borne him seven children; the living are Edward and Sadie, twins, Bertha, Frederick and Mary. Mrs. Holt was a widow with four children: John, Louisa, Minnie and Sopha.

T. Mostad was born in 1849 in Norway. Came to the United States in 1869, and after living in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, he settled in 1871 in Swedes Forest, where he has held the offices of justice, town clerk and treasurer, four years each. His home is now in section 27. Miss Anna Johnson became his wife in 1870; after her death he married Julia Anderson, who has one child. Of the four children born to Mr. Mostad by his first marriage, only one is living.

Andrew Pedersen was born in 1845, and lived in Norway, his birthplace, until 1870, at which date he located in Houston county, Minnesota. About six years later he came to section 36, Swedes Forest, where he now resides; his farm of eighty acres is situated about ten miles north-west of Redwood Falls. Mr. Pedersen's marriage took place in 1870; his wife, Betsy Johnson, was born in 1843, in Norway. The names of their children are Mary, Peter, Anna, Julia and Olga.

John Rucker, who is a native of Germany, was born in 1823, and in 1857 left that country for America. After staying in New York eighteen months he migrated to Minnesota; then went to Hudson, Wisconsin, but returned to this state six months later and lived in Olmsted county a number of years on a farm. Since 1871 his home has been on Section 25 of Swedes Forest. Catherine Wieland, born in 1837, in Germany, was married to Mr. Rucker in 1863. Of the six children born to them, the living are William, Edward and Ida.

Nels Stenson, native of Norway, was born in 1854. Accompanied his parents to Wisconsin in 1862, and that state was his home ten years. In 1873 he removed to Minnesota; his farm contains 160 acres and is situated on section 34 in Swedes Forest. Mr. Stenson has held several town offices. He was married in 1877; his wife, who was Miss Clara Cole, has borne him two children, Anna M. and Mena O.

SUNDOWN.

Sundown is situated in the southeastern part of the county, and includes all of congressional township 110—35. Settlement began in 1871. That year Lars Thorstenson, C. B. Guile, M. L. and L. L. Bredvold, brothers, Jacob Lorenz, Ichabod Murphy, Charles and Andrew Anderson, father and son, and Calvin Stewart came.

The first school was taught in a shanty on Phillip Matthew's farm in section 27, in 1873. The town now has two good frame school-houses.

The Norwegian and Danish Lutherans united and organized about 1873, under the ministry of the Rev. L. O. Lund, with about six families. They now have a membership of about eighteen families but are, at present, without a pastor.

In 1873 the first town meeting was held at the house of C. B. Guile in section 28. Ten votes were cast with the following result: Samuel Murphy, chairman; Frank Wolford and C. B. Guile, supervisors; W. H. Hawk, clerk; C. B. Guile, assessor; Lewis Sanford, treasurer; B. E. Brothers and Ira Sanford, justices; Z. Forman and Ed. Welch, constables.

Ira Sanford, a native of New York, was born in 1830, and in 1838 accompanied his parents to Michigan. From 1855 until 1871 he resided in Rice county, Minnesota, then located on his farm of 160 acres, in section 14, of Sundown. Mr. Sanford enlisted in the spring of 1865, in Company D, 6th Minnesota, and was discharged in 1866. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda M. Blanchard. Their children are Warren M. and Estella D.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

BROOKVILLE—WILLOW LAKE—NORTH HERO—SPRING DALE—LAMBERTON—DELHI—THREE LAKES—UNDERWOOD—GALES—WATERBURY—JOHNSONVILLE—WEST LINE—VAIL—PAXTON—HONNER—KINTIRE—MORGAN—VESTA—TOWNSHIP 111, RANGE 38.

Brookville is situated in the southeastern part of the county, and includes all of congressional township 110-34. Settlement began in 1869. Among the first to locate were, H. M. Jensen, Knud Hanson, Peter Jensen, and Ole Petersen, Danes who came in the spring and located in section 24. Of the Americans, J. B. Moore was the first to settle; he came in the summer of 1869, and located in section 4 on the north side of the lake that bears his name. His daughter, Melinda F., married G. E. Conley, at her father's house, November 1, 1873, the first marriage in the town.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Peter Bodiger, in section 30, April 19, 1873. Officers elected:—B. F. Cady, chairman; Theodore Johnson and D. McMullen, supervisors; W. H.

Brown, clerk; Peter Bodiger, assessor; James Sommer and Otto Lamphier, justices; H. M. Johnson and Abe Lane, constables. No treasurer was elected. Mr. Cady failed to qualify as chairman of the town board, and A. L. McDonald was appointed in his place.

The Danish Adventists began holding services at the house of James Sommer in the fall of 1872. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Hansen. The Danish Lutherans began holding services about ten years ago at private houses and still continue.

The first school was taught at the house of D. J. Sheffield in section 32. There are now three school-houses in the town.

The first birth was that of Hans J., a son of J. A. Hansen. He was born early in 1870. The first death was that of Thorine, a daughter of Ole Nielson, in the spring of 1874.

Zara Cornish was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1829. In 1853 he located at Reed's Landing; in 1863 removed to Goodhue county; and two years later to Nicollet county; then to Brown county and in the spring of 1871 entered a homestead in Brookville. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Minnesota; was discharged on account of disability. Married Matilda Youngs in 1848; thirteen children living, Martha, Hilaria, Ruth, Jesse, Emma, Joseph, Ella, Rhoda, Jack, Alice, Effie, Huldah and Hannah.

D. McMillan, native of Canada, was born in Prescott county in 1841. In 1864 he went to Pennsylvania and two years after, to Michigan; in 1869 he came to Minnesota; worked at lumbering in the St. Croix Valley; took a homestead of 160 acres on section 22, Brookville in 1869, after which he engaged with a railroad bridge building firm, but now lives on his farm.

J. H. Manchester, was born in Canada in 1855. At the age of three, he went with his parents to Ohio and when seven to Michigan, and to Wisconsin. In 1878 he came to Minnesota and settled on section 20, of Brookville. His father was a sailor for thirteen years and in 1850 married Jane Grant who bore him six children, two are living; Joseph and Cora D. The latter is a school teacher.

D. J. Sheffield was born in New York in 1833. He was agent for the New York and Erie Railroad at Addison and in 1857 came to Minnesota and was clerk in the office of register of deeds at Minneapolis until fall; went to Belle Plaine and was receiver of wheat in a mill two years, then return-

ed to New York. In the spring of 1860 he went to Wisconsin, which was his home till 1871, then located a homestead on section 32, Brookville. Married in 1870, Elsie Smith; one child; Frank J. Mr. Sheffield served three years in Company H, Third Wisconsin cavalry.

WILLOW LAKE.

This town is located in the southern part of the county and was first settled in 1871, by Christopher Whelan and his two sons, James McGuire and sons, and Martin Foy, seven persons; they made claims in the spring of 1872. The meeting for organization was held September 27, 1873 and eight votes were cast. H. B. Goodrich was elected chairman, H. Evans and John Derner, supervisors; W. F. Smith, clerk; C. Whelan, treasurer; W. F. Smith and Martin Foy, justices; James McGuire and William McGrew, constables.

NORTH HERO.

This is in the southern tier of towns in the county and includes township 109, range 38 and was named after a town in Vermont; it was called Barton for several years. The first settler was Eleck S. Nelson, who came in 1871. Other early settlers were William Carter, Lafayette Bedal, Alfred Smith, and Thomas Allen. The first town meeting was held September 27, 1873, and elected G. G. Thompson, chairman; Edward Coburn and James Peterson, supervisors; Lafayette Bedal, clerk; Gustave Sunwall, treasurer; John Wiggins and Edward Ballard, justices; Alfred Smith and William Carter, constables.

In April, 1874, the village of Walnut Grove was laid out on section 30, and an addition has since been made in the town of Springdale. There are in the village, three general stores, one hardware, one drug, one grocery and one furniture store, one flour and feed store, a hotel, confectionery, harness shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop and one meat market; an elevator with capacity of 12,000 bushels, a lumber yard, one fuel dealer, one saloon, one physician and one law firm. Masonic lodge number 136, was organized in 1878 with twelve charter members, now increased to sixteen.

The village was incorporated in 1879, and includes within its limits about 500 acres. The first election was held March 10, 1879; officers: Elias Bedal, president; T. Quartan, J. Leo and C. Clementson, trustees; F. H. Hill, recorder; W. H. Owens, treasurer; Charles Ingalls, justice; J. Russell, constable. The first building erected on the site of the village was the claim shanty of Elias Be-

dal; the first store was built by Sunwall & Anderson in 1873. Walnut Station post office was established that year; Lafayette Bedal was postmaster; in 1879 J. H. Anderson was appointed.

The Congregational society began holding services in 1874 at James Kennedy's, and the following winter erected a frame church. H. C. Simmons is now pastor, and the society now numbers fifty members. The Methodists organized in 1876, and in 1881 built a church at the village; they organized with twelve members, and now have forty-two. Rev. J. N. Powell is pastor. The Swedish Lutherans also have an organization.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1873-4 by Lafayette Bedal at his house, with fifteen scholars. There are at present three frame school-houses in the town.

Newton M. Abbott was born in Kentucky in 1831, and in 1839 moved to Indiana. In 1865 he came to Minnesota and located in Dakota county, was there until 1872 when he settled on section 14, town of North Hero, Redwood county. He married in Indiana, in 1864, Mary Jane Bane.

Elias Bedal was born in Picton, Canada, October 17th, 1822. At the age of 24 he went to Illinois and a short time after to Berlin, Wisconsin, where he lived ten years, then came to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he farmed until 1863. He then enlisted in Company C, Brackett's battalion and was discharged at Fort Snelling in May, 1866. He then engaged in the grain trade at Eyota until 1875, when he came to Walnut Grove, built the first grain elevator and has since dealt in grain. He has been president of the city council. Married in 1846, Miss Maria Clark, of New York. They have had six children, five of whom are living.

John R. Fitch was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, March 29th, 1849, and remained there until nearly eighteen years old, then came to Minnesota. He lived in Winona county six years, then on a claim in Murray county until 1873. In October, of that year, he opened his store at Walnut Grove. He was chairman of the board four years. In 1868 he married Josephine Rice. They have two children.

F. F. Goff was born in Oswego county, New York, May 24th, 1832. He began learning the trade of carriage making at seventeen which he followed until he enlisted in Company G, First N. Y. artillery in 1861. He was taken prisoner at Bristow Station and confined in Libby and Belle Island prisons four months. He was exchanged

and on his return to his regiment was made second lieutenant; he was sent to hospital for sickness, and was discharged in January, 1864. He then went to Mexico, New York, and two years later to Tomah, Wisconsin, and engaged in carriage making. He lived in Plainview, Minnesota, and in St. Charles. In 1877 he came to Walnut Grove and after working at carpenter work three years, took charge of a lumber yard for Laird, Norton & Co. Married in 1855, Miss Delia Parkhurst. They have one daughter, Belle.

Dr. R. W. Hoyt was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, February 14, 1852. At the age of eight years he went with his parents to Iowa, and from there to Fillmore county, Minnesota. In 1875 he graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and located at Lenora, Minnesota. One year later he came to Walnut Grove, where he has since practiced his profession. Married in June, 1880, Myra E. Tester, of New Lisbon, Wisconsin.

Charles L. Webber was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in September, 1842. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 19th Wisconsin, and served until October 27, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, and held until just before the surrender of Richmond; he was discharged at Madison, and during the winter of 1865-6 attended commercial college at Milwaukee. In 1867 he settled at Eyota, Minnesota, and for three years clerked; then ran a lumber yard one year. Had charge of a store at Lafayette Mills, Wisconsin, for a time, then came to Walnut Grove and to a farm. In May, 1881, opened the store he now runs. In 1871, he married Lucy Bedal; has three children.

SPRINGDALE.

The town of Springdale is the extreme southwestern corner of Redwood county. Its surface is a rolling prairie. A man named Frink built a house in 1860, at Walnut Grove, but left at the time of the Indian outbreak. In June, 1867, Joseph Steves located on section 36, and built a house over the cellar Frink had abandoned. For several years he was the only settler in the town; in 1871 the land was taken by numbers, and the town is now well settled. The first school was taught by Rhoda Hall, in 1872. A post office called Summit was established on the west line of the town about 1872, and was discontinued when Tracy was established in 1874. The town was organized as Summit, November

21, 1873, but the name was soon changed to Springdale. The first town meeting was held at the house of Leonard Moses.

LAMBERTON.

Lamberton is located on the south border of the county, and in the third tier of towns from the west. It is named in honor of H. W. Lamberton, of Winona. The town was formerly a part of Charlestown, but was separated in 1874. The first settler was J. F. Bean, who came in July, 1864, and located a claim in section 25. He brought his family out in December, 1866, and lived in the town but a few years when he sold out and went away. The next settler was M. B. Abbett, who came in the fall of 1869 and located in section 24, where he lived until the past fall, when having been elected sheriff of the county, he moved into Redwood Falls.

In October, 1872, Praxel & Schandera erected a small building in section 20 and on the south side of the railroad and near what is known as Cottonwood Crossing. They put in a stock of goods and had quite a trade which they conducted until 1874, when they moved to the present site of Lamberton. Charlestown post-office was established in 1873, and located at their store, with A. A. Praxel as postmaster. He resigned when they moved their store, and G. L. Wagner was appointed. He held the office about two years when it was discontinued.

The village of Lamberton is located in section 23, and was started in 1873. The first building on the site was the house of C. R. Kneeland. In 1875 the grasshopper plague gave the village a backset by causing all the business men to leave excepting one. In 1877 the village took a new start and has advanced with a steady, substantial growth.

There are now in the village three hotels, five general stores, two hardware stores, one drug store, one bank, one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two meat markets, three elevators, one coal and wood yard, one lumber yard and three saloons. The professions are represented by two lawyers and one physician. The Lamberton Commercial, newspaper, was established in December, 1878, by W. W. Yarham, and issued weekly. In June, 1880, he disposed of it to A. M. Goodrich, who continued the publication of the paper until January 19, 1882, when it was suspended for lack of support. Lamberton post-office was established in the fall of 1873, and loca-

ted at C. R. Kneeland's store. Several changes in postmasters and locations have been made. The present postmaster is Dr. L. S. Crandall, and the office located at his drug store. The village was incorporated by an act, approved by the legislature March 3, 1879. The following persons were appointed commissioners to conduct the first election. J. S. Letford, Frank Schandera and N. P. Nelson. The election was held at the schoolhouse, March 17, 1879. Thirty votes were cast, and the following officers elected: J. S. Letford, president of council, N. P. Nelson, W. M. Reed and L. S. Crandall, trustees; Frank Schandera, recorder; W. E. Golding, treasurer; M. M. Madigan, justice, and J. A. Letford, constable. The corporate limits include the west half of section 23.

The town of Lamberton was set apart for organization March 4, 1874. The first election was held April 1, following, at W. W. Kelly's warehouse. The judges of election were J. H. Abbett, H. Small, George Porter. The clerks were William Johnson and W. W. Kelly. The following officers were elected: J. H. Abbett, chairman, Hiram Small and John Pierce, supervisors; W. E. Golding, clerk; William Johnson, assessor; M. B. Abbett, treasurer; J. E. Libby and P. L. Pierce, justices, and Albert Small constable.

The first school was opened in the summer of 1875 by Miss Louise Kelly, with about sixteen scholars, at J. H. Abbett's house in section 22. The following fall a building was erected and occupied the next winter. The town now has three school buildings, all frame.

The Congregational society began holding services in 1875, in Mr. Kelly's warehouse. In 1877 an organization was effected under the ministry of the Rev. Leonard Moses. The present pastor is Rev. George Holden, and services are conducted weekly. The Catholics held services as early as 1876, but no organization has been effected, and services are conducted irregularly. The Methodists began holding services in the spring of 1879; the minister was Rev. John Gimson. An organization was effected the following summer with about six members. The present pastor is the Rev. J. H. Harrington, of Sleepy Eye, who conducts services once in four weeks. A frame church was partially built during the summer of 1880.

M. B. Abbett was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1844, and lived there until seventeen years of age, then enlisted in Company G, 33d Indiana infantry, and served until mustered out in

1865. In the fall of that year he came to Minnesota, and until 1869 lived in Dakota county; he then came to Lamberton, among the first settlers. He was the first town treasurer, and was chairman of board four years; in 1881 he was elected sheriff of Redwood county, and assumed the duties of that office January 1, 1882. Married at Farmington in 1868 Hulda Hawkins. William Allen and Maggie Effie are their living children.

Hogen Anderson, native of Norway, was born in 1830. In 1843 he came to America and located at Racine, Wisconsin; learned the trade of wagon-maker. Came to Minnesota and settled in Dakota county in 1865; to Cottonwood in 1868, engaged in farming. Came to Lamberton in 1879, and carries on the wagon-making business. Married in 1853 Anna Christopherson, who was born in Norway in 1832. Of eleven children born, nine are living.

Franklin Archer was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1835, and at the age of three went with parents to Ohio. In 1852 moved to Wisconsin, and in 1867 to Iowa. Came to Minnesota and located a farm on section 2, town of Lamberton. Married in Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1855, Eliza Preston, who was born in Livingston county, New York. They have six children living.

Charles Chester was born in Norway in 1858, and came with parents to America in 1861, settling in Illinois. In 1862 came to Jackson county, Minnesota, and six months later to Howard county, Iowa, where they lived four years, then returned to Jackson county. He worked on a farm until fifteen, then followed clerking until 1878, when he began business at Lamberton with his brother.

Lewis Chester was born in Norway in 1856. He came with his parents to this country and followed farming and clerking until he embarked in business with his brother under the firm name of Chester Brothers. In November, 1880, he married Mary Tagley, a native of Norway.

R. Clausen was born in Denmark in 1840. He came to America in 1866 and engaged in brick manufacturing in New Jersey. Came to Minnesota the next year and located at Winona; was railroading and kept hotel and saloon until 1872 then came to Redwood county and for five years was on a farm in Waterbury. In 1878 he bought the Lamberton hotel and ran it until 1881, then engaged in saloon business next door. At Winona, in 1871, he married Mary Christiancy. They have had five children; only two are living.

Dr. L. S. Crandall was born in 1834 in Allegany county, New York, and in 1846 the family moved to Wisconsin. Attended college there and in his native state, also studied medicine, which he continued with Dr. Russel after removing in 1863 to Sibley county, Minnesota. From 1870 until 1874 he was at Alden, then one year in Mankato and also practiced a short time Omaha. He was at Winnebago Agency from 1875 to 1878 and afterwards kept a drug store and continued his practice at Lamberton. Dr. Crandall enlisted in March 1865, and served till the close of the war. Married in Wisconsin in 1857, Eunice Campbell. Four children are living. In 1881 the doctor was appointed postmaster of this place.

William E. Golding was born in 1838 in Indiana. After leaving school he learned blacksmithing, and remained in that state until 1860; came to Olmsted county, Minnesota and in 1861, enlisted in Company B, Second regiment of this state; remained in the army until the close of the war. Returned to Indiana, where he was employed at his trade. In 1871, removed to Charlestown, Redwood county, but eighteen months later he came to Lamberton. Since 1879 he has been farming on section 2. Henrietta Thrasher, born in Indiana in 1839, was married in 1864 to Mr. Golding.

A. M. Goodrich is a native of Minnesota; he was born at Silver Creek, Wright county in 1860. After attaining his education at the high school of Anoka he passed three years in teaching; winters and learning the trade of printer in the summers. On the 1st of June, 1880, he purchased the Lamberton Commercial.

Antoine Goolen, native of Canada, was born in 1830; while young he removed to Vermont with his parents and there learned the trade of moulder. He went to Wisconsin in 1856 and engaged in farming; removed to Redwood county, Minnesota, in 1872 and afterwards to California where for fourteen months he was mining; located in 1875 on section 6 of Lamberton. In 1851 he married Mary L. Digneal, born in 1835 in Canada; eight of their ten children are living.

W. A. Hackley was born in 1826 in New York. In 1844 he went to Michigan and in 1846 to Wisconsin, where, he learned the trade of mason. From 1849 until 1856 he was engaged in mining and in mercantile trade in California, then returned to New York. He was in Wisconsin and Iowa from 1860 until 1871, at which date he came to

Minnesota and has lived in different parts of the state, but since the spring of 1879, his home has been at Lamberton; works at his trade, also deals in wood and lumber. Mr. Hackley is justice of the peace. Married in 1862, Elmira Littlejohn; one child, Archie.

C. M. Herreman, native of Ohio, was born in 1844, in Tioga county, but when young went to Columbia county, Wisconsin, to live, and completed his education at the Appleton University. Until 1863 he followed teaching and clerking, then enlisted in Company B, 22d Wisconsin infantry and was mustered out when the war closed. In 1870 he went to Mankato, but in 1874 removed to New Ulm and engaged in painting; came to Lamberton in 1877 and located on section 6. January 1, 1875, he married Rena Johnson. They have three living children.

J. N. Hymes, born in 1853, is a native of Paw Paw Grove, Lee county, Illinois. In 1857 he accompanied his parents to Rochester, Minnesota. He was employed, after leaving school, in farming and wheat buying; has continued in the grain trade since coming, in August, 1880, to Lamberton. Mr. Hymes was married in 1874; his wife was Miss Ella Dieter, born in 1854, in Wisconsin. Their children are Clara L. and Herbert J.

Fredrick Immel was born in 1833, and in 1852 emigrated from Germany, the land of his birth, to America. He acquired his education under a private tutor, and located in New York city, where he learned wood carving. Afterward worked at his trade in Baltimore, and from 1857 to 1861, in Cincinnati. Married in the latter city, in 1858, Augusta Parbs, who was born in 1833, in Germany. Lived in New Ulm from 1861 until 1877, when he opened his hotel in Lamberton. Mr. Immel has a step daughter.

W. W. Kelly was born in 1833, in Michigan. Migrated in 1855, to Winona county, Minnesota; worked at farming also insurance and machine business; about 1871 he came to Redwood county, and in 1873, to Lamberton, where he was in the hardware trade; also dealt in lumber and grain; sold in 1877 and afterward was in real estate business; for a time his family resided at Northfield, because of better educational advantages. Since 1880 their home has been on section 12, of Lamberton. Married in 1857, Laura L. Murry. Louisa C. is their only living child.

C. R. Kneeland was born in Medina county, Ohio, in 1846. When he was a babe the family

settled in Wisconsin, where he was brought up and engaged in mercantile trade. In 1872 he removed to Charlestown, Minnesota; the year following he came to Lamberton, and it was he who erected the first building in what is now the village; until 1876 he kept a store and eating house, then went to Wisconsin but returned in 1878 and has been farming on section 14, since. Kedia Sayles, born in 1848, became his wife in 1866.

A. C. Lamport, native of Illinois, was born in 1852 at Aurora, and while young accompanied his parents to La Salle county. Removed in 1857 to Wisconsin; completed his education in Benton Harbor, Michigan, and afterward engaged in teaching. Came to Minnesota in 1880; is employed in the public schools here. Married in 1876 at Mount Pleasant, this state, Heppie M., daughter of Hon. John A. Jackson.

John B. Lauer was born in 1858 in Brown county, Minnesota, and completed his education at Mankato. Learned painting in that city; after working at it three years he followed butchering in Mankato, two years. Came to Lamberton in 1878, clerked one year and has since been in the butcher business. Mr. Lauer's wife was Hettie E. Fisher, she was born in Wisconsin in 1860, and married in 1879. They have one child, Sylvia.

J. S. Letford was born in England in 1826, and came to this country in 1840. In Cincinnati, Ohio, he learned the trade of making machine patterns and worked there until 1855, then came to Minnesota. After working at his trade eighteen months in St. Paul, he engaged in building, in Carver county. He was a member of the legislature from that county in 1859, '60 and '62, then engaged in real estate and money loaning business. In 1872 he went to Golden Gate and was engaged in merchandising four years, then came to Lamberton, opened a store and also engaged in banking business. He is agent of the American Express Company and was postmaster at Golden Gate and in this town, for several years. He married in Cincinnati in 1846, Jane Jones; of the seven children born, five are living. Mr. Letford's father was in the British Army and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo.

Joseph E. Libby, born in New Hampshire in 1827, removed with his parents to New York city, where he attended school and afterward engaged in hotel business. Since 1872 he has been farming in Lamberton; owns 160 acres of land. For eight years he has been justice of this town.

In 1850 he married Eliza A. Van Schaack, who was born in 1829, in New York. Of their five children one is living: George W., a lawyer, practicing in Lamberton.

M. M. Madigan, native of Wisconsin, was born December 20, 1850, and at the age of fourteen moved to Rochester, Minnesota for one year after which, until 1868, he ran on the river. He attended college two years at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, then engaged in teaching in Wabasha, Minnesota. Mr. Madigan was admitted to the bar January 4, 1879, and located in Lamberton; he was the first president of this village. His wife, Nettie Bang, was born in 1861 in Norway; their marriage occurred in 1878. They had one child who died in infancy.

N. P. Nelson was born in 1842, in Denmark, where he learned milling. Immigrated to Wisconsin in 1864; moved to Stillwater and until 1869 was in the lumber trade; then dealt in merchandise at Carver. He afterward did business at Golden Gate and Sleepy Eye; in 1877 came to Lamberton and bought the lumber business of W. W. Kelly which he still continues; also kept, for a time, a hotel and agricultural store; Elida E. Letford became his wife in 1870, and has borne him two children: one is living.

Rasmus Olson, native of Denmark, was born in 1852. He learned the trade of butcher in that country, and afterward spent two years fishing in Greenland; returned to Denmark for a few months, and in the fall of 1878 immigrated to Lamberton, Minnesota. He built the fine meat market where he is now doing business.

Mrs. Anna W. Osher *nee* Frederickson, was born in 1857, in Norway. In 1862 the family moved to Iowa, where she was married, October 5, 1876, to William Osher, who was born in 1856 in Wisconsin, moved to Iowa at the age of fifteen and completed his education at Decorah, after which he taught several terms, and then engaged in general mercantile trade. Removed to Redwood county, Minnesota, and since 1879 she has been in business at Lamberton. Mrs. Osher has one child, Mabel.

Josiah Pierce, native of New York, was born in 1822, in Livingston county. After leaving school he was employed in farming, which occupation he continued after moving, in 1857, to Wisconsin. Removed to Iowa, and in 1876 located on his farm on section 4, Lamberton; owns 180 acres of land.

His marriage with Cordelia Brown occurred in 1841. The children are Josiah and Cordelia.

P. L. Pierce, native of New York, was born in 1839, in Livingston county, and when five years of age went with his parents to Columbia county, Wisconsin. Removed in 1861 to Bremer county, Iowa, where he kept a hotel and was also employed in farming. He came to Minnesota in 1872, and located at Lamberton; April, 1881, he became proprietor of the Lamberton House. Mr. Pierce was married in Wisconsin in 1869, to Rebecca Briggs, born in 1844, in Indiana. Four of their five children are living.

A. A. Praxel was born in Austria in 1838. He came to America in 1849 and located at Meadville, Pennsylvania; in 1854 came to Winona, Minnesota, and was on a farm and in the implement business until 1859. He then began traveling for a Cincinnati drug house and was in that business until 1862. In August of that year he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Minnesota, and was discharged at Fort Snelling in 1865. He traveled through the state until 1871, then opened a store at Cottonwood station, and in 1874 moved to Lamberton, and is a member of the firm of Praxel and Scharbera, general merchandise. Married in 1865, Mary King, of France; she died in 1866 and he married Mary Nallenger. They have four living children.

N. P. Reed, son of William and Sarah Reed, was born in 1857, at Newark, New Jersey, and lived in that state until 1871. After residing several years at Saginaw and Green Bay, he came in 1879 to Lamberton and opened a lumber yard. His father, who was born in Ireland, is living in New York, which was the native state of the mother, Sarah Palmer. There are two sisters, Mary J. and Anna M., and one brother, William.

John Roth, native of Germany, was born in 1843. He came to this country in 1859 and located in Columbus, Wisconsin. In that state he learned the blacksmith trade, and in the spring of 1861 enlisted in Company H, Second Wisconsin infantry; served until the close of the war. He came to Minnesota in the fall of 1866 and lived in New Ulm until 1868, then moved to a farm in Cottonwood county. Since 1876 he has had a blacksmith shop in Lamberton. In 1862 he married Louisa Halter. They have had ten children; five are living: Fred, Henry, Clara, Emma, Elizabeth.

Hiram Small was born in Somerset county, Maine, in 1835. He moved with his parents to

Illinois in 1846, and to Minnesota in 1857. He lived in Wabasha until 1872, then came to Lamberton and located on a farm in section 22. He enlisted at Lake City in February, 1865, and served through the remainder of the war. Married in Grundy county, Illinois, in 1855, Sarah Roberts, who was born in 1837. Of the ten children born to them eight are living.

H. J. Smith was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1857, and was raised on a farm. After leaving home he was agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad at Elk Lake. He came to Minnesota in 1878 as agent at Minneota; from there went to Lake Benton, then to Volga, Dakota; from there he came to Lamberton as agent of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad. He is also engaged in the wood and coal trade. His father, Daniel Smith, was a native of Rhode Island, and died at Macon, Nebraska, at the age of fifty-nine years; his mother still resides at that place.

DELHI.

Like all the other towns in the county this one was once a part of Redwood Falls. It is situated in the northern part of the county and borders on the Minnesota river. When first set apart for organization, it included all in the county of congressional township 113, range 36, subsequently the fractional part of township 114, range 36, was attached. The first town meeting was held at Worden & Ruter's mill in section 36, February 19, 1876. Officers elected: Thomas H. King, chairman, George Stronach and John Anderson, supervisors; James Anderson, clerk; Daniel McLean, treasurer; Alex. McCorquodale, assessor; Isaac Leslie and Ezra Ticknor, justices; George Gaffney and John Whittet, constables, and David Whittet, overseer of highways.

The first settler was Carl Simondet, who came in 1865, and settled on section 13, where he lived until 1880, when he died. His son, who also took a claim in 1865, now lives on the old homestead. There appeared no more settlers until 1868, when John and James Anderson and Alex. McCorquodale came in.

The first birth was that of Christina, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret Leslie January 18, 1873. The first marriage was that of Andrew Stewart and Miss Kate McLean in December, 1872. John McLean died June 30, 1877, and was buried in the cemetery at Redwood Falls; the first death in the town.

The first school was taught by Miss Thora Mc-

Niven, with seven pupils, in section 20, during the summer of 1873; there are three organized districts in the town and but two school-houses.

In the summer of 1870 religious services were held at the home of John McLean by Rev. R. G. Wallace, Presbyterian minister. During the winter of 1870-1, an organization was effected by the Rev. J. L. Whitta, with thirteen members. They now have a membership of twenty-eight.

James Anderson, native of Canada, was born in the province of Ontario, October 29, 1845. In 1864 he went to Iowa and shortly after returned to his old home, where he remained with his parents until 1867, then came to Minnesota and in the spring of the following year, to his present farm, which consists of 320 acres. He married in 1874, Maggie B. Brown, of St. Mary's, Canada. Mr. Anderson has held the office of town clerk and clerk of school district since its organization. Is now a county commissioner.

William Anderson was born near the village of St. Mary's, Canada, March 3, 1851. He lived with his parents until eighteen years of age, then went to Iowa where he was employed on a farm. He returned to Canada and in March, 1880, came to Redwood county and to the farm he now owns. He has eighty acres of land, forty acres cultivated. In connection with farming he works at the carpenters' trade. Married Joanna Steel in 1876; she was born at Toronto in 1856. They have two children, Maggie Isabella and Edward George.

A. J. French was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, March 14th, 1855. His parents removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1861, where his father worked at carpentering. A. J. came to Minnesota in 1874, and located in Wabasha county. In 1880 he came to Delhi; he is now conducting a farm of 220 acres for A. T. Felton. Mr. French married in March, 1880, Miss Mary Allison, who was born in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in 1857. They are the parents of one child.

George Reiber was born in Wurtemberg, January 6th, 1843, and when nine years of age came with his parents to America. They settled near Niagara Falls, New York. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, 28th New York infantry, and participated in many hard fought engagements. For eleven months he was confined as a prisoner in the pens of Andersonville. He served until 1865, and was discharged at New York city. In 1867 he came to Minnesota and located a farm in Sheridan, Redwood county, the next year. He came to the

farm on which he now lives, in 1877, but still owns his original claim in Sheridan. Married in 1867, Miss Evaline Krowlton, who has borne five children; two boys and two girls are living.

G. L. Richardson, native of Ohio, was born in Columbiana county, near the village of New Lisbon, June 5th, 1849. His parents moved to Williams county and he was there raised on a farm. In 1865 he enlisted in the 195th Ohio and served until the close of the war. In 1873 he came to his farm of 320 acres in the town of Delhi. Was married in 1873 to Miss M. J. Dolvin; they have three children, two girls and one boy. Mr. Richardson has been justice and constable.

George Stronach was born in Scotland, October 21, 1837. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1869 came to Wabasha county, Minnesota. In 1874 he came to his present farm in Delhi, of 160 acres on section 20, seventy-five acres under cultivation. He has been supervisor and treasurer.

D. G. Willard was born at Utica, New York, March 23, 1854. In 1868 he came with parents to Mankato, where they remained until they died. He had charge of a flour mill at Garden City five years, and in 1878 came to Delhi, Redwood county, where he has 320 acres of land. Married in 1878, Lizzie Thurston, who was born at Garden City, Minnesota. They have two boys and one girl. Mr. Willard is justice of the peace.

THREE LAKES.

This town is in the eastern part of the county, and derives its name from the group of lakes in the northern part of the town. The first claim was made in the spring of 1868 by David Watson; the claim was jumped by two men, Hunt and Walker; they put up a shanty and lived there for a time, but in 1869 Watson regained possession. Settlers of 1869 were David Parker, Henry Blanchard, Ora A. and Oland Sisson, Mike Mahoney and A. J. Welch.

Mary Tenney taught the first school in 1874; a frame school-house was built in 1876. Three Lakes post-office was established in 1875, and discontinued in two years. The first town meeting was held at the house of David Watson, April 4, 1876. Officers elected: James Watson, chairman, Robert Parker and Abel Leighton, supervisors; Daniel Watson, clerk; Robert Parker, assessor; Robert Montgomery, treasurer; James and David Watson, justices; David Parker and Albert Dahms, constables; Robert Montgomery, poundmaster.

James Watson, native of Scotland, was born in

1842, and remained in that country until twenty-seven years old. He then came to the United States and remained one year in Lake City, Minnesota, then came to Redwood county. He was chairman of the board when the town was organized, and has also been justice of the peace; has been town clerk for the past four years. He married in 1875 Mary E. McPhee; they have four children: Maggie, John, Arlo and Lizzie.

UNDERWOOD.

This town is in the north-west corner of the county. Levi Ten Eyck, who located on section 20, in August, 1869, was the first actual settler. George and Charles Mead, Archie and William Stewart, John Noble, Archie McLean and R. H. McKittrick came the next year.

May 2, 1876, the town was organized; the first officers were: William Cahoon, chairman, Malcolm McNiven and A. H. Morgan, supervisors; Daniel McNiven, clerk; R. H. McKittrick, assessor; Levi Ten Eyck, treasurer; Archie Noble and James McKay, justices; Collin Matheson and James Gilkey, constables.

There was no school till the winter of 1879, when Mrs. William Simmons taught at home.

Box Elder post-office was established in 1879, and Eben Martin appointed postmaster.

The first marriage was James McKay and Anna Monroe, by Rev. Mr. Simmons, in 1877. The first birth was Van Dyke, son of Levi Ten Eyck, born March 20, 1870. A son of Henry Johnson died in 1877: the first death.

R. H. McKittrick was born near Belfast, Ireland in 1847, and at the age of six, came with his parents to Berlin, Wisconsin. He learned the trade of cabinet maker. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, of heavy artillery, and served until honorably discharged at Madison. During his service he was in hospital several months. In 1869 he made a claim of 160 acres in the town of Underwood, where he now lives. Married in 1871, Miss Mary E. Barr. One child, Nessie M.

Malcolm McNiven, native of Scotland, was born May 20, 1818. Went with parents to Nova Scotia in 1822 and lived there until 1852, then moved to Canada. In 1868 he came to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and one year later to Redwood county; finally settled on section 6, Underwood, where he has since lived. Married in 1843, Miss Mary McIntyre. The children are Julia A., Flora, Margaret, Elizabeth, Colin, Donald and James.

Colin McNiven was born in Nova Scotia in 1846

and at the age of six years went to Canada with his parents. He resided in that country until 1860. In 1868 he came to Minnesota and has since run a livery stable at Marshall; he also has 160 acres of land.

A. H. Morgan, native of Connecticut, was born in 1833, and remained in that state until twenty-two years of age, then went to Illinois. He moved to Lodi, and after attending business college at Indianapolis, went into a store at Lodi, where he remained until 1874. In that year he came to Underwood, Redwood county, where he has since lived. Has been assessor and supervisor. Married in 1870, Mrs. Mary J. Odell, who had one child, Lyman R. She has borne him three children; Ella S., Albert T. and Walter G.

A. Noble, native of Nova Scotia, was born in 1838, and when fourteen, moved to Canada, where he remained until 1865. He went to California and remained four years, then after a short time in Minnesota, returned there and remained one year. He was next on Lake Superior two years, and in 1872, came to Underwood township and settled on section 6. Has been justice since the town was organized. In 1873, Flora McPhee became his wife. Alfred and Mary are the children.

Levi Ten Eyck was born in New York State in 1837. In 1856 he went to California, and was mining in Nevada county. From there he went to Peoria county, Illinois, and remained until 1869; he then came to Minnesota and located on section 20, Underwood township. With the exception of one year has been treasurer since the organization of the town. Married in 1862, Miss Altha Root; they have six children; William, Samuel, Isaac, Norman, VanDyke and Levi.

GALES.

This town is located on the west side of the county, and was named for the first settlers, A. L. and S. S. Gale, who came in May, 1872; at the same time O. H. and C. W. Piper located. A. J. and C. E. Porter came during the same summer. July, 1876, the first town meeting was held at the house of A. J. Porter; officers elected: A. J. Porter, chairman; C. J. Nelson and J. J. Kelsey, supervisors; C. E. Porter, clerk; S. S. Gale, assessor; C. J. Nelson, treasurer; A. L. Gale and A. P. Langness, justices; Hans Peterson, constable. The first school was taught by Ada Thrall in the summer of 1879, using O. W. Ellis' granary. There are now three frame school-houses in the town.

F. W. Harding, who is a native of Canada, was

born September 12, 1857. When but six months old he accompanied his father's family to Iowa and lived in different parts of that state until 1877 then located permanently in the town of Gales. Mr. Harding's marriage took place December 13, 1877; his wife, Frances E. Seargeant was born January 21, 1859 in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. They have one child, Ethel B.

I. G. Harding was born in 1853 in Lowell, Vermont. From there he went to Canada with his parents and in 1859 removed to Iowa; lived in Mitchell county eleven years and seven years in Winneshiek county. Remove to Minnesota and lived on his farm of 160 acres on section 6, town of Gales; besides conducting his farm he works at the trade of mason. Miss B. E. Russel, native of Canada, was married to Mr. Harding September 22, 1873. They are the parents of three children: Gardner J., Lelia L. and Curtis L.

Charles Hawes, a native of Wisconsin, was born June 3, 1850 in Dodge county. In 1869 he went to Beauford, Minnesota, and from there to Good Thunder's Ford where he was in mercantile business and held the office of postmaster; afterwards turned his attention to farming and since 1879 has lived in Gales; his farm here contains 160 acres. Married, November 3, 1873, Mary A. Grover who was born November 30, 1853, in Wallingford, Vermont. Of their three children, two are living: Alpha C. and Alfred B.

James Kennedy was born January 14, 1825, in Canada. In 1853 he visited St. Peter, Minnesota; made this state and Canada his home for several years; came to Goodhue county in 1866, and one year after went to St. Peter for a time; then lived in the town of Home, Brown county, until 1875, at which time he came to Redwood county. His farm of 160 acres is in section 6, Gales. Margaret McEwen, native of Canada, was married January 7, 1859, to Mr. Kennedy, and has borne him eight children: Christie M., Catherine L., Daniel, Alexander, Nettie, Anna E., John D. and Edwin J. The daughters Christie, Catherine and Nettie are teachers.

J. A. Tupper was born July 15, 1839, at Glen Falls, New York. From 1874 until April, 1878, he lived in Winona county, Minnesota, then came to Redwood county, and in 1878 settled on section 4, Gales. Married in April, 1864, Clara W. Kellogg, who was born August 24, 1839, in New York. Fred. H., Eva M., Scott W., Nellie M. and Archie are their children. Mr. Tupper enlisted in

September, 1861, in Company C, 93d New York infantry; was promoted to sergeant, and in August, 1865, was mustered out.

Eli Webb is a native of Franklin county, Illinois. From November, 1861, until February, 1864, he served in Company D, 60th Illinois infantry; re-enlisted in the same, was promoted to first lieutenant, and August 9, 1865, was honorably discharged. In 1874 he came to Gales, Minnesota, and now owns 240 acres. Mr. Webb is town clerk, and in 1880 was census enumerator. He was united in marriage with L. A. Payne in 1866; she died April 11, 1874. Wilson is her only living child. Sarah Gwin became his wife November 2, 1878, and has one child: Henry.

WATERBURY.

Waterbury is located in the southern part of the county, and includes all of congressional township 110, range 37. The name was derived from a town of the same name in Vermont. The first settlers were W. J. and Alfred Swoffer, and M. M. Madigan; they came in the spring of 1872, and all located in section 3. James P. and A. Christenson came the same year.

The first town meeting was held April 9, 1878, at Alfred Swoffer's house in section 28. Officers elected: R. Clausen, chairman, Hans Hanson and John Balfany, supervisors; W. J. Swoffer, clerk; J. E. Kenyon, assessor; Lewis Basel, treasurer; Benjamin Butler, justice, and Henry Schmidt constable.

The German Methodist denomination have an organization and hold services at the houses of the members, occasionally, having no regular pastor. The first marriage in the town was that of Alfred Swoffer and Miss W. M. Knight, December 1, 1879. The first birth was that of Charles W. Clausen, a son of R. and Mary Clausen, May 1, 1874. The first death was that of an infant daughter of John Balfany in September, 1878.

John Balfany was born in Prussia, in 1849. He came to this country in 1866, and after a stay of fourteen months in New Jersey, lived in Franklin, Wisconsin, until 1870. Lived in Illinois eight months, then in Bremer county, Iowa, until 1873, when he came to Minnesota; settled in section 30, Waterbury township, in the fall of 1873. Was married at Waverly, Iowa, in 1870, to Mary Basel, who was born in Germany in 1851. They have had five children, four of whom are living.

Alfred Swoffer, native of England, was born in Kent county, in 1845, and there learned the har-

ness maker's trade. He came to Minnesota in 1871, and located in Waterbury township; he was one of the organizers of the township, has been assessor and is now clerk. Married in December, 1879, Mrs. Mary Knight, who was born in Michigan. Mrs. Knight had one child by her first husband, and has borne Mr. Swoffer one.

JOHNSONVILLE.

Township 110, range 38, was set apart for organization, July 16, 1878, but no election was held on the day named. January 9, 1879, the county commissioners appointed officers to hold till the following election: August Larson, chairman, H. Burmeister and Gust. Johnson, supervisors; A. P. Johnson, clerk; Swan Johnson, assessor; C. Noah, treasurer; C. Herder and C. P. Johnson, justices; C. Eckland and L. Johnson, constables.

The first settlers were Andrew Larson, Charles Lund, Peter Halt, Henry Anderson, Gust. and Lewis Johnson, who came in 1872. The town was named for the Johnsons living in it.

WEST LINE.

West Line, as its name indicates, is located on the western border of the county and includes all of congressional township 111-39. The surface is a rolling prairie. Horse Shoe lake in the southwest, covers about one-hundred and sixty acres. Settlement began in 1872. In May, of that year, Michael Murray and his sons, Thomas and Garrett, with families, came in and located in section 14, where they still remain excepting Thomas, who went to Colorado in 1877. John Cole came in 1873.

The town was organized October 14, 1878, at the house of H. N. Eggleston. The following officers were elected: C. West, chairman; Garrett Murray and James Shaw, supervisors; Benjamin Frost, clerk; Hugh Curry, treasurer; H. N. Eggleston and N. B. Weymouth, justices; and William Arnold, constable.

There are three frame school-houses in the town. The first school was taught by Miss Ada Chamberlain during the spring of 1879.

West Line post-office was established in the fall of 1878, N. B. Weymouth was appointed postmaster and the office located at his house in section 26. The office was discontinued in the summer of 1880.

A Mr. Webster and Jane Shaw were married at the house of G. M. Shaw, in the spring of 1879. This was the first marriage in the town. The first birth was that of Patrick Murray, in February, 1875. He was a son of Thomas and Honora Mur-

ray. The first death was that of Oscar Eggleston, a son of H. N. Eggleston. He died December 13, 1881, and was buried at Marshall, in Lyon county.

William H. Arnold was born May 14, 1847, at Antioch, Illinois, where he resided until 1857, then moved with parents to Hastings, Minnesota, and to Lake City, where he lived until 1877. In that year he came to the town of West Line, and settled on section 28, where he has a farm of eighty acres. He was married March 23d, 1874, to Rebecca Jackson; Josephine, Edna and Mary W. are their children.

Joseph B. Brown was born at Johnsbury, Warren county, New York, October 26, 1833. He came to Winona county, Minnesota, in 1865, and engaged in farming until 1872, when he came to this town; he has a farm of 160 acres. When twenty-three he was made a minister of the Baptist church, and preached twelve years, but had to retire on account of throat trouble. Was married February 18, 1858, to Elizabeth West, who has borne him ten children, six of whom are living; Lucy V., Charles S., Laura, Ann, Herman E., and Irene E. His oldest daughter is a graduate of the State Normal School and is engaged in teaching.

John Casserly, native of Ireland, was born November 25th, 1841. He went to Lake county, Illinois and in that and Cook county he lived fourteen years. For three years he was a member of the Chicago police force. In 1876 he went to Monroe county, Wisconsin, and in 1878 came to West Line and settled on 160 acres in section 24. He is justice and school director. Married in 1865, Maria Fenny, native of Ireland. Their living children are Charles, Ambrose, John, Mary, Peter, James, Kate, Agnes and an infant.

Isaac Chamberlain was born in 1821, in the town of Luzerne, Warren county, New York. He was raised in Washington county, and in 1867 came to St. Charles, Minnesota, where he lived six years; went to Berlin, Steele county, and lived there until coming to the town of West Line. He was married to Harriet Bailey, October 11, 1843, in Fort Ann, New York. They have had five children, only two of whom are living, Mary Theodosia and Isaac Henry.

Chester Cook was born in Oneida county, New York, September 11, 1828. He worked at farming and for two years ran a canal boat. In 1860 he went to Wisconsin, where he followed farming until 1877, then came to Sherman, Redwood county, and one year later settled on section 26

town of West Line. Married Martha Flower in 1849; she died, leaving three children, Benjamin, Adelbert and Edward. His second wife was Sophia Goodfellow, who has borne him three children; Frank, Marion Augusta, and Harriet.

John Cull, native of Ireland, was born in 1836, and at the age of seventeen emigrated to Vermont; lived there eighteen months, then went to Canada and in 1873 came to the town of West Line and settled on section 32, where he owns a half section of land. Married February 5, 1866 Mary Ann Murray, of Canada. Their children are Mary Ann, Margaret, Honora, Bridget, James, Clara and Teresa.

Benjamin C. Frost was born in Saco, Maine, in 1832, and when eight years of age went to Bangor and attended school until fifteen years of age, then began to learn the drug business, which he followed thirteen years. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted as private in Company D, 18th Maine infantry, and served as hospital steward for eighteen months; was then made 2d lieutenant in Company M, First Maine artillery, and promoted 1st lieutenant of Company B, same regiment; was mustered out in September, 1865. In 1866 he came to Lake City, Minnesota, and followed farming until 1874, then was agent for the American Express company at Lake City three years, after which he came to this town where he has a farm of 160 acres. Was married December 3, 1859, to Lucy J. Dodge, at Saco, Maine. They have two children: William D. and Nellie L.

John A. Jackson was born at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, May 10, 1824. He went with his father, who was a Methodist preacher, to Nova Scotia, and from there to Boston, Massachusetts, from which place he shipped as cabin boy on an African trading vessel; followed the sea three years then worked at blacksmithing. When twenty-one he engaged in the boot and shoe business, and was for twelve years in Philadelphia. In March, 1855, he came to Minnesota and settled in Goodhue county, and in 1860 moved to Wabasha county. In 1878 he came to West Line, Redwood county. Mr. Jackson was one of the first board of commissioners for Goodhue county, and in 1874 represented his district in the legislature; was also appointed a speaker at the Centennial. In 1864 he enlisted as private in the Sixth Minnesota infantry and served until the close of the war. His wife was Rebecca Clifford, whom he married September 14, 1845. She was born in England. They

have had twelve children, seven of whom are living: Henry C., Rebecca, William B., Heppie, Frank, Virginia and Grace M.

John N. Jones, native of South Wales, was born April 13, 1851. He came in 1867 to Ohio, where he worked in coal mines and rolling mills until 1874 when he went to Illinois. In 1880 he came to Redwood county and settled on section 26, town of West Line. He has held offices in his school district. Married June 6, 1873, Jemima Jenkins at Youngstown, Ohio; their children are: Thomas Edward, Mary and Sarah Jane.

Charles F. Mabrey was born May 24, 1844, in Chatham county, North Carolina. When seven years of age went with parents to Hamilton county, Indiana, and in 1862 enlisted in Company I, 75th Indiana infantry, and served until June 16, 1865. He was taken prisoner and exchanged; at the battle of Chickamauga received wounds for which he draws a pension. In 1866 he went to Hennepin county, Minnesota, and after one year went to Jefferson City, Missouri, and worked as fireman and engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad until 1871, then went to Hennepin county again, where he farmed until 1878, then settled on section 34, town of West Line, where he has 320 acres. June 27th, 1868, married Sarah E. Grave, of Hennepin county. Their children are: Orianna, Mary E., Leo R., Vesta P. and Virgia Prue.

Garrett Murray, native of Canada, born March 13, 1847, was raised on a farm. At the age of twenty-two he came to Minneapolis, and after living there two years came to Redwood county and settled on section 14, town of West Line; he was one of the first settlers. In 1868 he married Marguerite Ring; they have had eight children; six are now living: Anna B., Martin A., Edmond J., Thomas F., Mary and Elnora.

Michael Murray was born in Ireland, in 1809, and in 1842 emigrated for Canada. In 1872 he settled in the town of West Line among the first settlers; he has a farm of 160 acres. Was married in 1836 to Ann Mulloy, who was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1819. Of the eleven children born to them, seven are living. Thomas, Mary Ann, Garrett, Bridget, Maggie, Michael and John. The latter was caught in a storm, while on his way to the post-office, and nearly perished with cold, being out all night.

David Robinson was born April 7, 1842, in Wilimantic county, Connecticut. He lived on a farm and at the beginning of the war of 1861, he en-

tered Company B, 10th Connecticut infantry. After a service of two years, he was discharged on account of sickness and now draws a pension. In 1865 he came to Lake City, Minnesota, and remained there until 1878, when he settled on section 18, town of West Line. For the past five years he has taught school. October 1, 1867, he married S. Emily Williams, at Lake City, Minnesota; she was born in Ohio. They have two children: Mary Low and Lois Emily.

George M. Shaw was born January 19, 1818, in Seneca county, New York, and lived there until 1855. Went to Wisconsin, and in 1857 to New Mexico, and engaged in general freight and milling business until 1863. He then came to Minnesota and lived in Wabasha county until 1878 in which year he settled on section 22, West Line; he has held several town offices in this and other towns where he has lived. He married Sarah E. Hatch in 1842. She bore four children, three of whom are living: Elizabeth, George and Mary; Rosette died in 1856. Mrs. Shaw died in June, 1867 and in July, 1868, Mr. Shaw married Jennie Higgins, of Wabasha county, Minnesota.

VAIL.

This town is located in the central part of the county and includes all of congressional township 111, range 34. When set apart for organization July 30, 1879, Center was the name given. Upon learning that the name was inadmissible, it was changed by the county board in August following to Vail in honor of Mr. Hotchkiss, then a member of the board, that being his middle name.

John Taber was the first settler; he came in the spring of 1869 and located in section 4. James Longbottom came in October and settled in section 8. The next settlers were A. Milloy, M. McMillan and Henry Meyer.

The first town meeting was held at James Longbottom's house, September 16, 1879, and the following officers were elected: James Longbottom, chairman, David Weaver and Archibald Milloy, supervisors; John Longbottom, clerk; Chauncey Bunday, assessor; Henry Meyer, treasurer; Theodore Daub and John Taber, justices; Henry Meyer and James Longbottom, constables.

The first marriage was that of John A. Peterson and Elizabeth Longbottom. They were married in January, 1875, at the residence of James Longbottom in section 8, by the Rev. Chamberlain.

John Daub, born December 31, 1812, is a native of Germany, where he attained a collegiate educa-

tion and then taught for thirty-two years. In 1871 he immigrated to the United States and located in what is now Vail; the Daub family was among the earliest settlers of this town. His marriage occurred in 1842 in Germany, and his wife died in 1874. The children are Theodore, Elizabeth, Ellinore, John and Matilda.

Margaret Denney, whose maiden name was O'Hara, was born in 1840 in Ireland. On the 15th of June, 1860, she became the wife of James Callery, who was born in 1837 in Dublin. They settled in Canada in 1861, and in 1868 Mr. Callery took the first claim in Vail, Minnesota; he was accidentally drowned in the Redwood river, April 16, 1869; Mrs. Callery and family came here that year from Canada. Their children are James, Annie M., William H. and Katie. In November, 1870, Mrs. Callery was married to William Denney, who was born in 1829 in Maryland. Their children are Francis I. and Charles A.

John Longbottom, who is a native of Canada, was born in 1850. He came to Minnesota in 1869 with his parents, who were among the first settlers of Vail, and in 1870 he took a claim, the same on which he now resides. He was the first clerk of the town, and has held other offices. Miss Elizabeth Johnson was married to him in 1873. Edward, Alvin, Jennie and Carl are their children.

John Taber was born in 1824 in England. At the age of nineteen he moved to Canada, and eighteen months later to Michigan. April 1, 1847, he enlisted in Company K, Third United States dragoons, and served through the Mexican war, participating in many engagements; of the one hundred and four men in the company, only seventeen remained alive at the close of the war; for more than a year he was one of General Scott's body guard. Returned to Canada, and in 1869 came to his present farm; his was the first house built in the town of Vail. He was married October 1, 1856, and has eight children: Elizabeth A., Charlotte L., Emma S., Mary A., Caroline, Ellen S., William C. and Minnie R.

PAXTON.

This town was a part of Redwood Falls till 1879, when it was organized and named in honor of J. W. Paxton, who once owned the large tract of land now owned by O. B. Turrell. The first town meeting was held September 13, 1879; officers elected: William Perry, chairman; Z. Y. Hatch and Benjamin Wolf, supervisors; S. F. Cale, clerk; A. A. Wilson, treasurer; D. R. Morrison and W. W.

Byington, justices; C. E. Goodwin and Charles Tyrrell, constables.

The first settlers were John McMillan, Sr. and son James, Paul Brott, Norman Webster, George Johnson and C. D. Chapman. The farm allotted to the Indian Chief, Little Crow, was in this town; a number of buildings had been erected by the government for the Indians, and these the settlers occupied on their arrival.

The first school was taught by Mary Bailey in the winter of 1866-7, supported by subscription. The next year a building was erected; there are now two frame school-houses in the town. The first religious service was held in the fall of 1870, by a Presbyterian, Rev. Lyon. The Advent denomination formed a society in 1876, under the leadership of Elders Grant and Dimmick; the present leader is Elder C. D. Chapman.

Paxton village was surveyed in 1878, on section 26; a small store was conducted by the Cale Brothers, a couple of years, the only improvement made. The post-office was established in 1878 with S. F. Cale postmaster; Harvey Moore now has the office at his house near the station.

G. H. Bowe was born in Pittsfield, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1839. At the age of seven he went with parents to Wisconsin. In 1855 he started out for himself, working in the woods in winter and sailing on the lakes in summer. In 1857 he went to Iowa, and from there traveled throughout the west and south, working at various kinds of work. In 1861 he came to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and in the fall enlisted, but was discharged in a year on account of disability. He farmed for eleven years in Olmsted county, then came to Paxton, Redwood county, where he has a fine farm. In 1866 he married Ermina Daniels; their children are: Jennie D., Edith M., Gertie E., Nettie E. and Harry B.

E. H. Grover, native of New York, was born in Franklin county, in 1843, and three years later went to Lee county, Iowa. His parents moved from there to Wisconsin, where he lived, in Dane and Monroe counties, until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, 25th Wisconsin; served two years, then farmed in Wisconsin until 1868. He then traveled until 1871 through the West. In 1878 he went to Granite Falls, and soon after settled in Paxton, Redwood county, where he now lives. He was married in Monroe county, Wisconsin, to Miss Hannah Kinmore.

H. H. Moore was born in Moultrie county, Il-

Illinois, in 1852. In 1869 he moved to Paxton, Redwood county, Minnesota, and is now proprietor of the hotel, store and blacksmith shop at Paxton station, and also holds the office of postmaster. He was married in Brown county, Minnesota, to Miss Mary V. Ross, who has borne him two children: Walter and Emma.

D. R. Morrison, native of New York, was born at Plattsburg, in 1827. In June, 1850 he moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and followed the trade of miller six years. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and for twenty years worked at milling in Olmsted county; in 1876 he came to his present home in Paxton. He married in St. Lawrence county, New York, Miss Laura A. Stevens. Of the eight children born, six are living: Mary J., Laura M., Charles H., Francis F., Lillian M., and Hattie G. A.

William Perry, native of Scotland, was born in 1832. He came to Minnesota in 1854 and lived in Wabasha county until 1876, when he moved to Redwood county and located on section 5, Paxton, near the village of Redwood Falls. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Third Minnesota, and served until the close of the war. He was supervisor when the town contained ten congressional townships, and first chairman of the Paxton board. Married in Wabasha county in 1859, Miss Martha Sterling who has borne ten children. The living are: George N., Jessie M., Nellie, James A., Charles, William, Mattie and Ora.

E. M. Preston was born in Unionville, Connecticut, in 1836, and there lived on a farm until 1874, when he moved to Janesville, Wisconsin, and after farming for five years, came to Redwood Falls, and two years later to Paxton, where he now lives. Married Miss Esther H. Curtis, who has borne him nine children of whom eight are living: Frances E., Addie, Mary W., Edward N., Charles L., Elisha M., Susie P. and Maud S.

Peter Robidou, native of Canada, was born in 1825. At the age of twenty he went to Kankakee, Illinois, and soon after to St. Louis, where for three years he worked at rafting and ferrying. He then came to Belle Plaine, Minnesota and lived on a claim. His nearest neighbors were twenty-six miles distant. After living there eight years he went to Pike's Peak and in August, 1862 returned to Chicago and three months later enlisted in Company G, 113th Illinois and served three years. He then lived in Michigan two years; in Lake City, Minnesota, until 1868, then came to Paxton,

where he has a farm of 160 acres. Married at Belle Plaine, in 1854, Mrs. Pauline Bronayer; they have two children, Benjamin and George.

Edward M. Smith was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1844, and lived on a farm until 1861, when he enlisted in the 36th Ohio; veteranized in the same regiment and served until the close of the war. He then settled in Steele county, Minnesota, and lived there until March, 1876; since that time has been a resident of Paxton, Redwood county; he holds the office of town clerk. Married in Owatonna, Minnesota, July 4, 1871, Miss Laura M. Morrison, who was born in Wisconsin, in 1854. They have four children: Edward R., Sylvia M., Arthur M. and Francis E.

HONNER.

In 1853 S. F. Brown, brother of the noted pioneer of Minnesota, J. R. Brown, had a trading post at the mouth of the Redwood river, in what is now the town of Honner. When the Sioux were removed to Yellow Medicine he went there, and is now living in Redwood Falls. In 1864 a claim was made by J. S. G. Honner, but not located upon until later; he now lives in section 29. He was the chairman of the first board of county commissioners, and has always occupied a prominent position in his town and the county. The town was named for him. The first actual settler was probably Hugh Curry, who came in the spring of 1865 and located in the eastern part of the town, and close to the Paxton line.

A village was laid out partly in each of sections 20 and 29, on land owned by E. B. Daniels, about 1876, and called Riverside. A store, an elevator, a hotel, a blacksmith shop and a few other buildings were put up; a post-office was also established. The town was not a success; the hotel and elevator were moved into Redwood Falls, and there remain but two small buildings on the site.

In 1869, E. Birum & Brother built a water-power saw-mill in section 30 on the Redwood river. It continued in operation as such until 1879, when it was changed to a grist-mill. It now has two run of stone, and is operated by E. Birum, the present proprietor.

The German Evangelical congregation held services at the house of Bernhard Kunzli in section 29, in 1867, conducted by the Rev. Hillscher. An organization was effected by the Rev. Schmidt in 1880, with seventeen members.

A school was taught in 1876, in an old building in section 21, by Miss Alice Patton; she had

about twelve pupils. This was the only school taught in the town, as it is divided into joint districts, one part going to Redwood Falls and the other to district number 2, in Paxton.

The first birth was that of Frederick, a son of J. S. G. Honner and wife. He was born October 24, 1868. The first death was that of a little daughter of George and Mary E. Johnson, who died in October, 1868. The first marriage was that of William Davis and Mahala Johnson in the spring of 1867.

The town was formerly part of Redwood Falls. In 1872, an attempt was made to organize in connection with what is now Paxton under the name of Blackwood, but failed. Paxton became organized separately in 1879 and Honner was set off for separate organization, January 10, 1880, under the name of Baldwin. This name was changed to Honner upon learning of there being another town in the state named Baldwin. The first town meeting was held at the house of David Watson in section 31, January 24, following. Officers elected: Henry Birum, chairman, Marion Johnson and Stephen Russell, supervisors; J. K. Deming, clerk; J. S. G. Honner, assessor; R. W. Rockwell, treasurer; David Watson, justice and G. B. Dove, constable.

Ener Birum was born in Norway, November 14, 1839. He came to Baraboo, Wisconsin, with his parents in 1843. In 1861 he enlisted for three months but was rejected; he afterwards enlisted in the 6th Wisconsin, Company A, and served three years; he re-enlisted in Company G, 30th Indiana, and served one year; he was in eleven battles. Remained in Wisconsin, farming for three years after the war, then came to Redwood Falls and built a saw-mill, which has since been fitted up as a flour-mill. Mr. Birum has been chairman of the town of Redwood Falls and also the town of Honner. In October, 1872, he married Annie Ortt, in St. Peter. Nellie M., Herbert L., and Arthur A., are their children.

J. S. G. Honner, native of New York, was born in 1831. His parents took him to Canada, where he lived until fifteen years old, then went to Michigan. He ran an engine in that state and Canada, and in 1856 came to Minnesota. For two years he was in charge of a saw-mill in Waseca county, then engaged in farming. He was elected county commissioner in Waseca county, two terms. In 1864 he came to Redwood Falls, where he lived five years, then began farming

again. He is now located in the town of Honner, which was named for him, and owns 340 acres of land. He was elected to the legislature in 1865, again in 1870, and in 1872 to the state senate. He was one of the first commissioners of Redwood county, and her first register of deeds; has held the office of assessor since his town was organized. He was married in Waseca county in 1858, to Antoinette Green. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Edward, Howard N., Frederick G. and Minnie E.

D. O. King was born at King's Mills, near Syracuse, New York. At the age of seventeen he went to sea and followed the vocation of sailor for seven years. When the war broke out he was appointed revenue inspector, by the collector at Puget Sound, W. T., and served in that capacity, in office and on board of revenue cutter, until 1865, when he resigned and went to San Francisco, and shortly after to Chicago, where he remained one year. He came to Minnesota and settled in the town of Honner, Redwood county, on section 32. He has been chairman of the county commissioners, and was supervisor of Redwood Falls one term. Was married July 10, 1867, to Nettie King.

Bernhard Kinsley, native of Switzerland, was born in 1825. He came to America in 1847, and one month after he landed at New Orleans, enlisted in the Third Louisiana regiment for the Mexican war, and served until its close. After a time in New Orleans he returned to Switzerland, and remained until 1863, then came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and for two years farmed near there. In 1865 he came to Redwood county, and is now the owner of 600 acres of land. April 4, 1851, he married in Switzerland, Mary Luscher. Of the eleven children born, eight are living: Gottlieb, Charles, Emil, Mary, Lena, Margaret, Bertha and Anna.

T. J. Treadwell was born in the state of New York in 1851, and when two years of age his parents brought him to Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen he learned the miller's trade, which business he still follows. He came to Minnesota in 1878 and located near Redwood Falls, and works in Birums' mill. He is town clerk of Honner. Miss Helen B. Owen became his wife at Waupun, Wisconsin, in 1873. They have had five children only two of whom are living.

John Weiss, native of Germany, was born in 1825. He learned the trade of brewer and worked

at it some ten years; was also a soldier for six years. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin and following brewing until 1872, when he came to Redwood county and located on section 29, town of Honner. He was married in Wisconsin, to Louisa Fleishhauer, who has borne three children: Anton, Louisa and William.

KINTIRE.

This town was formerly a part of Swedes Forest. It was set apart for separate organization, in May, 1880, including in its limits all of congressional township 113 37. Lyman Walsh, who came in the summer of 1872, and located in the southwestern part of the town, was the first settler. Soon after Mr. Walsh, Albert Devreaux came in and settled where he now lives. Archibald Stewart came the following fall.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Archibald Stewart, in section 13, May 25, 1880. Twelve votes were cast and the following officers elected: M. Keller, chairman, J. B. Holmes and Albert Devreaux, supervisors; W. C. Cook, clerk; Archibald Stewart, treasurer; H. F. Jones and Lucius Thurston, justices; Ole C. Johnson and J. F. Jones, constables; and M. Keller, overseer of highways.

Ole Johnson Boklep, native of Norway, was born in 1845. In 1871 he came to America, and for three years lived in Freeborn county, Minnesota, then came to Delhi, Redwood county; three years later he moved to Kintire, where he has a farm on section 3. His mother lives with him.

Hans Jensen was born in Denmark in 1847 and came to this country in 1868. Lived in Racine, Wisconsin, one year, and in Beloit until the spring of 1879, when he came to this county and settled on section 2, Kintire township. Was elected justice in the spring of 1881, and still holds that office. Married in 1872, Miss Rena Peterson. Julius and Mary are the children.

Ole C. Johnson, native of Norway, was born in 1843. Until the age of fifteen he lived on a farm, then acted as clerk and book-keeper in a store. Came to America in 1866 and engaged in various lines of business about eight years, then settled on section 2, Kintire, and owns 200 acres of land; has been justice, supervisor and school officer. Married in 1877, Miss Sarah Peterson, who was born in Norway in 1846. Hilda C. and Josie B. are their children.

MORGAN.

This town is situated in the eastern part of

the county, and was set apart for organization May 11, 1880. The first town meeting was ordered to be held at the station house in the village May 26 following, but owing to insufficiency of notice, was not held. The county commissioners being notified of the fact, appointed the following officers: Thomas Butcher, chairman, L. C. Ketcham and William McGinnis, supervisors; James Butcher, clerk; C. Christianson, treasurer; Peter Madsen and Knud Peterson, constables.

The first settlement was made by the tenants on the farms of the large land-owners, who own over two-thirds of the town. They began to open up these farms about eight years ago; and built a number of houses for their tenants. Settlement by men on their own land began a couple of years later.

The village of Morgan was laid out in August, 1878, and contains one general store, one blacksmith shop, one lumber-yard, one elevator and one hotel. The post-office was established the same year, and the present incumbent, George Knudsen, appointed postmaster.

S. F. Deming was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, in 1847. For thirteen years he taught school in that state. In 1867 he first came to Minnesota, to Fillmore county, where he lived a year. He has lived in Kansas and Nebraska and since 1877 has been a permanent resident of Minnesota; he has taught school most of the time since coming here, in Redwood county, and is now the owner of the hotel at Morgan station and holds the office of town clerk of Morgan township. In 1879 he married Martha B. Hanson, daughter of John Hanson now living in Pope county, Minnesota.

VESTA.

Vesta is in the western part of the county and embraces township 112, range 38. The first claim was taken by William Smith in the fall of 1868 on section 14. He was followed by Mathias and Hubbard Burgess, Hiram Eldredge, George and Albert Dunning, in May 1869.

The town was set apart for organization May 11 1880, and the first election was ordered held at the house of Sarah McIntosh, May 29 following. The name was given by Commissioner Hotchkiss after the goddess Vesta. The first school was taught by Mrs. Mary Reed in 1872, at the house of Hubbard Burgess; schools are still conducted in private houses. Religious services have been conducted by the Methodist society, for several years at private houses. The first marriage was that of

S. Holson and Eliza Burgess in the winter of 1873. The first death was an infant daughter of William Smith, that died in November, 1870 and was buried on the farm.

James Durnal, native of England, was born in Kent county, in 1824, and there learned the millers' trade which employment filled his time until he emigrated, in 1856. He went to Illinois and in 1857 came to this state; he lived in Goodhue and Waseca counties until 1871, then came to Redwood Falls. He kept a general store for four years and in 1875 was elected sheriff of Redwood county, and two years later moved to his farm of 320 acres on section 34, town of Vesta. He was town clerk and supervisor one year in Redwood Falls. Since coming to his farm he has given considerable attention to stock raising. His wife was Catharine Currie, whom he married in 1880.

Sewell A. Johnson was born October 22d, 1849, in Piscataquis county, Maine, and at the age of fifteen came to the town of Elgin, Wabasha county, Minnesota. In 1870 he came to Redwood county and located on section 26, Vesta township; he is a supervisor and director of school district; has also been constable. Married, March 24, 1869, Martha J. McCormick. Their children are Ida May, Charles W., Roy S., James M., Katie M., Claude.

Alfred Stevens, born June 9, 1849, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. At the age of sixteen he started out for himself and in 1866 came to Minnesota. For ten years he lived in Faribault and Freeborn counties, then came to Vesta, Redwood county and has a farm of 160 acres on section 28. Is treasurer of his school district and was for three years road overseer in the town of Seely, Faribault county. Married September 10, 1871, Nancy Marvin, who was born in Wisconsin, in 1850. They have four children, Ralph H., Hulda A., George A., and Ruby V.

TOWNSHIP 111-38.

Although settlement began in 1872, this township remains unorganized, being the only one in the county in that condition. The first settler was J. C. Vining, who came in the spring of 1871, and located in section 2, where he lived until 1876; W. W. Howe came the following fall, and took a claim also in section 2; his family came out in the spring of 1872, and is still living on his original claim. No other settlers came until 1874, when a few came in and took claims, but moved away after a short stay, on account of the grasshoppers. Settlers began to move in again in 1877.

The first marriage in the town occurred in December, 1881. The contracting parties were Charles Noah and Sarah Comstock. The first birth was that of Abbie F. Howe, a daughter of W. W. and Sarah Howe, born July 2, 1872.

William Comstock was born September 25, 1827, in Cattaraugus county, New York. When he was a child the family moved to Ohio, thence in 1840 he went to Wisconsin, and in 1847 to Iowa, where he lived until coming in 1874 to Redwood county, Minnesota; he has 160 acres on section 22 of town 111. Mr. Comstock married Eliza A. Miller, who was born June 7, 1834, in Michigan, and while young accompanied her parents to Clinton county, Iowa, where she was married. She is the mother of thirteen children; only five are living: Nelson, Sarah A., David, Horace L. and Monroe.

Henry Gohrman was born in 1848 in Hanover. Came with his parents to the United States; after living at Sauk City and Madison about four years he removed to San Francisco; was educated at St. Mary's College. After going to Maine, Massachusetts, Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, he came to Minnesota; has lived in Winona and Sibley counties, but is now located on his farm of 300 acres in town 111, Redwood county. Although but sixteen years old at the time of the rebellion, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh California infantry. In 1873 he married Martha F. Shields, a native of Wisconsin. They have six children: Catherine, Alice B., Henry, Anna A., Birdie E. and Mary A.

W. W. Howe was born February 22, 1840, in Kalamazoo county, Michigan. Lived in that state and Wisconsin until 1869; after passing three years at Rochester, Minnesota, he located at his farm on section 2 of town 111. During the civil war he served one year in Company K, 12th Michigan infantry. The wife of Mr. Howe, Sarah E. Towle, was born in Maine; when thirteen years old she moved with her parents to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where she was married July 3, 1867. Their children are Archie E., Abby F., Mina B. and Elijah. J.

Mathew Parsons was born in Canada, where he grew up and acquired his education. In 1875 he came to Minnesota; worked two years in a saw-mill in Redwood, and afterward did some farming; settled in town 111 in 1878, and now has a good farm of 160 acres on section 22. Mr. Parsons'

wife was Jane McPhee, born September 17, 1851, in Canada. She has borne him five children; The living are Elizabeth A., May J., John E. and George A.

RENVILLE COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

RENVILLE COUNTY BEAVER FALLS BIRCH COOLEY
FLORA CALGO CAMP HAWK CREEK SACRED
HEART PRESTON LAKE NORFOLK—BOON LAKE.

An act defining the boundaries for a new county called Renville passed the legislature at its session in 1855. The boundaries therein defined are very different from the present boundaries of that county. Just before the Indian massacre an election was held by the citizens at Beaver Falls, which they chose for the county seat, and a full staff of officers was elected. No record of the proceedings of these officers exists and their names are taken from the recollection of present citizens, and errors, if they occur, must be attributed to the unsettled state of affairs that soon took place, in which records, if they existed must have been lost as was all else in the general disaster. The county officers in this *de facto* government, for such we must regard what cannot be proved by records of state legislation or private documents, were Stephen R. Henderson, John Meyer and Clemens Cardenelle, commissioners; Stephen R. Henderson, register; Andrew Hunter, judge of probate; John Hose, clerk of the court; James Carrothers, auditor; David Carrothers, sheriff; George Gleason, county attorney.

It appears that the judge of probate went so far as to authorize the sale of land by a guardian for his ward; it appears, too, that James Carrothers was sent as delegate from this county to the state convention at Owatonna. The citizens then living in the county doubtless supposed the county legally organized, but lawyers and experts declared this opinion erroneous. The chaos that soon ensued incident to the outbreak of the Sioux, shrouded in doubt all preceding events.

That portion of the county bordering on the Minnesota river belonged to the Indian reservation set off in accordance with the treaty signed by the tribe in 1851, and confirmed by the gov-

ernment at Washington in 1853. The boundaries of this reservation may be briefly given as extending from Little Rock river, on the north side of the Minnesota river, near Fort Ridgely, ten miles wide each side of the river, to Big Stone lake. In 1854 the government built Fort Ridgely in the south-east portion of the reservation, in Nicollet county. So long, therefore as the reservation continued with its original bounds no settlement proper could be made. The presence of any white people within the reserve was punishable unless under a direct license from government and with the consent of the Indians.

A few half-breeds, Louis La Croix, Martel, and others were found at an early day and have been recorded as settlers by some historians. It is said that La Croix built his house on Birch Cooley as early as 1845. We shall confine ourselves to such settlers as succeeded the reduction of the reservation. We find the ubiquitous Major Joseph R. Brown in this region, too. Figuring for a foothold for himself, he secured, or was instrumental in securing the treaty of 1858. Soon after the reduction of the reservation settlements began to be made all along the river. The inducements to settlers were various. To some the fertility of the soil was the attraction and they began to open farms; to others the neighborhood of the reservation was a reason since it enabled them to obtain employment there at the same time that they secured a homestead on the open land. Many carpenters and builders who were employed by government in the erection of buildings and improvements on the reserve took up land across the river.

Settlements were made at Birch Cooley by many, among whom were George Buerry and family, John Kumro, David McConnell, John and Albert Dagon, John Vogtman and wife, Louis La Croix with his squaw wife, D. D. Frazier and family, Jacob Jacobus and wife, Martel the ferryman and others, half breeds, whose names suggest trade or adventure. Quite a settlement existed at Beaver Falls, then called Beaver Creek, among whom were James and David Carrothers with wives and families, S. R. Henderson wife and family, D. Wichmann with wife and large family, Frank Schmidt with wife and small family, Henry Ahrens with wife and small family; Andrew Hunter had a claim but was frequently absent; on his land was located the site for county buildings of the *de facto* county organization. James and David Carrothers had claims adjoining; David on the present town

site and James adjoining on the south; they were employed as carpenters by the government on the reserve. S. R. Henderson, joining David Carrothers on the north, farmed his claim; Schmidt joined Henderson on the north-east; Wichmann joined Schmidt on the north-east; Ahrens was north of Schmidt. A few Germans, whose names are unknown to the writer located with their families on the Minnesota bottoms. Andrew Hunter's claim was south of and adjoining James Carrothers. Mr. Hunter was a farmer but had been a teacher among the Indians; his wife was a daughter of Dr. T. S. Williamson, the famous missionary.

A settlement was also made in what is now the town of Sacred Heart. Here Major Joseph R. Brown settled and in 1861 he had a fine stone mansion, which he occupied with his wife and family until the outbreak of the following year compelled him, although he had a Sioux for a wife, to flee the country and abandon his premises. Isolated settlers were found all along the river throughout the present limits of Renville county. Just across the river were the Indian villages on the reservation and the settlers few in number compared with the savages fell an easy prey to them when the terrible massacre occurred. The Germans seemed especially repulsive to the Indians; they called them the "Bad Talkers." As an evidence of their aversion to them it may be stated that the blanket Indians called the farmer Indians "Dutchmen," in derision of their employment.

Several German settlements existed, one near Beaver Creek or in the eastern part of Flora on the Minnesota bottoms, embracing many families.

The settlers of Renville county had no intimation of hostility or even discontent on the part of their savage neighbors, until the morning of the fatal day that separated them from each other and their homes; when wives were torn away from their husbands; brothers and sisters were carried into separate captivity or fell victims to the bullets, tomahawks or scalping knives of their inhuman enemies. Some of these families never were reunited, and almost none, even if united, but mourned the loss of some loved member. This county was thus swept of white settlers in one day and the settlement received a damper from which it did not soon recover. Some of those thus summarily ejected from their homes returned two or three years after which the county once more had peace, and received from the government some slight equivalent for their property destroyed. It

is reported that some received more than an equivalent in dollars and cents for their losses. This was, however, quite unusual. It is, however, reported that Joseph R. Brown, whose family escaped with no personal damage other than the inconvenience of a hasty exit, recovered from the government damages largely in excess of the loss probably sustained. It is true, nevertheless, that the blackened walls of his large stone house still exist on the farm taken as a claim in 1866 by G. P. Greene.

From those who returned, heartrending stories are told with tearful eyes, wherein are recounted the terrible things they saw, heard or experienced. Mothers tell of noble and beautiful sons and daughters, as well as stalwart husbands sacrificed by the bloodthirsty villains who had been the constant recipients of kindness and charity up to the very day of their outrages. Taking advantage of their former friendship the deceitful savages found it easy by professions of good intentions to deceive their victims until they were wholly unguarded when the cowardly wretches, casting off their disguise, exhibited their brutal natures. On the morning of August 18, 1862, D. Wichmann came from down the river, hurrying along and calling out to the settlers at Beaver creek that the Indians had risen over on the reservation and were killing the whites and burning houses.

In the confusion it is difficult to learn exactly how Wichmann came by his information, whether from seeing the fires at the agency or from meeting some refugee. It is probable that he both heard from refugees and saw the fires to confirm the report, because he was on his way to the agency, and turned back so hastily and excitedly, that we can not doubt that he had strong proof of the authenticity of the report. It is certain that the settlers were living in entire unconcern. In view of the facts, the indifference of the settlers to their own safety when in the midst of a savage people who outnumbered them one hundred to one, is a matter of wonder to us, but it is true that it was difficult to make some believe in the reality of the disturbance until their own scalps were about to be taken.

It is not the purpose of this county history to attempt an account of the massacre, reference for which is made to other parts of the work. Soon after Wichmann's alarm had been given the Indians who had completed their work of destruction at the agency came across the river in considera-

ble numbers, though in straggling parties, and began a raid on the horses belonging to the settlers. They alleged, in excuse for their lawlessness, that the Chippewas were come and they must have all the horses to repel their attack, whether the settlers were willing or not. In the meantime those who had got the news were making all haste to get away. Mr. Wichmann, by losing no time, got off with an ox team, accompanied by Henry Ahrens. The former had a large family and the latter a small one.

While the Indians were looking for horses, it was easy for this party with teams of oxen to escape with their families and such things as could be hastily gathered. The distance to Henderson, the point determined on as a place of safety, was about sixty miles, and thither they fled, reaching it in safety. Others fled to Fort Ridgely. The trials of those who reached the fort were not over, however, since there they suffered the terrors of a siege with famine and death staring them in the face; for the particulars of this siege we refer to other chapters.

Another large party, consisting of twenty, men, women and children, who started an hour or two later, presents more sad incidents than any other, an account of which is given on page 200.

The German settlement mentioned suffered terribly, as may be seen by reference to page 201. Stories of barbarities inflicted might be multiplied but as the history of the Sioux massacre is fully treated in chapters thirty to forty-four, of this volume, we refer the reader to those chapters.

The massacre over, a few of the miscreants hung and the authority of the government re-instated, quiet once more prevailed, and a deathly quiet it was for the county. White men and their improvements had gone in the general destruction; the bullet and torch had done their work. This deathly quiet prevailed for a few years and the fertile soil, roaring water-fall and other sources of wealth, all remained undeveloped.

The blighting influence of Indian barbarity at last began to be forgotten or at least tempered by the softening hand of time. Efficient measures of protection were established by the military department and soon the old settlers began to venture back, though well armed and prepared for emergencies, and new comers soon followed. Mr. Wichmann and Mr. Ahrens returned to Beaver Creek in the spring of 1865; James and David Carrothers came in 1865 and '66. N. D. White

and family returned in October, 1865. Those here before the outbreak for the most part took up their old claims. The new comers in 1865 were: Henry and Judson Seeley, who settled two miles north of Beaver Falls; M. S. Spicer one and a half miles northeast; Carl Holtz, three miles northwest; Francis Shoemaker, who settled at Vicksburg; R. R. Corey, with a large family of boys, two and a half miles northwest of Beaver; Mr. Churchill, wife and daughters, two and a half miles west.

A detachment of soldiers was located at Camp Pope in Redwood county, under Colonel Pfaender, and a patrol was extended from beyond Bird Island, in this county, to Fort Dodge. This camp was soon broken up as confidence was restored. Besides, camps of government scouts were established and various measures taken to give confidence to the settlers and encourage the development of this and adjoining counties.

Many came back to Birch Cooley who were there before the outbreak, the Buerrys, Dagon, Vogtmanns, etc., etc. The Riekes came back to the neighborhood of Mud lake. Without attempting to give other names of those who returned of the original settlers in the different parts of the county, it will suffice to say that they came back in considerable numbers and received such additions to their ranks by the arrival of new families that in the fall of 1866, an election was held to prepare for organization. The settlement at Birch Cooley was so important at this time as to compete with Beaver Creek settlement for the county seat. The election held at Beaver was, however, confirmed by the legislature, and Beaver Falls became the county seat.

First officers: N. D. White, chairman, George McCulloch and Francis Shoemaker, county commissioners; C. R. Eldridge, auditor; Robert W. Davis, register of deeds; Henry Ahrens, treasurer; E. J. Tillotson, clerk of the court; George Bowers, judge of probate; James Carrothers, sheriff, appointed by the board in place of James W. Graves, who did not qualify; (the appointment of Carrothers was revoked, and Graves qualified;) December 30, 1867, Henry J. Witcher appointed sheriff, *vice* Graves, resigned; Marlow S. Spicer, superintendent of schools; James Butler, coroner *vice* elected officer not qualifying.

The first meeting of the commissioners was held April 2, 1867, and the county was organized and the following towns set off: Mud Lake, in-

cluding what is now Cairo, and all the towns in range 32 within the county; Camp, including the towns now directly north; Birch Cooley, including the four towns now in range 34; Beaver, including what is now Beaver Falls and all towns now in range 35; Flora, including what is now Flora and Emmett; Hawk Creek, including what is Sacred Heart, Erickson, Hawk Creek and Wang.

Various changes have taken place in the boundaries of the county of Renville, since they were first defined by act of legislature. At the date of organization the four townships in the north-eastern part of the county were not included. At the time of the *de facto* organization previously referred to the boundaries were very different both from the present boundaries and from those existing at the date of organization.

Another act at the first meeting of the commissioners, was to provide for the lack of necessities among the settlers. Want amounting in some localities to destitution prevailed throughout the belt of country devastated by grasshoppers. Redwood and Renville being frontier counties, felt the scarcity and consequent high prices more than the older counties. Successive failures had, moreover, nearly discouraged the farmers. In the emergency the aid of the state was offered to the sufferers through Governor Marshall. Redwood and Renville counties took advantage of the proffered aid and received from Fort Ridgely, in the form of provisions, hard tack, beans, hominy and pork, besides seed grain with which to take a new start. On motion of N. D. White the county board passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that the destitution among our settlers is such that in order to remain upon their homesteads and procure seed they need prompt and official aid, and it is hereby ordered that the county accept the proffered aid of his excellency, Wm. R. Marshall, governor of the State of Minnesota, and the credit and good faith of the county is hereby pledged for the payment of any debt that shall be thereby incurred, and the authorities of the several towns in the county are hereby directed to apply to Samuel McPhaill, the agent for the district, for supplies of seed and rations, and to make return to the county commissioners, accounting for the amounts received, and the distribution thereof in each town, and it is further directed that each town shall be responsible for the transportation of its own share of such supplies from Fort Ridgely to the place of distribution." A similar resolution

was adopted by the board of Redwood county.

The court house and jail are in one small stone building erected in 1872 at a cost of \$2,000, and in accordance with an act of legislature the bonds of the county were issued; they were of four classes, first class, payable in four years; second in five, third in six years.

The financial condition of the county became so embarrassed that according to a vote of the people and an act of legislature approved February 28, 1879 bonds of the county to the amount of \$15,000 were issued to run ten years at seven per cent. to take up the floating debt of the county. This debt alone is outstanding against the wealthy county. The bonds sold at a premium of \$135. The offices of the county were kept at private houses previous to 1871, when a building on lot 5, block 15 was leased for the purpose.

BEAVER FALLS.

Before the organization of Renville county, the name Beaver Creek, belonging to the dashing little stream that now runs a few miles, was applied to this locality. Before the outbreak an attempt was made to establish the name Upson but at the organization the name Beaver was adopted which subsequently became Beaver Falls. When first organized it included the whole tier of townships, Beaver Falls, Henryville, Troy and Winfield. The early settlers of the town, both before and since the outbreak will be found on a previous page. They began to come in 1865, and for some time the town showed a vigorous growth. The village of Beaver Falls was surveyed by T. W. Caster, July 25, 1866 on land then owned by Samuel McPhaill and David Carrothers, embracing the north-west quarter of section 22, township 113, range 35. This land was the claim of David Carrothers.

Other villages in the county are Hector, Buffalo Lake, Olivia, Renville Station, Sacred Heart. These were all surveyed by D. N. Cowell on land owned by the Hastings and Dakota railway company, James M. McKinlay, trustee.

THE VILLAGE OF BEAVER FALLS

is situated in a hollow surrounded on all sides by hills and is the county seat of Renville county. Situated as it is a mile and a half from the river and having no railway outlet it is not wonderful that its early prosperity has come to grief in an almost utter stagnation. The trade of the rich county which should center at its county seat was almost wholly absorbed by Redwood Falls until

the growth of new towns along the line of the railway diverted a portion.

The first house in Beaver Falls was built by David Carrothers. The first store by Christian Prequitz in 1868; the first hotel was erected by Louis Thile. The first ferry license was granted July 26, 1869 to P. H. Swift. This still affords the only communication with Redwood county, and is operated by Mr. Wilcox. The first birth in the town after the outbreak was that of Eddie Butler, son of James and Jane Butler, born February 4, 1866. The first death after the settlement of the county, was that of Mrs. White, mother of N. D. White. Before the outbreak Rev. John Williamson, son of the missionary, Dr. T. S. Williamson, preached at Beaver, but Elder Hall, a Presbyterian clergyman from Redwood Falls was the first to locate. He preached regularly every two weeks in 1866 at Beaver. The first newspaper was the Renville Times, established in 1872 by D. S. Hall. It was sold in 1874 to Henry Kelsey, the present proprietor, and has a circulation of about 300. The first justice was N. D. White. The first school was taught by Mrs. J. S. Greely in the fall of 1868.

The present school building was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$2,000. The first court in the county was held in 1868, by Judge Horace Austin. Earle & Comstock built the first mill in the county; this was a saw-mill costing \$3,000, just below Beaver Falls village, built in 1867. The dam was carried off by high water after two years, and owing to the scarcity of suitable timber it was never operated again. The large mill of Essler, Ahrens & Berndgen began in a saw-mill built in 1868 by Reed & Essler. After changing it to a grist-mill, steam was added to provide for the emergency of low water. N. D. White & Son's mill was built in 1873-4, at a cost of \$6,000, by White & Eldredge. This mill is located a short distance up Beaver creek above Beaver Falls village.

The business of Beaver Falls is as follows: One newspaper, the Renville Times, H. Kelsey, editor; one clergyman, Rev. John Samberson, M. E.; one attorney, S. R. Miller; one store with general merchandise, by Peter Berndgen; one drug store, by J. S. Gerald; one brewery, by A. Betz; one blacksmith, G. Strenzel; one harness-maker, H. Zumwenkil; one shoemaker, Michael Keifer; one wagon-maker, R. Hummel; one hardware and agricultural store, by Heins & McClure; one hotel, the Dakota House, by Carl Poltz; two grist-mills.

Hon. Henry Ahrens was born in Germany, August 2, 1835; landed in New York in November, 1853, and worked at his trade, locksmith, there one year; farmed in Illinois until 1861, then sold out and settled in Renville county, Minnesota, in the spring of 1862: lost most of his property that year by Indians, and barely escaped with life; returned to Illinois; in 1864 came back to this county and was elected its first treasurer, and held the office six years, besides farming extensively. In 1873 he bought an interest in a saw and flouring-mill, which he has since retained. Mr. Ahrens has been in the state legislature from this district. He was married in Illinois in 1860.

Peter Berndgen was born in 1840 in Prussia, and came to America in 1853. He lived near Madison, Wisconsin, until 1857, then came to Minnesota, and until 1871 lived in Scott county; he then came to Beaver Falls, and has since been in the mercantile trade. Married in Scott county in 1864, Mary Siegfriedt; they have had eight children; six are living.

R. G. Bestor was born at Utica, New York in 1852, and when four years old moved to Wisconsin. Attended the common schools of New Castle and Huntington's Academy, at Madison; also the State Normal school at Whitewater. After finishing his studies he taught in Minnesota and Iowa, until the fall of 1880, since which time he has been in charge of the school at Beaver Falls. Married in Springfield, Brown county, Carrie Hubbard, in 1877. Vernon E. and Burton E. are the children.

J. B. Blume was born in Illinois in 1860 and moved to Minnesota in 1867 with his parents. They located on section 24, Beaver Falls township, where he now resides and owns eighty acres of land.

Russell Butler, native of New York, was born in Clinton county, in 1816, and when nineteen years old went to Indiana. In 1838 removed to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and farmed until 1864, then moved to Minnesota; came from Wabasha county to Beaver Falls, and lives on section 12. His marriage with Zilpha Bush took place in Wisconsin in 1850; Emily, Stephen, Charles and Clayton are their children.

John Buxton was born in 1850 in Wisconsin. In 1871 located in Steele county, Minnesota, and three years later moved to Redwood Falls; lived there one year, then came to his farm on section 10 of Beaver Falls. Married in this county in 1876.

Mary Flanigan; two children: Della E. and Hannah T.

James Carruth was born in Ireland in 1832, and at the age of fourteen emigrated to Canada; in the county of Perth he remained until 1871, then came to Renville county and has since resided on section 2 of Beaver Falls. Married in Canada, January 5, 1859, Mary Cosnes, who has borne him fourteen children; ten are living.

Robert W. Coleman was born in New York city May 24, 1851. In 1862 he went to Wisconsin; read law with J. M. Bingham, and was admitted to the bar May 12, 1876. In 1879 he came to Minnesota and has since practiced law at Beaver Falls. Married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, November 14, 1876, Miss Azalea, daughter of Joseph Eau Claire, for whom the town and river were named.

A. D. Corey was born in New York in 1845 and removed with parents to Wisconsin in 1857. In August, 1865, he came to Beaver Falls, and has since lived on his farm on section 8. Married in 1867, Martha Barkey, born in Canada in 1845. Mary E., George D. and Annie M. are their children. Mr. Corey enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin infantry in September, 1864, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865, at Washington.

John Dagen was born in Germany in 1835 and came to this country in 1847; lived in Dodge county, Wisconsin, until 1864, then came to Beaver and located on section 24. He married in 1861, Magdaline Hardinger, who was born in Germany in 1839. Henry, Annie, Joseph, John, Peter, Bernard, Mary and Bertha are their children. He has been supervisor and is now clerk of his school district.

William Davis, native of Illinois, was born in 1843, and at six years of age was taken to Iowa, and in 1859 came to Minnesota. He lived in Rice county on a farm and moved from there to his present home on section 18. In 1866 Mahala Johnson became his wife; she was born in 1848. They have four children: George S., Horace E., Arthur M. and Ernest W.

John Garretty, native of Canada, was born in 1840. At fifteen years of age he moved with parents to Wisconsin and lived in that state until the fall of 1869, then came to Renville county, Minnesota, and settled on section 22, Henryville township. In the fall of 1881 he was elected judge of probate for Renville county.

Ivor S. Gerald, native of Norway, was born Oc-

tober 1, 1851. He received an academic and collegiate education, and following teaching and farming from 1872 till 1875, then came to Beaver Falls and engaged in mercantile business; was appointed postmaster in 1876. In 1877 he was elected county superintendent of schools. Married in Blue Earth county April 21, 1878, Thora M. Strom; they have one son, Guy Howard.

James Greeley was born in Ireland in 1846. In 1859 he went to England and was employed by the London Northwestern railroad. In 1868, came to Belle Plaine, Minnesota, and while there was occupied as clerk. Came to Beaver Falls with his brother and engaged in business until 1874, then farmed in Henryville where he still owns a fine farm; since 1879 he has resided in Beaver Falls. Married in 1873 Bridget Holden.

Hans Gronnerud was born in Norway May 23, 1840 and received there, a college and military education. Came to Renville county in 1871 and engaged in business in Beaver Falls; was elected county treasurer in 1872 and is now serving his fifth term. Married in 1864, Miss R. Eiseth, who has borne him six children; three are living.

Andrew Hunter was born in New York in 1830, and in 1839 moved with his parents to Illinois. In June, 1852, came to Minnesota, and was with Dr. Williamson, the missionary, on the Yellow Medicine; after five years with him, he lived near St. Peter; in 1862 moved into that city and continued farming and wool growing near there, until 1866, then came to Beaver Falls. Married in 1858, Elizabeth Williamson who died at St. Peter in 1863; his second wife was Anna Eliza Poage; seven children are living. He was probate judge of Renville county and also treasurer, before the organization.

J. C. Jackson was born near St. Albans, Vermont, March 2, 1839. He learned the trade of wheel wright and moved to Wisconsin in 1862; worked at his trade until 1861, then located on section 26, of Beaver Falls, where he owns 200 acres.

Martin Jensen, native of Norway, was born in 1844. Learned the trade of harness maker, and in 1860 immigrated to Chicago; in 1862 he came to Minnesota, and one year later went back to Norway, where he married, in 1864, Ilge Korsmore. He located at Red Wing, Minnesota, then went to St. Peter, where he worked at his trade until 1868; removed to Beaver Falls and opened a harness shop and remained in that business until

July 1874, when he was appointed sheriff and has since held the office. He has five children, Mary, Matilda, Josephine, Albert and Ida.

Andrew Johnson was born in Sweden, in 1821, and came to America in 1853. He lived in Illinois until 1864, then moved to Winona county, Minnesota, and three years after to St. Peter. In the spring of 1868 he located on section 4, Beaver Falls, where he now lives. Married Caroline Anderson in 1854, and has four living children: Levin, Charles, Lottie, deceased, Emeline and Albert.

Henry Kelsey was born in Danville, New York, in 1838, and in 1842 was taken to Ohio by parents, and in the next year to Wisconsin. In 1857 he went to Read's Landing, Minnesota, and in 1861, enlisted and served until June, 1864. He worked at printing in Wisconsin one year, then had charge of a daily paper at Fond du Lac one year; removed to Paxton, Illinois, in 1867, and two years after located at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; was there engaged as printer and editor. In 1871 was editor of a paper at Paxton, Illinois, then at Lone Tree, Nebraska, two years, and in 1874 bought the "Renville Times," at Beaver Falls, which he has since edited. In 1865 he married Leonore McMullen; five children; Mary L., Jennie B., Milo, Jesse and Roy.

Patrick H. Kirwan was born in Pennsylvania, in 1851, and when seven years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin. He was raised on a farm, and received his education at Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. In 1875 he came to Beaver Falls, Minnesota, and taught school until his election to the office of county auditor, in 1878; he still holds that position. Married in 1875 Mary E. Bridges; children, James Franklin, and John Henry.

Thomas F. Marsh was born in Massachusetts, in 1831. Learned the trade of shoemaker and followed it in his native state until he came west; stayed five months in Rock Island, Illinois, and in the fall of 1852 located in Houston county, Minnesota; moved to Faribault, and in the spring of 1859 went to California; remained until 1868 then returned to Massachusetts. Came to Beaver Falls township in 1869. He married Irene Swift in 1869. Waldo E. and Florence May are the children.

G. McClure, native of Maine, was born November 3d, 1840. He followed lumbering until he enlisted in 1861 in the First Maine cavalry; served three years. Came to Minnesota in 1866, and after living in Minneapolis two years, came to

Beaver Falls and engaged in mercantile trade; sold after two years, and farmed four years, then returned to Beaver Falls, and after clerking four years in a hardware store, purchased an interest. In 1870, he married Mary J. Burch; she died in 1875. In 1880 he married Julia A. Patterson.

William W. McGowan was born in New York city, in 1841. Enlisted in 1861 in the Fifth New York and was shortly after discharged for disability; came west in 1862 and enlisted in the Sibley expedition against the Indians; enlisted in the First mounted rangers; was also with the Second Minnesota cavalry on Sully's expedition to the Yellowstone, and was discharged in 1866. He went to the Vermillion lakes during the gold excitement, and in 1868 went to Redwood Falls; was clerk in the office of register two years. Came to this place in 1872; served as register two years, judge of probate four years, and in 1878 was elected to the office of clerk of court. Married in 1870, Sarah Brown; two children: Alexander M. and Louisa Myrtle.

John McIntosh was born in New York in 1844. In 1865 he moved to Springfield, Illinois, and learned the trade of machinist; ran an engine in the new state house for a time and in 1871 located in Flora township, Renville county, and farmed five years. He then went to Texas overland, and in 1879 returned to Flora. In October, 1880, he moved to Beaver Falls; has been deputy sheriff two years. In October, 1871, he married Caroline Falkel.

S. R. Miller was born at Mansfield, Ohio, January 17, 1842. He enlisted in the 15th Ohio infantry for three months, and after expiration of term, enlisted in the 100th Indiana volunteers; was promoted to first lieutenant and discharged in June, 1865. At Lafayette, Indiana, he read law, and finished his course at the Michigan University, graduating with the class of 1871. Came to Lake City, Minnesota, the same year, and was admitted to the bar of this state. In 1874 moved to Beaver Falls, and in 1876 was elected county attorney and is now serving his third term. In July, 1873, he married Jennie M. Frazer. They have one child living: Rock P.

Carl A. Mork, native of Norway, was born September 27, 1840. He served seven years in the army and came to America in 1868; lived four years in Iowa, then came to Renville county, Minnesota, and settled on section 10, town of Palmyra, where his family now resides. Since 1876 he has

been register of deeds. His wife was Mary Christianson, married in 1864; four children.

Lewis E. Morse, Native of Massachusetts, was born in 1835. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and farmed in Houston county three years; then was employed by the government in Yellow Medicine county, and finally settled on section 27, Beaver Falls; in 1860 he returned to Massachusetts and worked at the carpenter's trade five years, then came back, and now lives on section 2, Beaver Falls. He married in Massachusetts, in 1863, Elizabeth Adams; they have two children.

H. Neuenburg was born in Germany in 1826. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and in 1854 came to the United States and went to California; after mining there two years, he went to Buffalo, New York, and the same year, 1856, settled in Le Sueur county, Minnesota; from there moved to Beaver Falls township, Renville county. In 1851 he married Celia Shoemaker. Their living children are Anne, John, Celia, Frank, Jacob, Henry and William.

W. A. Roberts was born in Maine in 1843, and at the age of twelve years came with his parents to Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1869 he removed to Mower county, and two years later returned to Minneapolis; in 1875 he came to Renville county and to his present farm on section 1, Beaver Falls. In 1877 he went to Fargo, but returned in 1881. He married, January 3, 1876, Josephine Burnham.

Henry Scheer, native of Germany, was born in 1846, and came with his parents to America in 1853. Lived on a farm in Illinois until 1867, then moved to Birch Cooley, Minnesota, and two years later removed to Nebraska; lived there four years, then returned to this county, where he lives on section 27, Beaver Falls. Married in 1867 Dora Blume; Lizzie, Louisa and Phoebe are their children.

Joseph Schweinfurter was born in Germany in 1833, and learned the trade of tailor; worked in his native country until 1873, then immigrated to Minnesota and settled on section 16, Beaver Falls. Margaret Hatget became his wife in 1863 in Germany. Of their ten children, eight are living.

Gustav Strenzel was born in Prussia in 1835, and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1867 came to America, and to Beaver Falls in 1870, where he began business for himself at once. He was married at New Ulm in 1870 to Miss Louise Oldenburg, who has borne him five children; four are living.

H. C. Weatherston was born in New York in 1839, and was raised on a farm. Came to Minnesota, and after living in Rice county, came to Renville county and settled on section 23, Beaver Falls, where he has a farm of 160 acres. In 1870, in Rice county, he married Mary Sophia Robertson, and has four children: Minnie, Ralph, William and Jessie J.

James Whitaker was born in Franklin county, New York, in 1842, and at five years of age went to Ohio, and from there to Brown county, Wisconsin. In February, 1863, he enlisted at Appleton, in the Third Wisconsin cavalry and was discharged for disability in July, 1864. He learned the trade of engineer, which he followed in Wisconsin until 1877, then came to Renville county, Minnesota. In 1867 he married Treselia Calkins; she died and in 1873 he married Josephine Smith. Four children are living.

N. D. White was born in 1822, in Oneida county, New York. His parents moved to Madison county and from there to Erie county, where, at the age of 23, he married Miss Urain Fraser. In the spring of 1848 in company with his parents he moved to Wisconsin, and was engaged in farming and teaching. June 28th, 1862, he, with his wife and family arrived at Beaver Creek, Renville county, and in August were forced to leave their homes, by the Indians, an account of which will be found in the "History of the Sioux Massacre," in this volume. He returned in 1865 and engaged in farming until 1873, and the following year, in company with his son Millard, built a flouring-mill on Beaver creek, three-fourths of a mile above Beaver Falls, where they are now doing a successful business.

D. Wichmann, native of Germany, was born in 1822. Was raised on a farm and in 1853, immigrated to Cook county, Illinois; farmed there until 1858, then came to Brown county, Minnesota, and from there to Beaver Falls, section 14. Married in 1845 in Germany, Margaret Borman; they have seven children: Frederick was born in 1849 and married Annie Woolman; he is farming in Beaver. The other children are, D. H., Henry, Dora, Ericka, William and John; the latter was born in 1861 and claims the distinction of being the first child born in Beaver.

Philip Williams was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1845. At the age of nine years he moved with parents to Minnesota and lived in Nicollet county until 1868, then located in the

town of Flora, Renville county; in the spring of 1880 he engaged in butcher business at Renville village and the next year located on his present farm in Beaver Falls. In 1871 he married Sarah H. Brown; she died at the age of thirty years; in 1878 he married Loretta Butler. There are two children: Samuel D. and Jenkins T.

H. Zumwenkil was born in Germany in 1839. He learned the harness maker's trade and in 1852 came to America; lived in Ohio, Missouri and Iowa, working at his trade, and in 1859 came to Minnesota and opened a harness shop at LeSueur; moved to Shakopee and in 1864 went to the Rocky mountains; returned and lived in Shakopee and St. Peter, in harness business until 1869, then moved to Beaver Falls; engaged in business with Mr. Jensen; sold out after a few years and is now engaged in farming; also carries on a harness shop. Married Elizabeth Oleson; five children are living.

BIRCH COOLEY.

This town was organized in the fall of 1866 and an election held at J. L. Preston's, but as the early records are missing, the first officers can not be given accurately. The first settler was Louis La Croix; David Faribault, Sr., was also located near the river at an early date. In 1859 John Kumro and David McConnell settled along the creek; a few more came in the next two years, but all were forced to leave in 1862, by the Indians. The re-settlement began in 1865, by Holder Jacobus and George Buery; the latter returning to his claim made before the outbreak. The settlers of 1866 were William and John Tracy, Patrick Ryan, D. D. Frazier, William Post, Joseph Deane, P. Reynolds and George Bowers.

The German Methodists held religious services in the summer of 1860, conducted by Rev. Henry Singenstrue; a society was sustained till 1862 and is now connected with the church at Beaver Falls.

The Catholics held services under Father Somer-eisen in 1868 and in 1878 erected a frame church on section 27. Father Andre is now in charge.

The first marriage was in 1869, William Tracy and Mary Kilmer. Magdaline, daughter of Geo. Buery, born November 16, 1861, was the first birth.

Franklin post-office was established in 1868, and located at the house of H. Jacobus, postmaster; he died in 1878 and the office has since been changed several times. Birch Cooley was established about 1870 and George McCulloch appointed postmaster; the office was at his house on sec-

tion 20. W. G. Bartley is now postmaster and the office is kept at the mill, on section 28.

About 1869 a water-powersaw-mill was built on Birch Cooley creek, which has changed hands several times and is now owned and operated by W. G. Bartley & Co., as a carding and grist-mill. They also keep a small stock of goods.

The village of Birch Cooley was surveyed in June 1866, by David Watson, on land owned by the La Croix heirs; a store, blacksmith shop, warehouse and a few dwellings were erected. The warehouse was burned in 1871. The plat of the village was never recorded and was vacated a few years since.

Halleck Anderson was born in February, 1825. He emigrated in 1852 from Norway, the land of his birth, and became a resident of America. In 1857 he located on a farm in Goodhue county, Minnesota, but in 1869 removed to his present home. Mr. Anderson was married in 1848; his wife Miss Ellen Anderson is also a native of Norway. Of their ten children nine are living.

W. G. Bartley, born in New York city, November 21, 1838, went to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, while young, and worked in a woolen mill there until 1869. He removed to Rochester Minnesota, at that date; engaged in the business of manufacturing yarn and operated a carding mill; firm name W. G. Bartley & Co. Since coming to Birch Cooley in 1880, he has built a small flouring mill, also runs a carding machine and keeps a general store. Married in 1867, Elizabeth Simmons. One child: William Arthur.

M. Brazil, native of Illinois, was born January 22, 1842, near Peru. Accompanied his parents to Dakota county, Minnesota, where he attended school and worked some at carpenters trade. After serving in Company F, Fourth Minnesota, from November, 1864 until the close of the war, he returned to his farm in Dakota county. Since 1880 his home has been in Birch Cooley. Miss Sobrina Boonhower was married to him in 1874. There are three children.

G. Buery was born January 25, 1826, in Germany. Came to America at the age of twenty; worked at his trade, that of cooper, in Canada and in Buffalo, New York but in 1857, migrated to Mankato, Minnesota. He has lived since 1859, in Birch Cooley; went to Fort Ridgely in 1862, for safety from Indians, but in 1865 returned to his farm. In 1847 he married Margaret Scherman

who died in 1854. Miss S. Coffman became his wife in 1855. Eight children are living.

Robert Camp, born September 2, 1854, near Baraboo, Wisconsin, went, when two years old, to Canada with his parents, and shortly afterwards to Michigan, where his mother died November 20, 1871. His home has been in Renville county, Minnesota, since 1874, and much of the time since leaving school he has been employed in teaching. Came to Birch Cooley in 1875. Owns here a farm of 270 acres. In 1876 Mr. Camp married Miss Elizabeth Griffin. Edith is their only child.

Nelson V. Campbell, a native of Ohio, was born July 29, 1841, in Portage county. He lived with his parents until enlistment in Company B, 55th Wisconsin infantry; was discharged in August, 1865. The family came in 1867, to Minnesota, and in 1876 to their present farm of 200 acres, of which Nelson Campbell owns 120 acres. In 1876 he was married; his wife's name was Miss E. Curtiss; one child: Charles R., born January 1, 1879.

John Carr was born in 1809; he was brought up on a farm and obtained his education in Ireland, his native country. In 1837 he married Mary Murt; seven children. Mr. Carr emigrated in 1829 to Canada; removed to Nicollet county where he remained from 1857 to 1873, the date of his coming here. His son, William H., born May 12, 1857 in Canada, owns a farm on section 8 but resides with his parents.

S. J. Comstock, native of New York, was born December 22, 1838, in Wayne county. From the age of six years until the autumn of 1866, he lived in Michigan, then migrated to Wisconsin and the following spring came to his home in Birch Cooley. In 1871 he married Miss Diana Harrington, who was a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have two children. He has filled the offices of town treasurer and clerk.

John Desmond was born in July 1823, in county Cork, Ireland. In 1846 he accompanied his parents to Canada, but soon after located in St. Lawrence county, New York, which was his home until coming to Minnesota. Lived for a time in Rochester, then on a farm near Mankato eighteen months, after which he settled in Birch Cooley. Married in 1856, Honora Farrell; eleven children; the living are Patrick, who has been town clerk two years, Cornelius, Mary, Ellen, Margaret and John J.

George Fry, born April 15, 1824, in Steuben county, New York. Lived in Dodge county, Wis-

consin, from 1864 to 1868, the year in which he removed to his farm in Birch Cooley. Mr. Fry was married in February, 1850; his wife, Sarah Holly, born in 1830, is also a native of Steuben county, New York. They have five children: Norton, Alvira, Norman, Julia and Ellen.

S. A. Greenslit was born January 28, 1833, in Washington county, Vermont. He migrated in 1854 to Sauk county, Wisconsin, removed to Minnesota in 1856, and was one of the early settlers of Dodge county. Mr. Greenslit has lived since 1869 at his farm of 320 acres in Birch Cooley. Miss M. Loomis, native of Orange county, Vermont, was married to him in October, 1856; two children: Fremont and Jessie.

James Haed, native of Ireland, was born in County Galway. When about twelve years of age his parents died, and in 1847 he immigrated to the United States in company with his brother and sisters. Went to Rochester, New York, in 1850, and in 1855 to Wisconsin; removed again in 1867 to Minnesota, and settled where he now resides. Mr. Haed was married in 1859 to Rose McClusky. Five children are living and three deceased.

Thomas Hill was born May 12, 1809, in Ireland, and when seventeen years old came to America with a brother. His trade is that of mason and stone cutter, at which he worked previous to coming to Minnesota in 1852, then continued in the same business at St. Paul several years. Located on a farm in Scott county in 1856; removed in 1869 to this county and in 1871 settled in Birch Cooley. Mr. Hill married in 1841, Rebecca Darr; they have eight living children.

W. H. Jewell was born January 3, 1831, in Saratoga county, New York. In 1846 the family moved to Geneva, Wisconsin; remained in that state until 1867, when he removed to Minnesota and came directly to the farm where he is still living. Mr. Jewell was sheriff of this county two years, has held several town offices and served ten years as postmaster. Married in 1852, Caroline Bunce. They have two boys and three girls.

Magnus Johnson was born July 24, 1833. At nineteen years of age he went to Christiana, Norway, and engaged in stone work until 1861, the date of his emigration for this country. He located in Fillmore county, Minnesota, but in 1866 removed to Renville county, and since 1868 has lived at his farm in Birch Cooley and has held various offices in this town. Married in 1855, Car-

oline Olsen. Their children are John, Mary, Ole, Emma, Christian, Gustave, Julian, Alfred, Louisa, and Almada.

John Kumro, native of Germany, was born January 10, 1826. In 1847 he enlisted; served three years, then in 1850 came to the United States; went to Mankato, Minnesota, in 1857, and removed in the spring of 1859 to his farm on section 32 of Birch Cooley. Mary Coffman became his wife in 1856. Eight of their ten children are living. In 1862 the Indians took their horses and they were compelled to walk to Fort Ridgely for safety.

James Leary, native of New York, was born October 10, 1839, in St. Lawrence county. From the age of sixteen he was dependent upon his own exertions. He learned the business of carpenter; migrated to Wisconsin in 1862, and in 1864 to Rochester, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade until 1868, the year he came to his farm in Birch Cooley. Margaret Farrell was married to him in 1864, and has eight children: the living are Dennis, Mary A., Cornelius, Thomas, James, and Catharine.

Denis Lordan, born in March, 1845, remained in Ireland, his native country, until twenty-three years of age, when he immigrated to Rochester, Minnesota. Mr. Lordan was one of the first settlers in the town of Palmyra, Renville county; since April, 1878, he has lived on his farm in Birch Cooley. In 1872 he married Miss Mary Cornelly. They are the parents of five children: Ellen, Katie, Mary and Sarah are living.

Oscar Miller, native of Wisconsin, was born August 8, 1856, in Fond du Lac. In the autumn of 1865 the family moved to New Ulm, and the following spring came to the farm where he and the father now live; the mother died in this town. Mr. Miller's farm, containing 160 acres, lies on section 32. He married in December, 1879, Lavina Kumro, native of Mankato. They have one child.

T. F. Miller was born in 1855 in Wisconsin. Accompanied his parents to Iowa, and about two years later removed to Birch Cooley, where he finished his education. In 1874 he went to California, but returned two years later and located at his farm on section 32 of this town. He was united in marriage in 1879; his wife's maiden name was Louella C. Petrie. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one child: George E.

Peter Murphy, born in 1831, in Ireland, lived on a farm and also worked at teaming until coming

to America. In 1852 he moved to Canada, and two years later to Dodge county, Wisconsin, but has lived since 1870 at his farm of 240 acres on section 4, Birch Cooley. Mr. Murphy married in 1854, Margaret Bagley. Of the twelve children born to them, six boys and three girls are living.

D. J. O'Shea, native of Ireland, was born October 5, 1837. The family emigrated in 1840 to Canada; he removed to Chicago in 1862, and was employed several years in a rolling mill, but in 1865 returned to Canada. Since 1870 his home has been at his farm of 320 acres in Birch Cooley. Miss Mary Holland was married to Mr. O'Shea in 1857. They have eleven children.

J. P. Patton was born October 17, 1842, in Oswego county, New York. From 1854 until 1861 he lived in Wisconsin, then removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota. Enlisted in Company H, Sixth Minnesota; was on the frontier eighteen months, then went south; served till the war ceased; returned to his home, but soon after went to Beaver Falls and worked two years at his trade, that of carpenter, then came to his present home. Mr. Patton has been justice of the peace and county sheriff. In 1870 he married Mary E. Griffin; six children; only one is living.

Jens Pedersen, born June 19, 1855, is a native of Denmark. When fourteen years old he began learning blacksmithing, and at the age of eighteen immigrated to Minneapolis, where he was employed at his trade. In 1878 he came to Birch Cooley, where he carries on farming and blacksmithing. Mr. Pedersen was married in 1877; his wife, Mary Reen, was born in Norway, and when nine years of age came with her parents to the United States.

J. L. Preston, native of New York, was born on July 5, 1838, in Oneida county. His father who was a native of Vermont, was a farmer and died years ago in New York. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Preston entered the lumber business at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Enlisted in March, 1862, in Company I, Third Wisconsin cavalry; served until March 15, 1865, when he came to Minnesota and located on his farm of 160 acres, section 21, of Birch Cooley.

Phineas Reynolds was born February 2, 1819, in East Canada. After the death of his mother in 1833 he went to Vermont and worked at farming; remained in the eastern states and Canada until going in 1854 to Wisconsin. From 1864 until the close of the civil war Mr. Reynolds was in ser-

vice. In 1866 he came to Birch Cooley. Married in 1841, Emaline Annis. Four children are deceased; the living are Chloe, and Gardner, who was born in Canada, February 11, 1852, and lived with his parents until 1877, the date of his marriage with Viola Price, who has borne him one child. He also owns a farm of 80 acres on section 29.

R. F. Richardson, born May 21, 1829, in Cattaraugus county, New York, moved with his parents in 1836 to Michigan. In 1854 he migrated to Dodge county, Minnesota, and fourteen years after came to Birch Cooley, where he is engaged in farming and in practice as veterinary surgeon; he is treasurer of this town. He was united in marriage in 1851 with Miss S. M. Carlough. One child, Emma J.

R. M. Simmons, native of New York, was born in Genesee county, March 26, 1822. When he was eight years old the family moved to Ohio; in 1844 he went to Iowa, and in 1850 to California; returned after mining there four years and located in Le Sueur county, this state. Since 1867 he has lived at his farm of 200 acres in Birch Cooley. Married in 1843, Mary Kennedy, who died June 2, 1871. Mrs. Ann Knighton, was married to him in 1878; six children.

John Tracey, who is a native of Ireland, was born May 21, 1834. In 1849 the family immigrated to Fayette county, Ohio; November 18, 1863, shortly after arriving in Albert Lea, he enlisted in Company C, 2d Minnesota Cavalry; was on the frontier until discharged in November, 1865, at which time he located in Renville county. Mr. Tracy has held numerous town offices. He Married Ann Baird in 1861. Of their fourteen children, twelve are living.

Thomas Whetston was born August 15, 1847, in Syracuse, New York. From the age of seven years until 1857 he lived with his parents in McHenry county, Illinois, then they removed to Minnesota; lived on a farm in Freeborn county until after the Indian massacre, when they went to Nicollet county, but in 1877 located where he now resides. Married in 1874, Bridget O'Shea; four children: John, Daniel and Mary are living.

FLORA.

This town was organized in the spring of 1867, and the first officers elected were: Henry Dreyer, chairman, John Schefer and Henry Timms, supervisors; F. Shoemaker, clerk and justice; Louis Thiele, constable; no other officers qualified. The

first settlers came in the spring of 1859, and were; Lattao, Schwanke, Theile, Stoltz, Krause, Kitsmon, and some others. Many of these were killed by the Indians. F. Shoemaker was the first settler after the Indian outbreak; he made a claim in August, 1865.

The village of Vicksburg was surveyed in 1867, on land owned by Mr. Tillotson. William Baade had a store for several years; there was also a blacksmith shop and a few other buildings. In 1878 the buildings were moved to Sacred Heart.

The first preaching was at F. Shoemaker's, in 1867, by Rev. George Simon; in 1869 an Evangelical society was organized by Rev. E. J. Hillscher. A church was built on section 35 in 1880, which cost \$2,000. The German Methodists held meetings in 1869, conducted by Rev. H. Singenstrue; the society was organized in 1875 and a log church erected on section 22. The Christians have a frame church on section 19; the first meetings were held in 1874. The Lutherans organized in 1871, under charge of Rev. Hunziker.

The first school was held in 1868, at Christian Sperver's house, taught by Bert M. Nichols; the town now has four districts. Herzhorn post-office was established in 1869 with F. Shoemaker as postmaster; the office was discontinued in 1879. Sacred Heart post-office was located at Samuel Burnell's house about 1869. The next year the name was changed to Vicksburg, and the office moved to the store of William Baade, who was made postmaster; since 1878 John Larkins has had charge of the office.

The first marriage was that of Joseph March and Betsey Rausch, in June, 1866. Henry W. Shoemaker, born April 26, 1866, was the first birth in the town.

H. S. Braley was born in 1833, in New York. When two years of age he accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, and in 1865 removed to Iowa but shortly after went to Wisconsin. Since 1868 he has been at his farm in Flora. Mr. Braly has held several town offices. In 1858 he married Jane Smith, born in 1839. They have lost one child; the living are Amanda M., Willis H., Sherman J., Sumner G., Amy E. and Louisa R.

David Brown, a native of Maine, was born in 1845; in 1868 he migrated to Wabasha county, Minnesota, but the following year removed to his present home in Flora; the farm of eighty acres lies in section 18. His father, Samuel Brown was born in 1811, in Maine, and lived on a farm with

his parents until 1832. He came in 1868 to Minnesota and the next March, moved from Wabasha, to Flora, where he still resides. He married in 1834, Eliza Tibbets, who was born in 1814, and has borne him ten children. The living are David, Julia, Louisa and Etta.

James J. Christie was born in 1822, in Canada. He came to Minnesota in 1863; after living in Rice county about eighteen months he removed to Dodge county and was employed in farming there until 1870, at which date he came to Flora and located on his present farm. Miss Margaret Christie, born in 1833 was married to him in 1850; four children, James S., May J., Nancy G. and Margaret J.

R. W. Davis, native of Ohio, was born in 1839, in New Lisbon, but when young went to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of ten years removed to Meigs county, Ohio, where he worked at the trade of plasterer and mason. June 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth West Virginia; served over three years and lost his left arm. He made a claim in Birch Cooley, but abandoned it in 1867 and came to Flora; has held the offices of justice and register of deeds. In 1864 he married Vesta Black, who died in 1875. William A., Clarissa A., James H., and Robert S. are the children; in 1876 he married Clara Chester; one child, Julia A.

J. M. Doyle was born in 1822 in New York but when only one year old accompanied his parents to Canada where after leaving school he was principally engaged in lumbering and railroad contracting. In 1862 he removed to Illinois and thence to Minnesota; he lived at Cannon City, Faribault and Northfield, but in 1871 located permanently in Flora. Married in 1843, Nancy Hunter; have six living children and have lost one.

Henry Dreyer was born in 1828. He served three years in the army of Germany, his native country; he entered the service in 1848 and about eight months after being discharged immigrated to New York; soon removed to Wisconsin, where he worked at wagon making until 1856, then came to Minnesota. From LeSueur county he came in 1866 to Flora. Married in 1860, Mrs. Regina Korth, who had two children: Bertha and George. She and Mr. Dreyer are the parents of Rufus, Matilda, Louisa, Ida, Regina, Henry and William.

James Gaffney, native of Ireland, was born in 1813 and in 1828 came to New York. From there moved to Indiana, and after working on the Wa-

bash canal two years, went to Illinois and began farming; thirty years after, he made a trip to Kansas, then came to Waseca county, Minnesota, and from there to Flora, where he now lives. In 1849 he married Mary Powers; she died in 1870. Ten children; nine are living.

Simeon Kysar was born in Indiana in 1836. In 1856 he came to Minnesota and lived in Rice, Brown, Blue Earth and LeSueur counties. Served thirteen months during the war, in the mounted rangers; also eight months in the 1st heavy artillery. He lived in Le Sueur county until 1880, then came to Flora. His principal occupation has been that of engineer. Married in 1857, Miss Cynthia Thomas. Nine children.

John Larkin was born in Ireland in 1825, and came to this country in 1843; landed in Boston and lived on a farm in Massachusetts till 1867, then came to St. Peter, Minnesota, and from there to Flora. He has for four years been justice of the peace and postmaster. In 1852 he married Mary Darcy; they have had eleven children, eight are living.

Charles Schaffler was born in Germany in 1827. He learned the trade of tinsmith; in 1847 went in the army and served two years; came to this country in 1852. Lived in Philadelphia until 1855 then came to Minnesota; after working at St. Paul one year he took a claim in Le Sueur county; in 1859 started a tin and hardware business at Le Sueur and lived there eighteen years. He was first lieutenant in the Le Sueur Tiger company during the Indian outbreak. In 1872 was elected sheriff of his county; in 1877 moved to Flora. In 1854 he married Anna Lenc. They have one son; Gustavus.

Francis Shoemaker was born in Germany in 1823. Followed the life of sailor from the age of fifteen until 1852, then was mining in California till '57, when he settled on a farm in Le Sueur county, Minnesota. The following spring he visited Germany; lived in Le Sueur county eight years, then came to the farm where he now lives; has held several offices. Married Mrs. Rebecca Schluter; she had one child, J. C. Their children are: Francis M., Herman M., Celia M., Martha A., Rebecca A., Henry W. and Minnie G. Mrs. Shoemaker is a homeopathic physician.

F. M. Shoemaker, Jr., was born in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, in 1858. Came with his parents to his present home in Flora, in 1866; he owns a farm of 160 acres. For four years he has been a

member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

H. Zimmermann, native of Germany, was born in 1855. He immigrated to this country, and from New York came to Minnesota and until 1876 lived in New Ulm; in December of that year he went to Iowa, and in 1878 moved to Marshall, Minnesota. October 10, 1881, he came to Flora; he is a minister of the German Methodist church. May 23, 1881, he married Mary Cluckhohn.

CAIRO.

This was one of the earliest settled towns in Renville county. It was organized April 7, 1868; at that time twenty-nine votes were cast, and the officers elected were: William Emmick, chairman, August Rieke and J. H. Phelps, supervisors; J. H. Phelps, clerk; M. J. Haines, assessor; Geo. Rieke, treasurer; R. Barton and Joseph Labarron, justices; S. Turner and H. W. Dodge, constables. The town was called Mud Lake until July 8, 1869 when the name was changed to Cairo.

John Buehro was the first settler; he located on the east side of Mud lake in June, 1859, and was killed by the Indians in 1862. George and Victor Rieke came in 1859, and in 1860 their father, J. Frederick Rieke. The Rieke family returned to their claims and resumed farming two months after the Indian outbreak. William Rieke came in 1864 and Joseph Labarron in 1865.

The German Methodists, under the leadership of Rev. H. Singenstrue, began holding meetings in 1860; services are now held occasionally by Rev. G. Raihle. The Catholics began services in 1872, and in 1877 bought the Grange hall in Ridgely and moved it to section 5 in this town, and fitted it up as a church; services are held monthly by Father Andreas. The first school was taught in 1868 by Helen Nixen; there are now four school buildings in the town, three log and one frame. Henry, son of John Buehro, born March 27, 1861, was the first birth. John H. C. Rieke died in December, 1862, the first death.

The cyclone of 1881 did considerable damage in this town. Joseph Halloway, wife and three children, were killed; one of his boys escaped death, but had both arms broken. John Finley, a boy aged fourteen, was killed while herding cattle; many of the cattle were killed outright or died from injuries received. In addition to loss of life, a large amount of property was destroyed.

Charles Bird was born in 1839, in Oneida county, New York, and removed at the age of seventeen to Dodge county, Minnesota; worked on a

farm about two years. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Ninth Minnesota, and served through the war. Then lived ten years in Rochester, Minnesota, and farmed near there until May, 1869, when he located in Cairo. Mr. Bird married Louisa Christman, July 10, 1860; their children are William H., Zoella, Zelro D. and Delmer.

Walter Caven, native of New York, was born in 1843 in Allegany county, but when three years old accompanied his parents to Washington county, Wisconsin. Came in 1869 to Minnesota, and the next year took a homestead in Cairo; owns 128 acres on section 6; Mr. Caven has held the office of town treasurer several terms. Miss Mary Knaley was married to Mr. Caven in Wisconsin; the living children are Thomas, James, John, Henry and Mary.

John Crawford was born in Bronson, Huron county, Ohio, in 1836. At the age of sixteen he went with his parents to Wisconsin, where for three and one-half years he lived on a farm and attended school. From 1865 to the spring of 1878 he was employed in farming in Kalmar, Olmsted county, Minnesota; in that town he was chairman of the board one term and assessor five years. Came to his present home in Cairo in 1878 and has held some offices here. Married in Wisconsin in 1856, Julia A. Hammon; their son Hiram died September 26, 1881; the living children are Effie, Ernest, John, Ralph and William.

Adam S. Cristman, native of New York, was born July 20, 1838 in Herkimer county. When eighteen years old he went with the family to Wisconsin, and two and one-half years later removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota. Enlisted August 15, 1862 in Company F, Ninth Minnesota and served three years after which he continued farming at his former home, for five years, but in the spring of 1870, came to Cairo where he has filled town offices. He was married September 11, 1859 to Martha M. Crawford; the living children are Edwin, Adam and Charles.

Nicholas Cristman was born in 1836 in Herkimer county, New York, and after leaving school he learned coopering. In 1856 he moved to Wisconsin, where he worked at farming; from 1859 until 1870, his home was in Olmsted county, this state; farmed there two years and afterwards conducted a cooper shop in Rochester. Came to Cairo in 1870; owns 160 acres of land here. Married in 1869 Mrs. Mary Williams, who had two children, John E. and Gertrude. She has borne Mr.

Cristman three children: Mary, George and Sylvia.

Frederick Dickmeier was born in 1830 and reared on a farm in Germany, the land of his birth. His marriage also occurred in that country in 1852 with Miss Ingle Dyer. Immigrated to Ohio in 1858, but removed in 1867 to Minnesota and located permanently at his farm of 160 acres on section 34, Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Dickmeier have seven children: Mary, Frederick, Henry, William, Louis, John and Amelia.

Ralph R. Dodge, deceased, was born in 1827 in Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of carpenter. On the 27th of December, 1848 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Jane Cook and they migrated in 1857 to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he conducted a farm and worked at his trade. In 1869 the family removed to Cairo and took 160 acres of land. Mr. Dodge died here on the 28th day of February, 1872. Of their family seven boys and two girls are living, and Mrs. Dodge and son Philo, who was born in 1849, in New York, carry on the farm.

James Drake, native of England, was born in 1843, and when sixteen years old came to the United States. Worked at farming five years in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and two years in Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he located in 1865; then in the spring of 1867 came to his present home in Cairo; his farm is on section 14 and contains 160 acres. Emma Collins was married to him April 23, 1865; Charles F., Alice L., William E., Albert J. and Joseph E. are their children.

Engebret Eidsvold was born in 1853 in Norway, and in 1872 emigrated to America. He was employed on a farm near St. Paul two years and attended school the same length of time in the city; then passed one year with a brother previous to coming in 1877 to Cairo, which has since been his home; owns 160 acres on section 29. Mr. Eidsvold married in this town in 1878, Miss Mary Grasmon; Henry is their only child.

Matthew Finley, native of Ireland, was born in 1827. At the age of twenty he immigrated to Rockland county, New York, and four years later removed to Minnesota. Lived two years in Dakota county, eight years in Rice county, and from 1865 to '77 in Nicollet county; then came to his home of 200 acres in Cairo. Married in 1862, Catherine Mulhall, who has borne him ten children; the living are James, Mary, Simon, William, Ann Catherine and Matthew. Mr. Finley's buildings and

farm machinery were totally destroyed in the tornado of July 15, 1881. Their son John, aged twelve, who was herding cattle a short distance from the house was found on the prairie, dead; the remainder of the family escaped in an almost miraculous manner.

James Fullerton was born in 1823, in Illinois; passed his youth in that state and Indiana. In 1854 he began farming in Winona county, Minnesota. Enlisted in 1863 in Company K, 4th Minnesota and served until honorably discharged, when he returned to Winona county, but since 1871, his home has been in Cairo. Mr. Fullerton is the father of six children; three by his first wife whom he married in Illinois and three by second.

Even H. Grasmon, native of Norway, was born in 1852 and when sixteen years old, immigrated with his parents to Renville county, Minnesota. In June, 1877, he removed to the farm on which he now lives, consisting of 160 acres on section 19, of Cairo. He was married March 11, 1877; his wife, Beta Hanson, was born in 1860, in Wisconsin; Alethe M. and Louis H. are their children.

C. H. Hopkins was born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, but moved, when sixteen years old, to Wisconsin. In November, 1863, he enlisted in the 13th Wisconsin light artillery, and was discharged June 20, 1865. Returned to Wisconsin, where he resumed farming; afterward clerked one year, and was then in the dairy business until 1869, when he came to Minnesota. His home is in Cairo, and he has served this town as justice and clerk. Married Susan Cristman, in November, 1872, and has two children: Hayward V. and Frank H.

William Kiehn, native of Germany, was born in 1864 in Hanover. He came to the United States in 1871; lived two years in Wabasha county, Minnesota, then came to Renville county, where his parents now reside. Mr. Kiehn has two brothers and two sisters living; one brother and one sister are deceased. His father, who owns 80 acres on section 19, of Cairo, was born in 1822, in Germany.

Dr. C. S. Knapp was born in 1826, in Connecticut, and when twelve years old moved with his parents to the state of New York. He was given an academical education and then followed the drug business four years. Began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen, and in 1851 graduated from the Syracuse Medical College; practiced in that city five years and then continued in the work of his profession in Columbia county,

Wisconsin, until 1871, at which time he came to Cairo. He now conducts a farm, also continues his practice. Married in 1848, Miss E. M. Imson; the children are W. E., Frank S., B. A., Ida May and William H.

John B. Liebl, who is a native of Austria, was born in 1856. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to the United States; they located in Nicollet county, where he attended the district schools. In the spring of 1878 he came to Cairo, which town is still his home. Mr. John Liebl and Miss Maria Tynor were married in 1879 in West Newton. They are the parents of one child: George.

Edmond O'Hara was born in December, 1834, in Ireland. Came with his father's family to America, when fourteen years old; lived three years in Kentucky, then for a time in Missouri. Worked on a railroad as assistant freight agent, then farmed in Iowa, until coming, in 1869, to Cairo. Mr. O'Hara has held town offices; has been county commissioner and state legislator. Mary Rourke became his wife in 1861; eight children: the living are: James, Catherine, Bridget, Mary, Eliza and Margaret.

James O'Hara, born December, 1836, in Ireland. immigrated to Kentucky with his parents when he was thirteen years old. Passed three years in that state, two in Missouri, and then was employed in farming in Iowa until 1869, at which date he removed to Minnesota, located in Cairo, and soon after brought his family here. Married Johanna Guiney, July 17, 1863. Margaret A., Johanna, James, Bridget, David, Mary, Honora and Elizabeth are their children.

Nels Peterson, native of Sweden, was born in 1841, and at the of sixteen began the life of a sailor. He was in the United States navy from October, 1864 until November, 1867. In December of the latter year he returned to Sweden, where, the following March, he married Miss Beata Leiberg, and in the autumn of 1868 they settled in Cairo; seven children: Stephen, Ellen, Emma, Minnie, Mary, Elizabeth and Oscar.

Datis Rector, native of New York, was born in 1833, in Schenectady county. He migrated to Wisconsin when seventeen years old, and was chiefly employed in farming there until the spring of 1866, when he located permanently in Cairo, where he has 160 acres. Mr. Rector was a member of the first town board, and has since held other offices. Miss Ellen Babbet was married to him,

March 29, 1859. They have an adopted child, Mary Jacobus.

Adam Rieke was born June 1, 1840, in Prussia, and in 1856 immigrated with his parents to Ohio, where they lived until coming in 1860 to Cairo; has been town treasurer and supervisor. For a number of years the Riekes were the only settlers in the town. Adam Rieke and Miss A. Sander were married March 15, 1871; Louis, Edward and Annie are their children.

August Rieke, native of Prussia, was born in 1846. At the age of nine years he accompanied his father's family to America, and in 1860 migrated to Cairo; they were among the early settlers of this county, and one boy, Herman, died at Fort Ridgely during the siege by Indians in 1862. Mr. Rieke was married in 1880 to Miss Melia Grounke. Frederick Rieke, Sr., born in 1796 in Prussia, died here in 1879.

George Rieke was born March 1, 1834, in Hanover. Came to Ohio in 1855, and worked there at mining and manufacturing iron until coming in 1859 to his present home in Cairo; there was but one settler here when he arrived, a man who was killed by Indians in 1862; Mr. Rieke was the first treasurer of this town. He married, September 26, 1864, Mrs. Sophia Lammers, whose husband was killed in the Sioux massacre; she and her children were held prisoners about six weeks; she had three children by first marriage and seven by second.

William Rieke, native of Hanover, was born December 23, 1831, and emigrated from that country in 1856. Until 1864 he resided in the state of Ohio, then migrated to Minnesota and located at his present home in Cairo, where he owns 160 acres. Miss Louisa Vollmer became his wife in 1836; seven children; the living are William, Louisa, Mary, Victor, Adam and Katie.

George F. Thane was born in 1839 in Germany, and when thirteen years old accompanied his parents to America; for twenty years they were farming in Illinois; since 1872 has lived in Cairo, where he owns 160 acres. Held the office of town clerk five years and justice three years. Married in 1865 Frederica Lenkering; of their nine children eight are living. Mr. Thane was a heavy loser by the great cyclone of July 15, 1881.

Christian Vogt, born in 1830, is a native of Germany; came to America at the age of seventeen; with his parents he settled in Illinois, where they were farming twenty-three years. In 1871 he

came to Cairo and took 160 acres of land. He married in 1862 in Illinois, and his wife died there; she had borne him two children. In 1868 he remarried, and has four children by his present wife.

CAMP.

The first settlers in this town were Antoine Bucofsky and Joseph Michelsky, two Polanders who came in the summer of 1858; they were soon followed by John Hose, Conrad Hamm, Werner Bosch, C. Schlumberger, and Andrew Schott. These all left on account of the Indians. In June 1865, John Halverson and Hellek Petersen who had settled in 1862, returned and now live on their original claims. The early records of the town are missing; and a list of the first officers cannot be given.

Rev. A. E. Frederickson, Norwegian Lutheran, held services in 1867 and in 1868 a society was organized by Rev. Lars Johnson, with twelve members. Hougues Evangelical Lutheran society held meetings first in 1868; in 1881 a log church was built on section 10. The Norwegian Synod and Conference Synod are also organized. The German Methodists hold services at Rieke's mill. The first school was taught in 1868 by Clement Treadbar. The town now has three school-houses.

The first birth occurred in Joseph Michelsky's family in 1860. Renville post-office was established in 1873 and T. H. Hofsoe appointed postmaster; he kept the office at his store. In 1879 the name was changed to Camp and Sever P. Nelson appointed postmaster; the office is at his store on section 23. A water-power grist-mill, built by Victor Rieke in 1873 is still operated by him. A woolen mill was built in 1871 by B. Marchner and operated until 1880 when the machinery was taken out and moved to Brown county. William Pless built a mill in 1871 which was operated until the dam was carried out by high water in 1881. Frederick Koke runs a steam saw-mill which he built in 1878.

Nels O. Berge was born in 1851 and accompanied his parents from Norway, his native land, to Dane county, Wisconsin, and two years later to Trempealeau county. He was brought up on a farm and learned blacksmithing; since 1869 he has lived in Camp and he has held the offices of town treasurer, clerk and justice. In 1870 he married Caroline Hagestad who has borne him five children: Minnie, Clara, Otila, Edward and Alfred.

Hans O. Boium is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1840. He emigrated from that country in 1867, and since that time has been a resident of the United States. Until 1868 he lived in Fillmore county, Minnesota, then migrated to Renville county and settled in Camp, where he owns 160 acres of land. His marriage occurred in the year 1865, with Betsy Oleson; the children are Ole, Christian, Sarah and Olin B.

Patrick Campbell, a native of Ireland, was born in 1831, and remained in that country until seventeen years old. For three years his home was in Manchester, New Hampshire, then twelve years in Madison, Wisconsin, and four years in Rochester, Minnesota, but in 1867 he located in Camp, where he has 160 acres of land. Mr. Campbell married Elizabeth Mullen in 1849, and in 1865 she died; her children were Christopher, Thomas and James. In 1873 he married his present wife.

Ole I. Dale was born in 1814, and until 1857 resided in Norway, the land of his birth, then came to America. He was a soldier ten years in his native country, also worked at the trade of tailor. Mr. Dale spent one year in Dane county, Wisconsin, then was employed in farming ten years in Trempealeau county. After living in Pope county, Minnesota, five years he came in 1873 to Camp. Married in 1846, Betsy Berge; children: Iver, Elling, Julia, Martha, Olaf, Betsy, Mary and Nels.

Mikal Elden who is a native of Norway, was born in 1855. Immigrated in 1866 to Wisconsin, and upon coming to Minnesota two years later he located on section 4 of Camp. The marriage of Mr. Elden with Anna Johnson occurred in 1877. They have two children: Albert and Caroline.

Louis J. Enger was born in 1845 in Norway, and in 1869 came to the United States. Did carpenter work about two years at Neenah, Wisconsin; since 1871 his home has been in Camp, where he owns a farm, but he has worked at his trade considerably in Waseca county. Miss Johnanna Lee became his wife in June, 1872, and has borne him four children: Randa C., Julia S., Emil A. and John L.

Richard Gerdes was born in 1855, and was educated in the schools and the University at Frankfurt, from which he graduated in 1871. For a time he served as a soldier; was then in the employ of a railroad company as ticket agent five years, and also worked in an office as corresponding secretary some time. Came in 1878 to America and clerked at Ft. Ridgely two years for an un-

ele; was in partnership with S. P. Nelson a short time, and has since been his clerk.

Petter Gundersen, born in 1822, is a native of Norway, where for a number of years he was a soldier. In 1869 he came to the United States; came to Renville county, Minnesota, and located a claim in Camp. Mr. Gundersen learned blacksmithing in the old country, and has worked at that trade some here. Married in 1859, Mary Christopher-son; the children are Caren, Gunders, Mary, Lena, Hannah and Ole.

John Halverson was born in 1827 in Norway. Served in the regular army seven years, and in 1855 immigrated to Wisconsin; removed in 1857 to Waseca county, Minnesota, and bought a farm which he sold four years later, and in June, 1861, came to Camp; was at Fort Ridgely in the siege of 1862; then lived near St. Peter three years, at the expiration of which time he returned to his farm. In 1854 he married Julia Lund; Georgi-anna, Mary A., Helen T., Janet, Amelia and Henry T. are their children.

Halvor Hanson was born in 1847, in Norway. In 1868 he came to the United States; lived one year in Wisconsin, and since 1870 his home has been in Camp, Minnesota. Mr. Hanson's occupation has always been that of farmer, with the exception of one year that he was employed in a store in his native country. In 1868 he married Annette Engebretson; the children are Hans E., John, Olga, Alfred and Julia.

Louis Hanson was born in Norway, in 1838; in 1854 immigrated to Dane county, Wisconsin, and five years later removed to Trempealeau county. He enlisted in Company D, 51st Wisconsin infantry, in 1864 and served five months. Mr. Hanson came to Camp, took 160 acres of land and lived on his farm thirteen years; is now employed as clerk in Hector; has been supervisor, constable and deputy sheriff. Married Miss A. Nelson in 1859, who died in 1877; children are Betsy, Henry, Martha, Julia, Louis and Ida.

Mathias Johnson, native of Norway, was born in 1846, and upon coming in 1865, to America, settled in Nicollet county, Minnesota, which was his home two years. He enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota; was honorably discharged six months later. In 1866 took a homestead on section 20, Camp. Mr. Johnson's marriage with Albertina Luke took place in 1870; the children are Emma, Oscar, Anna M. and Maria A.

F. Koke was born in 1841 in Germany, and

learned the business of miller and millwright; in 1863 moved to Jersey City, but shortly after went to Lake Superior and remained five years then passed a few months in New Ulm, West Newton and Yellow Medicine. In 1875 he built a mill near New Ulm, which was burned about two years afterwards; he then worked eight months in the Maple River mill, and since 1879 has operated a saw-mill in Camp. Married in 1871, Anna Pless; Helena, Adele, Herman, Louise and Hugo are their children.

Mathias O. Lee was born in 1836. He was a soldier in Norway, his native country, five years; his early days were spent on a farm and he learned the trade of carpenter. In 1864 he immigrated to Wisconsin, where he was employed in farming until 1868, at which date he located at his present home in Camp. Miss Olina Oleson was married in 1860 to Mr. Lee; seven children, Ole N., Carl J., Clara J., Minna O., Hannah S., Semmy I. and John B.

Anders L. Naset, born in 1841, is a native of Norway. When twenty-six years of age he emigrated from the land of his birth to the United States. His home is at his farm of 160 acres in section 26 of Camp. The marriage of Mr. Naset took place in the year 1868; his wife was Miss Inger Marcusdotter. The children are Christian M., Marcus, Louis and Marie.

Hogen Nelson, born August 12, 1847, in Norway, where he remained until twenty years old. He came in 1867 to the United States and after living about two and one-half years in Fillmore county, Minnesota, he came in 1869 to Camp, where he has held some town offices. In 1869 he married Sarah Thompson. His father, Nels Hogganson, born in 1816 and his mother born in 1818, are living with him.

Peder Nelson, native of Norway, was born in 1828. In 1856, he came to the United States; lived in Wisconsin, and in Fillmore county, Minnesota, until coming in 1867, to Camp, where he has been supervisor three years. Mr. Nelson has 168 acres. Married in 1853, Mrs. Mary Erickson, who had two children: Renda and Christine: she has borne Mr. Nelson six children: Sever P., Julia, Herman, Sarah, Nels and Betsy.

Sever P. Nelson who was born in Norway in 1853, moved in 1856 with his parents to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where they lived until 1865, at which time he removed to Camp. Until 1880, he was engaged in farming, since that time has kept

a general store; at first in partnership with Richard Gendles, but since, alone. Mr. Nelson has been postmaster since being in business here. In 1876 he married Mary Johnson; three children: Amelia, Betsy and Sana.

O. O. Nesburg was born in 1836, in Norway. He followed the life of a sailor about nine years previous to locating, in 1855, in Columbia county, Wisconsin; removed in 1857, to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and one year after to Fillmore county. In 1861 he enlisted in the 1st Minnesota artillery; he returned and taught Norwegian school seven years; since 1868 he has lived in Camp. Married in 1862, Julia Anderson. The living children are Nellie, Andrew, Gunder, Anna and Louise.

D. O'Neil, born in Washington county, Wisconsin, remained there until twenty-two years of age, living on a farm. In 1868 he migrated to Renville county, Minnesota, and located at his present place; has been chairman of the town board several years. Johanna Mountain was married to him in January, 1869; they have four children: Margaret, James F., Josie and Daniel.

E. Otto, native of Germany, was born in 1834, and immigrated in 1854 to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked six months at carpentering. Previous to coming to Minnesota in the fall of 1855, he spent six months in Iowa; worked two winters in the St. Croix pineries, then from 1859 until 1862, his home was in Camp; passed some months in Wisconsin, and six years in Nicollet county, this state, then returned to Camp. Miss Catherine Orth became his wife in 1857; the children are Henry, Emily, Frederic, Anna, William.

Hellek Petersen, born in 1835, in Norway. Upon coming to this country in 1844, he located in Wisconsin, where he lived eleven years; removed to Iowa and there married in 1857, Julia Jacobson; since 1859 his home has been in Camp, with the exception of about three years passed in Goodhue county and Faribault. In 1862 he was one of the defenders of Fort Ridgely; has held town offices and served as county commissioner. The children are Peter, Isabella, Jacob, Edward, Louis, Henry and Alfred.

Victor Rieke, native of Germany, was born in 1836, and while living there learned the trade of miller and millwright. Immigrated in 1857 to Ohio, where he was employed in wagon making until 1859, the date of his removal to Minnesota; worked at farming in Cairo, this county, and since

1872 has been operating the mill which he built that year. Married in 1866, Mina Wulfe; five children: William, George, Anna, Lydia, Martha.

Lauritz H. Rund was born in 1842, and raised as a farmer in Norway, the land of his birth. In 1869 he emigrated from that country, and soon after pre-empted 160 acres of land in Camp, which town has since been his home. His marriage took place in March, 1873, with Maria Evanson; four children: Helga, Carl, Mollie, and Albert.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schott was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, and married in that state in 1852. Her husband, Max Haack was a native of Saxony; after attending college and studying medicine, he began practice as a physician, and also engaged in the drug trade. In 1858 they moved to Nicollet county, this state, and in 1862 he was killed at New Ulm. The children are Louise, Otto and Amelia. She remained on the farm until coming in 1865, to Camp. Henry Graff, her second husband, was killed in 1867 by falling from a wagon. By this marriage she had one child: Henry; also has one son, Oscar, by her present husband, Andrew Schott, who is a native of Germany.

John Thompson was born in Norway in 1846. When he was four years old the family immigrated to Dane county, Wisconsin. Eleven years later they removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and after living there ten years came to Camp; has been commissioner three years, and town clerk and justice about eight years. Enlisted in Company D, Eighth Minnesota, for three years; he was in General Sully's Indian expedition and afterwards in the south; he had two brothers in the army.

Thomas Tweet, native of Norway, was born in 1836, and upon coming to America in 1854, located in Wisconsin, which state was his home until 1861. Enlisted in Company A, Seventh Wisconsin infantry; was kept in a hospital several months by a wound caused by the slipping of an axe which he was using in the fort; returned to his company and engaged in some severe battles; was wounded in the arm twice at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Tweet has 160 acres in Camp. He has been deputy sheriff and has held all the town offices. Married in 1864, Belle Surson; the children are Anna J., Sarah L., Matilda A., Johnanna A., Julia S., Betsy P., Theodore J. and Henry U.

HAWK CREEK.

This town when set apart for organization in July, 1868, contained much more territory than

at present; the officers appointed were: C. C. O'Brien, chairman, W. F. Von Deyn and Thomas Olsson, supervisors; G. P. Greene, clerk; A. C. Enestedt, assessor. In August, 1875, the limits of the town were reduced so as to embrace all of towns 114 and 115, range 38, lying north of the Minnesota river. In 1859 Magloire Robideaux settled near the mouth of the creek; Louis Labelle, Alex. Guertin and others had settled previous to the outbreak, but were compelled to leave and did not return. In 1867 the first permanent settlers arrived, among whom were F. W. Brasch, I. S. Earle, Joseph Marsch, Joseph Schaffer and Louis Kope.

The first school was taught in 1869 by Mrs. Eliza Mulford; the town now has three schools. The first marriage was that of Joseph Schaffer and Miss J. J. Mutter, November 15, 1868. Hawk Creek post-office was established in 1869, with J. S. Earle in charge; after several changes the office was discontinued in 1880. The village of Jennettville was laid out previous to 1860, by Louis Robert, on section 21; only a few buildings were erected and the village was a failure.

Ole Fugleskjil was born in 1827, in Norway. In 1862 he immigrated to Wisconsin and the year following located in Freeborn county, Minnesota; since 1867 his home has been at his farm in Hawk Creek; has held the office of assessor four years, justice five years and is now clerk of the town. Married in 1857, Miss S. Olsen; the children are Mary, Maritbe, Ole, Olina, Simon O., and Petra. Mr. Fugleskjil is now dealing in lumber at Sacred Heart.

H. Listerud was born in 1839 in Norway, where he learned the trade of gunsmith, and also served in the army five years. In 1869 he came to Minnesota and settled in New Sweden; came to Hawk Creek in 1870, and now has 220 acres on section 22; has served as assessor and supervisor. In 1859 he married Martha Peterson, who has borne him ten children: Dora, Clara, Peter, John, Martin, Bennet, Jennie, Deoline, Henry, Olina.

Joseph Schaffer was born in 1836 in Prussia, where he learned wagon making. Landed at New York in 1853; traveled through Canada; passed one year in Detroit; visited St. Louis, New Orleans, St. Paul and the Rocky mountains; returned to Missouri and enlisted in the home guards; he was shot at Lexington, the ball entered the back and was taken out of the right side. In 1862 he re-enlisted in the Fourth Ohio battery and was

discharged in 1865. Came to Minnesota in 1865. Married in 1868, Julia Mutta; their children are Frederick, Julius, Dina, Henry, John, Mary.

Henry Wilson was born in 1815 in Pennsylvania; remained in his native place until twenty-one years old, then traveled through the northern and western states after which he lived twenty years in Illinois, doing cabinet and carpenter work. In 1862 he located in Le Sueur, was employed in farming two years, and three years at his trade. He was in mercantile business for a time and in 1867 removed to Hawk Creek; has been town clerk and justice five years. Married July 4, 1842, Frances Campbell, who died January 9, 1849; her children were James H., Mark C. and Samuel J.; the two former served in the late war; James, from December, 1863, until March 1866, and Mark from February, 1863, to October, 1865. Lavina Luse became the wife of Mr. Wilson November 11, 1849; two of her children are living: Senora A. and Augusta E.

SACRED HEART.

The town of Sacred Heart was organized in 1869 and the first election held at G. P. Greene's house April 6th, at which the officers chosen were: S. Brooks, chairman; Ole Johnson and P. G. Peterson, supervisors; G. P. Greene, clerk; O. B. Dahl, assessor; Ole Enestedt, treasurer; P. W. Brooks and G. P. Greene, justices; J. P. Okens, constable. The name is supposed to have been derived from the Indian name given to a man named Patterson who wore a bearskin hat; the bear being a sacred animal to the Indians, they called him the "Sacred Hat" man, which gradually became Sacred Heart. J. R. Brown erected a fine stone building in 1861, with the intention of running a large stock farm, as he owned a large tract of land; the building was destroyed by the Indians in 1862 and the family barely escaped with their lives. A few other settlers located along the river in 1862, but were compelled to leave. Among the first settlers after the Indian outbreak were G. P. Greene, who came in 1866, and a party of Scandinavians the same year; they were followed by others and the town soon became well settled.

The Norwegian Lutherans held meetings in 1869, and soon after organized a church society; in 1880 they erected a fine frame church in the village. A second society of this sect was organized a few years since, and built a church in 1880 on section 7, where services are held monthly by Rev. John Halverson. The Swedish Lutherans

hold services at their church in the village, which was built in 1880; the first services of this denomination were held about 1872.

The village of Sacred Heart was surveyed in October, 1878, on land owned by the Hastings & Dakota railroad company and J. H. McKinlay, on the north half of section 7. The business of the village is transacted by three general stores, one millinery, one drug and fancy grocery store, two blacksmiths, one shoe shop, a harness-shop, tailor-shop, meat-market, two hardware, two hotels, two saloons; there is one physician; there are two elevators, the combined capacity of which is about 50,000 bushels.

Minnesota Crossing post-office was established about 1870, and located at the house of G. P. Greene, who was postmaster; in 1876 O. S. Reishus was appointed postmaster, and the office was moved to his house; in 1878 the office was moved to the village and the name changed to Sacred Heart.

H. O. Field, native of Norway, was born October 1, 1832, and came to America in 1865. He worked at his trade, blacksmithing, at Beloit, Wisconsin, for seven years, then came to Renville county, Minnesota, and settled on section 8; when the village started he moved to it and opened a hotel; afterward started a blacksmith shop. In 1854 he married Martha Henningson; they have four children living.

Charles G. Johnson was born in Sweden, July 30, 1845. Came with parents to America in 1853, and went to Chicago, where the father died in 1854; two years later his mother came to Minnesota and settled near St. Peter, where she lived until her death in 1861. He enlisted in Company D, Ninth Minnesota, in 1862, and served until 1865; he was captured at Guntown and remained in rebel prisons nine months. He lived in Nicollet county until 1871, then settled in Sacred Heart. Was elected county surveyor in 1872, and has since held that office; has also been assessor, and is now justice of the peace. Married, April 12, 1868, Christina Holberg; five of their six children are living.

Ole O. Nes, a native of Norway, was born January, 1834, and when four years old came to the United States with his parents; first located in Dane county, Wisconsin but in 1858 removed to Waseca, Minnesota. Mr. Nes enlisted in 1863 in Company I, 10th Minnesota and remained in service until the war ceased. In June, 1872 he re-

moved to Sacred Heart. His marriage with Margaret Farrell took place March 12, 1860; eleven of their twelve children are living.

H. W. Olson, who was born August 8, 1837, in Norway, has been since 1850 a resident of America. After living ten years in Rice county, Minnesota, he took a claim in Nicollet county. December 11, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Second Minnesota cavalry and served until December, 1865; he was with Generals Sibley and Sully on the frontier; returned to Nicollet county and in November, 1869, settled on his present farm. Mr. Olson has held different town offices since living here.

A. Osmundson was born April 12, 1841, in Norway, and upon coming to this country in 1860, settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. Eighteen months later he migrated to Dakota county, Minnesota, but in 1863 removed to Waseca county and in 1871 located in Sacred Heart. On the 26th of February, 1868, Martha Fingerson became his wife; she has borne six children; one is deceased.

O. S. Reishus, born April 6, 1843 in Norway, immigrated to Wisconsin, while young, with his parents. Was educated at the college of Decorah Iowa. Removed in 1854, from Wisconsin to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and enlisted in 1864, in Company D, First Minnesota heavy artillery and served through the remainder of the war. In 1870 he settled on a farm in Yellow Medicine county and in 1872 was elected representative from that county; during 1873 he was engrossing clerk. After residing there two and one-half years he came to Sacred Heart and in 1881 came to the village; has held various town offices and been postmaster since 1875; was for a time in the drug business. Married in 1867 Ingebar Prestgarden; five children are living.

Frederick Schroder, native of Germany, was born September 18, 1830 and while a resident of that country, learned the trade of butcher. Immigrated in 1857, to Chicago; worked in that city at his trade four years; ran on the lake and worked at stave making two years in Michigan; was in Illinois about six years. In 1862 he enlisted in the light cavalry of that state and served three months. After residing at St. Peter two years he took a claim in Sacred Heart. Married in 1865, Cecelia M. Hanson.

Berger Shunerson was born November 19, 1823 in Norway. His marriage also occurred in that country, in 1848, with Matilda Hanson. In October, 1853 they immigrated to Racine county,

Wisconsin, and four years later removed to Nebraska; After making that state their home three years, they passed twelve years in Iowa and finally settled in Sacred Heart. The children are Edward, Bernt, Isabel, Sever, Matilda and Hans.

PRESTON LAKE.

September 28, 1869, this town was organized by the election of the following officers: E. U. Russell, chairman, William Rosser and Ira S. Sheppard, supervisors; H. H. Davis, clerk; J. A. Washburn, treasurer; G. A. Gifford and Allison Houck, justices; J. L. Maun and W. Herring, constables.

The first claim was taken by Dr. Engle, who, with N. A. Van Meter, located in August, 1862; they went below for supplies, but were prevented from returning by the Indian outbreak. In 1866 a few families settled near the lakes, among them Messrs. Olloway, Chilson, Reeks, Rosser and Mrs. Ward.

The first religious meetings were held by the Methodists in 1869; a society was organized and now holds services semi-monthly. Other denominations have held occasional services. The first school was taught in 1870 by Mary Stone. The first marriage was that of Judson Mann and Lucy Haven, in 1867. The first birth was George, son of R. Olloway, born in 1867. The first deaths occurred in 1866; two men who had gone after mail were found frozen to death; their names were Gozette and Cairne. Swansea post-office was established in 1869 with William Rosser, the present postmaster, in charge. The village of Buffalo Lake was surveyed in 1881 on land owned by J. C. Riebe on section 30, and is improving rapidly; there are now two general stores, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, two saloons and two warehouses.

Charles W. Allen was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1835, and after leaving school learned carpentering and shoemaking. He worked at those trades in his native state until coming to Preston Lake in 1872; he owns a farm here and has worked in various parts of the state at his trade. He has held different town offices since coming here. While in Maine he enlisted in the 16th regiment of that state, Company I, and was in the army from August, 1862, until January, 1864. Mr. Allen's first and second wives died in Maine; his present wife was Ellen Houck; the children are James, William, Selden, Cora, Carrol, Elton, Gertrude and Silas.

H. F. Bartlett, native of Massachusetts, was born in 1844 in Hadley. When sixteen years of age he

began learning carpenter work, which trade he followed there seven years. Upon coming to Minnesota in 1867 he worked that summer in Minneapolis, spent the next winter in McLeod county, and since the spring of 1868 has been farming and stock raising in Preston Lake, where for seven years he has been town treasurer. Melinda F. Green was married to Mr. Bartlett January 8, 1872. Junius and Henry are their children.

Ambrose Eynon, born in 1851, in Canada, has been a resident of the States since nine years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. He learned the trade of carpenter and was employed in that business until 1873, at which date he came to his present home in Preston Lake, which town he has served a number of years as chairman of the board. Mr. Eynon married in 1874, Luella Scott; the children are Marian G., Scott W., Arthur W., and Helen I.

Watkins Eynon was born in Wales in 1821, and when nine years old moved with his father's family to Canada, where he worked about eight years at the carpenter's trade. In 1859 he removed to Wisconsin, and continued that trade fourteen years, also worked some time at farming. His home, since 1873, has been in Preston Lake, and he has held the office of justice here, four years. Married in 1845, Mary Woodhull, who died in 1861: Thomas L., Sarah, Ambrose, Elizabeth, William and Isabella are their children.

William Gerber was born in 1832. He learned the trade of stone mason, at which he worked, in Prussia, his birthplace, until 1868, then settled at Ripon Wisconsin, where he continued in the same work four or five years. Lived at Howard Lake, Minnesota, from 1872 until 1876, since which time he has been employed at his trade and farming, in Preston Lake. Married Amelia Stahr, January 29, 1861; two of their children are deceased; the living are Robert, Mina, Frederick, Julius, Ida, August, Emma and Lucy.

Ole Halverson, native of Norway, was born April 2, 1817, and immigrated to Illinois in 1839. Removed to Iowa county, Wisconsin; worked at mining and farming, also conducted a store several years. In 1862 he went to Dane county, where he was in mercantile business ten years. His first wife died in that state and he married Mrs. Mary Halverson, whose maiden name was Dolven. In 1874 he came to Preston Lake; has held several town offices. Mrs. Halverson had one son by her first husband: Ole.

Charles Hamann, born in 1835 is a native of Prussia. When about twenty years of age he emigrated for America; after living in Illinois two years he began farming in Carver county, Minnesota, but removed in the spring of 1878 to Preston Lake. On the 2d of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 1st Minnesota; was in more than twenty engagements, and was honorably discharged in May, 1864. Married Amelia Miller in 1864, who has borne him eight children: August, Hermann, Lizzie, Mary, Emma, Lena, Adeline and Charley.

Elijah Houck was born in 1840, in Maryland, but went with his father's family when only seven years old, to live in Indiana. In 1854 he removed to Minnesota: lived near St. Paul eighteen months, five or six years in Rice county, and then in Dakota county, until coming in 1866 to Preston Lake. His father, Allison Houck, who died here July 5, 1876, was born in 1817, in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and was married in that state, in 1840, to Charlotte Christ, born in 1822, in Maryland. The Houck family are among the oldest settlers here; there were thirteen children, three are deceased, and ten live in this town.

J. E. Lewis, born in New York, in 1832, came in 1867 to Minnesota; stayed nearly two years then returned and followed farming a number of years in his native state. Came to Minnesota again, and since 1873 has given considerable attention to farming and stock raising; that year he took a tree claim in Preston Lake, and now has 30 acres of thrifty trees; owns in all 465 acres of land. He was in the drug business at Hutchinson until July, 1880; in 1881 he opened a store at Buffalo Lake, where he carries drugs and general merchandise; also deals in lumber. Married, September 11, 1872, Emily Ridout; John C. and Emily M. are their children.

George and Albert Painter are sons of John Painter, who was born in 1832 in Pennsylvania, and worked at blacksmithing in that state from his youth until 1868, when he migrated to Howard Lake, Minnesota. George was born in Indiana in 1855, and Albert in Pennsylvania in 1857. They accompanied their parents to this state in 1868, and learned the trade of blacksmith, at which they worked in connection with farming in Martinsburg, Renville county, where they had located in 1877. In December, 1881, they built a shop at Buffalo Lake, their present place of business.

George W. Rosser, native of Canada, was born

in 1856, and his home has been in Preston Lake, since coming here with his parents, when ten years old. In 1876 he came to his farm of 50 acres on section 11. He has held the town offices of clerk and assessor. Mr. Rosser married in 1876, Sarah Eynon; they have three children: Watkin W., Edwin R. and Anabel.

William Rosser was born in 1830 in London, Canada. At the age of seventeen he began teaching; followed that occupation nine years and then for ten years he was in the grocery trade at Carlyle. Since the spring of 1866, his home has been in Preston Lake. He has been supervisor, justice and town clerk; has also been since 1868, postmaster of Swansea. Married in 1855, Elizabeth Alway; five children: George, Annie, Albert, Mattie and Lizzie.

NORFOLK.

This town was set apart for organization as Benton, September 6, 1870; the first election was ordered held on the 22d of the month. The records of the town for the first meetings are missing. January 4, 1871, the name of the town was changed to Marschner and a few years later, to Norfolk. The first settlers were S. D. Childs and Charles Sherwood, who came in the fall of 1868; early in 1869, James Murphy, Patrick Williams, and James Brown made claims. Rev. N. Tainter, Methodist, held services in 1869; meetings are held at private houses and school-houses. The first birth in the town was that of Thedea, daughter of S. D. Childs, born in March, 1869; she died the following September. Norfolk post-office was established in 1879, with James Brown as postmaster, but was discontinued the same year.

S. Brooks, native of New York, born in 1843, moved to Wisconsin when a boy, with his parents, and was brought up on a farm in that state. He enlisted in 1862 in the 32d Wisconsin infantry and served through the war. Mr. Brooks removed to Steele county, Minnesota, in 1865 and was married there the next year, to Jenet Carvey. Since 1871 their home has been in Norfolk. Of the six children born to them, five are living.

Franz Ederer was born in 1836. While living in Germany, his birthplace, he was engaged in the brewing business. Previous to coming to America in 1864, he visited Austria and France; stayed in New York three months, then in St. Louis until 1868, and in Wisconsin from that time until 1870, the date of his coming to Minnesota. From 1874 until 1877 he was in California and

Oregon, then returned to this state; he owns a large farm on sections 6 and 8 of Norfolk. Married in 1868, Annie Koch; six children.

J. H. Hogan, native of Canada, was born in 1847. In 1864 he removed to Chicago, where he remained two years; he has worked at his trade, that of blacksmith, in sixteen different states, but in 1880 settled in Norfolk, building a good shop and residence. Mr. Hogan's marriage occurred in this county in July, 1881; his wife, Sarah Jones, was born in 1855 in Canada.

J. L. McLaughlin was born in 1814, in Toronto, Canada. From 1834 to 1837 he worked at the carpenter trade in St. Clair, Michigan, but then returned to Canada; in 1846 he removed to Franklin county, New York; worked at farming there until 1868, at which date he came to Minnesota; his farm is on section 35, Norfolk. Mr. McLaughlin has been justice of this town since 1870. Married Isabell Lynch in 1838. They are the parents of ten children.

Frank Poseley was born in 1855 in Wisconsin. Came in the spring of 1873 to Minnesota; located first in Nicollet county but removed to Norfolk, and his home has since been on section 12, where he has a fine place. In 1875 he married Maggie Keltgel. Henry and Willie are their children. The spring of 1881 Mr. Poseley was elected chairman of the town board.

William Richter, native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1837 in Cambria county. In the autumn of 1875 he located in Scott county, Minnesota, but three years later removed to Norfolk, which is still his home; his farm is situated on section 11. Mary Ann Luther became his wife in 1860. The names of their children are Jacob, Josephine, Simon, Matilda, Mary, Margaret and Peorus.

L. M. Thompson was born in 1826. He learned the trade of carpenter in New York, his native state. Removed to Wisconsin in 1856; the next year came to Minnesota and has since lived in Rice county. Mr. Thompson married in 1847, Locina Sanfrancisco. Of their four children three are living: T. J., George A. and Eudora. The sons own 350 acres of land in Norfolk.

Elbert Van Orum, whose native state is New York, was born in 1846. In 1863 he went to Vermont where he enlisted; he was honorably discharged and in the fall of 1865 he removed to Dodge county, Minnesota, where in 1869, he married Laura Calhoun. Their farm is located on section 30 of the town of Norfolk. Five children

have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Orum: two are deceased.

STEWART.

M. Blanchard, native of Wisconsin, was born in 1847 at Wauwatosa. After leaving school he learned milling, in which business he was engaged fourteen years at Watertown, Wisconsin. He then sold, and in 1878 located in Stewart, Minnesota, where he has since been acting as agent in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company. He was married in 1867, and has one child: Mattie.

Albert Boedigheimer was born April 14, 1849, in Medina county, Ohio. He learned harness-making and removed to St. Paul, where he worked at that trade seven years; was then in business in partnership with Mr. Metzzer from 1873 to 1878, at which date he opened a general store and harness-shop in Stewart; his business house, built in May of that year, was the first erected in Stewart; also conducts the Union elevator, in which he owns one-half interest. He is treasurer of the town of Collins. Married, October 5, 1871, Augusta Krueger; one child: Mary.

Eli Degree was born in Canada in 1844, and in 1864 came to the States. He served eighteen months in Company A, Sixth Vermont, and after the war returned to that state, where he worked two years at blacksmithing, and then three years in New York. In 1875 he came to Minnesota; followed his trade and farming three years in Grafton. Since erecting a shop in Stewart, in November, 1878, he has been in business here. In 1870 he married Julia Kotie; three children: Moses and Rosa; Jessie is deceased.

A. J. Hall was born in 1836 in Rensselaer county, New York. He graduated from a business college at Rockford, Illinois; in 1865 he came to Minnesota, and the following year he and his brother George located at Round Grove, McLeod county; they were among the earliest settlers there. He owned the Round Grove farm of 605 acres until 1879, when he sold to his brother and has since managed the farm, and had charge of G. W. Hall's elevator at Stewart. Married in 1865 Martha Gardiner; they have adopted two children.

R. H. Horgan was born in Massachusetts in December, 1844, and while small accompanied his parents to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Returned to his native state in 1859, and in 1862 sailed for California; three and one-half years

later he migrated to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin, and eighteen months after to Minnesota. For some time he made a business of hunting, then for several years did carpenter and cabinet work at Hutchinson. Since 1878 he has conducted a lumber-yard at Stewart; is now serving the town as clerk. In 1875 Miss Caroline Stocking became his wife.

M. Schmitz, native of Prussia, was born in 1850. While young he learned blacksmithing at St. Paul, Minnesota, and until 1878 worked there at his trade. During his residence in that city he was four years a member of the fire department. In July, 1878, he built a shop at Stewart, which was one of the first buildings in the village, and has since been in business here. In 1874 he married Miss H. Schwartz. Edward W., Alexander J. and Francis A. are their children.

William Senescall was born in 1826 and lived in England, his birthplace, until 1848, at which date he came to America. He lived one year in New York and two years in Michigan, engaged in livery and draying business, then removed to Dakota county, Minnesota where he worked at farming from 1852 until 1864. Enlisted in August of that year in Company F, First Minnesota independent battalion; served eighteen months as farrier, and after returning he dealt in horses until 1880 when he came here and bought the Stewart House. He married January 21, 1851, Mary Mayo who has borne seven children; one is deceased.

BOON LAKE.

Until September, 1870, the territory included in this town was a part of Preston Lake. The first officers to serve were: J. W. Post, clerk; Timothy Cornish, treasurer; E. U. Russell, assessor; I. S. Sheppard, justice and Samuel Chilson, constable. The board of supervisors elected failed to qualify. The first claim taken in the town was by I. S. Sheppard in February, 1865; his family came in June, 1866. E. U. Russell, who came in the summer of 1865, was the first settler. There is a society of Methodists in charge of Rev. George Geer; the first meetings were held in 1874. In 1871 Miss Belle Jewell taught the first school in a building on section 29; there are now five school-houses.

Benjamin F., son of I. S. Sheppard, born in August, 1867, was the first birth. There was a post-office called Mahkabsahpah, in charge of E. U. Russell, established in 1868 and discontinued in 1870. Lake Side post-office was established in 1871, with I. S. Sheppard as postmaster.

Owen Carrigan was born in Vermont in 1848. He moved with parents to Walworth county, Wisconsin in 1855 and remained there until 1863 then removed to Houston county, Minnesota. Was engaged in farming and railroading until 1870, when he came to Boon Lake. He has been assessor, supervisor, and county commissioner. Married in 1879, Minnie Buce; they have one child: Ellen. His wife's parents and their four children, were killed by Indians in 1862.

G. S. Edner was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1842 and in 1856 went to Wisconsin. At La Crosse, in 1861, he enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin infantry, and served until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he settled on section 26, town of Boon Lake. Married in 1865 Annie Hogarty who has borne him seven children.

Frederick Eggert, native of Germany, was born in 1812. He engaged in the lumber business, and in 1853 emigrated to the United States. Lived at Troy, New York, until 1856, then settled in Minneapolis, where he lived fourteen years. Removed to his present home in Boon Lake in 1870. Mary Sanft became his wife in Germany in 1837. Of their twelve children, six are living.

Ernest Koepe was born in Germany in 1838. He was raised on a farm, and in 1857 came to this country; he lived on a farm in Wisconsin until 1878, then located on section 12 of Boon Lake. He married in this town in 1878, Mrs. H. Eggert, who was born in Germany, in 1851.

C. D. McEwen was born near Burlington, Vermont, in 1822. In 1841 he moved to New York, and engaged in the dairy business until 1855, then went to Wisconsin; two years later he located in McLeod county, Minnesota, where he carried on a dairy and manufactured cheese. In 1876 he settled in Boon Lake, where he conducts an extensive dairy. Married in 1843 Miss M. Dwinell; the living children are Howard, Bowman, Carlton, Clark L.

Mrs. J. S. Newell was born in Massachusetts, in 1845, and at ten years of age, came with her parents to Hastings, Minnesota. In the spring of 1866 she was married to Henry T. White, a native of New York. Mr. White was in the army and was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison, where he lost his health; he died in 1877. In November, 1881, she was married to William J. Newell, native of Kentucky, born in 1849. He was raised in Illinois, and has been engaged in farming and dealing in horses, nursery goods, etc.

A. L. Pfeil was born in Germany, in 1831.

Learned the carpenters' trade and also engaged in merchandise and saloon business. In 1869 he came to this country and for a time worked at his trade in Minneapolis. Came to his present home in Boon Lake, in 1872. Matilda Butdius became his wife in 1861. They have had twelve children, seven are living.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

EMMETT — BANDON — HENRYVILLE — PALMYRA —
WELLINGTON—ERICKSON — BROOKFIELD—HECTOR
—WANG—MELVILLE—TROY.

Emmett was set apart for organization September 7, 1870, and the first election was held September 21, 1870, at which time twelve votes were cast and the following officers elected: L. A. Brooks, chairman, John Warner and William Powers, supervisors; Patrick Coulahan, clerk; H. E. Wadsworth, treasurer; William Powers and L. A. Brooks, justices; C. Pickthorn and James Daley, constables.

The first settlers came in June, 1869, and were L. A. Brooks and H. E. Wadsworth, on section 32, G. L. Dodge, section 20, and William Powers. The fall of the same year, John Warner, Patrick Coulahan, James Daley, Charles Pickthorn and Wesley Wiley, took claims and settled.

The Methodists held meetings in 1871, at private houses, and in 1875, a society was organized. Services are now conducted weekly by Rev. J. Lamberson, in the school-house in the village of Renville. The Evangelicals held services at private houses from 1872 to 1881, when the church was completed on section 18, Troy, where they now attend. The Catholics and Norwegian Lutherans have held religious services at private houses and school buildings.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1870-'1, in L. A. Brook's house, by Charles Peneman. There are now five schools in the town.

The first child born in the town was William, a son of James and Eliza Daley, born February 20, 1870. The first death was that of Christian Nacke, who was frozen to death, January 7, 1873. He was found near section 14.

Wadsworth P. O. was established in July, 1875, and H. E. Wadsworth appointed postmaster, the office being located at his house. In 1876, the office was removed to the house of L. A. Brooks, who was appointed postmaster; in 1879 the office was discontinued.

The village of Renville was surveyed in September, 1878, on land owned by the Hastings and Dakota Railway Company and J. M. McKinlay in in the south-west quarter of section 5. The present boundaries contain about 400 acres on sections 5 and 8. It was incorporated and the first election held March 15, 1881, at J. T. Brooks' office in the village with the following result: J. B. Boyd, president; O. Quamsoe, P. Williams and B. F. Heins, trustees; J. T. Brooks, recorder and W. F. Baade, treasurer. The village has a population of about 275, and consists of the following business houses; three general stores, two hardware stores, one millinery and one drug store, one meat market, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, one harness, one shoe, one wagon and paint shop, two saloons, a lumber yard, one real estate and loan office, one lawyer, two physicians; two elevators, capacity about 45,000 bushels.

The Renville Station News was established in the fall of 1879, by D. C. Wadsworth, and issued weekly until the spring of 1881, when it was discontinued. Renville P. O. was established in January, 1879, and the office located at J. B. Anderson's drug store, he being appointed postmaster. It was afterwards removed to W. F. Baade's store and he appointed postmaster.

W. F. Baade was born in 1840. He served four years in the army of his native country, Germany. Immigrated to Minnesota in 1868; worked two years in a brewery at Winona, then opened a store in Flora, Renville county; in 1879 he erected a building for his mercantile trade at Renville. He has served as town treasurer and postmaster. Mr. Baade married in 1869, Miss Albertina Otto; Anna, William and Melvina are their children.

David Benson, native of Norway, born in 1841, was educated in the common schools and an agricultural college. From 1867 until 1871 he lived in Rochester, Minnesota; was employed as clerk in a store; after traveling in the south one winter, he located in Mower county, this state, but came in 1873 to Emmett. Mr. Benson was a member of the state legislature in 1873-'4-'5 and '7. Married in 1871, Carrie Knutson; their children are Belle, Benjamin, Louise, Clara, Mary and Anna.

George Bennison, born in 1827, is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he lived until twenty-four years of age; since then he has been a resident of the United States. After farming in Murray county, Ohio, seven years he removed to Illinois, and since 1870 has lived in Minnesota; he is

employed in farming on section 6 of Emmett. Miss Mary Coyle was married in 1851 to Mr. Ben-nison; William is their only child.

J. T. Brooks, who is a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1854 in St. Croix county, where he attended school. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Emmett, and this town has since been his home. He has filled the offices of notary public, justice of the peace and town clerk. In 1876 he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Read, who has borne him four children: Henry, Minnie C., Gertrude and the baby.

Loren A. Brooks was born June 18, 1825, in the state of New York. In 1835 he went to Michigan, and when twenty-one years old removed to Illinois; worked there five years at farming and mining, then migrated to Wisconsin, where he enlisted in 1862, in Company D, Third regiment; served on the frontier and afterward went south. Since June, 1869, his home has been in Emmett, where he has been town clerk seven years, beside holding other offices. Married November 15, 1851, Elizabeth Thomas; Jesse T., Lucy E., Flora E., Cora A., Estella E. and Ethel M. are their children.

Samuel D. Childs, born in 1842, in New York, moved, with his parents in 1850, to Wisconsin. He enlisted there in 1861, in Company A, Eighth infantry; re-enlisted in 1864, participated in very many severe engagements and served through the entire war. Until 1868 he was in Dodge county, Minnesota, then came to Renville county, and was the first settler in Norfolk. From 1876 until 1880 he worked at the wagon maker and carpenter trade in Beaver Falls, now has a shop in Renville. Married in 1866, Laura Sherwood; the children are Leah M., Melvin B., Arthur J., Martha, Elsie and Elinor.

Dr. W. Clay was born in 1854, in Chicago, Illinois. About four years later he went with his widowed mother to New York but one year after removed to Minnesota. Mr. Clay attended the high school at Plainview and began the study of medicine there in 1877, with Dr. J. P. Waste. Two years after, he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and since graduating from there in 1880, has been in practice at Renville. Dr. Clay taught school some while studying medicine.

John M. Dorman was born in 1814, in Rock-bridge county, Virginia. From four years of age until 1836 his home was in Highland county, Ohio; his education was common school and acad- emical. He began teaching in 1840; continued

several years; also studied law in Indiana was admitted in 1846 and until 1852 was in practice in that state. In 1852 he returned to Ohio; practiced at Hillsboro until 1859 when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Highland county; he was elected city justice of Hillsboro in 1861; served two years. During the rebellion he held mass meetings and acted as recruiting officer. He began practicing at St. Peter Minnesota, in 1865 and was soon elected borough attorney; removed to New Ulm and opened an office; was twice appointed county attorney and was once elected attorney of Brown county. In 1870 he removed to Beaver Falls, was chosen county attorney and court commissioner of this county to both of which offices he was subsequently re-elected; has also served as justice. Practiced in 1877-'8 at Granite Falls, but since 1881 has been village attorney of Renville. Married in 1846, Miss A. Stagg who died in March 1860; their son M. B. is in the United States navy; the other children are Edna F., John K., Emma and Anna.

Heinrich Freudenthal, who was born in 1837, remained in Germany, the land of his birth, until the year 1871; at that date he became a resident of the United States. He was a soldier seven years in his native country, and for sixteen years followed the life of a sailor. Mr. Freudenthal was married in 1866; his wife, Sophia T. Prea, born in 1843, is also a native of Germany; their children are John, Wilhelm, Ernst, Henry, Louise, Bernhardt, Frederic and Gustaff.

Franklin A. Gordon, native of Illinois, was born February 23, 1852, in Coles county. When twenty-three years old he moved to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he worked at farming six years; passed one year in Iowa previous to 1872, the date of his coming to Emmett. Mr. Gordon was employed in teaching and farming until in 1878 he began harness-making. He has held the offices of justice and town treasurer. Married in 1876 Alice M. Green; children: Grace E., Charles E. and the twins, Martha and Mary.

Ole Hansen, who was born in 1847, is a native of Norway, and the son of Hans Stremson. The latter was born in the year 1825, and his marriage occurred in Norway in 1847, with Rena Olson. In 1872 the family immigrated to the United States; Mr. Hansen worked two years in Wisconsin, and upon coming in the spring of 1874 to Emmett, took a farm of eighty acres; the children

are Ole, who owns eighty acres on section 4, and Samuel.

B. F. Heins, born in 1846, is a native of Germany, where he lived five years. Immigrated to Iowa and made that state his home until 1878, then came to Emmett and began the tin and hardware business; he is in partnership with P. W. Heins. He is a member of the village council, and has held the office of town treasurer. In Scott county, this state, in 1873, Miss Esther Sampere was married to Mr. Heins; Edna E. is their only child.

Knudt K. Nelson, native of Norway, was born in 1858, and when five years of age came to this country with his father's family. He owns 160 acres of land in Dakota, but is keeping a meat-market in Emmett. The father of Mr. Nelson located in Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1863, but in 1871 removed to Sacred Heart, Renville county. He was the father of ten children: Carrie, Knudt, George, Christie, Nels, Gustave, Julia, Sophia, John and Charlie.

Ole N. Olson, born in 1836 in Norway, came at the age of eleven years to America. He lived in Illinois seven years and returned to that state after passing three years in Iowa and two years in Minnesota. Enlisted in company D, 36th Illinois; served from July, 1861, to September, 1864; at the battle of Stone river he was severely wounded. Upon being discharged he came to Minnesota; has lived in Dakota, Kandiyohi and Renville counties. Married on Christmas, 1864, Julia Johnson; the children are Julia and Jane.

S. N. Olsen, son of Rev. Nels Olsen, was born in Kendall county, Illinois, and when six years old moved with his parents to Iowa. In 1857 he went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and three years later to Dakota county; lived eight years there, the same length of time in Kandiyohi county; he worked at the trade of carpenter; spent two years more in Dakota county and in 1878 came here. He is constable and deputy sheriff. Married in 1874 Miss O. Knutson; one child: Adeline S.

F. P. Parsons, native of Connecticut, was born in 1854, in Winsted. The family migrated, in 1858, to Wisconsin; four years later to Iowa, and in about two years returned to Wisconsin, where he learned telegraphy. He worked a few months in each of several places, then lived for five years at Faribault, after which he became station agent and operator at Renville. Jennie Shipley was

married December 25, 1879, to Mr. Parsons; John M. and William P. are their children.

Lars Pederson was born in 1849 and in 1871 left the land of his birth, Norway, to become a resident of America. He located at St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1872, but removed about a year after, to Fillmore county. Since 1878 he has been working at his trade, that of blacksmith, in Renville. At Chatfield, this state, in 1875, he married Regina Swenson; their children are Samuel, Peter R. and Leon C.

William Powers, a native of Ireland, was born in 1838. From 1856 until 1868, his home was in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in lumbering. He was united in marriage in that state, with Agnes Daley. After residing one year in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, he came to Emmett. For eight years he has held the offices of supervisor and justice. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have seven children: George, Mary, William, Leo, Eliza, Joseph and Andrew.

B. F. Sloan, native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1848 in Crawford county. From 1854 until 1863 his home was in La Salle county, Illinois; for several years he was a clerk. March, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Second Pennsylvania cavalry; was transferred to the Second United States light artillery; honorably discharged in August, 1865. He was disabled three months by a wound in the foot. For a time Mr. Sloan was engineer on the Toledo and Warsaw railroad. Came to Minnesota in 1871 and in 1880 started his meat market in this place.

John F. Smith was born in 1842 in France but has been a resident of the United States since coming here at the age of two years with his parents. He lived in Wisconsin where he was engaged in farming and mining. Enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Seventh Wisconsin. Was in service four and one-half years; he was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Smith visited California, but returned and since 1870 has lived in Renville. Married in 1866, Maria Crooks; their living children are Samuel A., William H., Mary J. and Bertha A.

W. D. Spaulding was born in 1848, in Michigan. The family migrated in 1853, to McGregor, Iowa. While residing in that state he attended the common schools, also learned telegraphing and was employed as operator in different places. In 1878 he came to Renville and embarked in the

drug business. Mr. Spaulding married in 1879, Miss Nettie Farley; they have one child.

E. C. Stevens, native of New York, was born in 1830, in Lewis county, where he learned the trade of carpenter. He moved to Columbia, Ohio, afterwards to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Was mayor of that town one term. He built there the first warehouse on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Mr. Stevens came to Renville in 1878; built an elevator in company with Mr. Griffin and is now engaged in buying grain; also conducts a farm of 640 acres. Married in 1853. Amanda Rogers; one child: George.

A. T. Strand who is a native of Norway was born in 1856. Since the year 1864 he has been a resident of the United States. From Columbia county, Wisconsin he removed to Emmet county, Iowa; his home was in that state twelve years. In 1877 he came to Minnesota; afterwards traveled some in Dakota; is now assistant postmaster and clerk for W. F. Baade.

John Walser was born in 1852, and while living in Austria, the land of his birth, he learned the trade of painter. In April, 1870 he moved to Reed's Landing; afterwards went to Menomonee, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire and Red Wing. Since 1880 Mr. Walker has kept a paint shop in Renville, and is doing a good business.

J. Westby, who is a native of Norway, was born in 1856, and in 1877 came to the United States. First located in Iowa, then went to Winona, Black River Falls, Chippewa Falls and Minneapolis, after which he removed to Freeborn county, but in 1878, came to Renville. He has worked at the carpenter trade; is now in the saloon business.

John H. White, born in 1821 in New York, went when twenty-eight years old, to Wisconsin, where he served as deputy sheriff, three years. He kept hotel five years at Harrisville, that state. From 1860 until 1863 he was farming in Olmsted county, Minnesota, then removed to Beaver Falls; was deputy sheriff there two years. He passed some time in Iowa, but since 1881 has been proprietor of the Renville House of this place. Married in 1849, Lucy Clark, who died in 1865; his second wife was Mrs. Phoebe Butler.

George D. Wilcox, born in 1831, is a native of Washington county, New York. The family went to Virginia and lived about eighteen years; had a farm and cheese factory; subsequently removed to Michigan. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, 3d Infantry of that state: was in service eighteen

months. After farming two years in New York he came to Minnesota; went from Flora to Sacred Heart, where he lived twelve years; is now keeping hotel in Renville. Married Adeline Dixon in 1855; Silas A. is the only living child; Matilda Wilbur, married in 1867, is his second wife.

William Yock, who is a native of Prussia, was born in 1826, and was reared as a farmer. He immigrated to the United States in 1856; for seventeen years his home was in Dodge county, Minnesota; he worked five years in a brick yard. Since 1873 he has lived at his farm in Renville; 160 acres on section 14. Mr. Yock was married in 1850, to Sophia Wegward; have four children.

BANDON.

This town was set apart for organization January 4, 1871, and election ordered held at Jeremiah Farrell's house, section 18. The election was held at the time and place appointed, but owing to the destruction of the early records we are unable to give the result. Jeremiah Farrell was the first settler, locating on section 18, where he now lives, in April, 1869. Martin Johnson, Jacob Anderson, G. Nelson and S. Killey located the same year.

The Norwegian Lutheran Synod was organized soon after the first Norwegian settlers arrived by Rev. T. H. Johnson; services are held monthly in the school-house in section 26. The Norwegian Danish Conference held meetings about 1876 and occasionally thereafter.

There are four school buildings in the town, two frame and two log, all well attended during school sessions. Bandon post-office was established in 1881 with A. O. Hole as postmaster.

Iver Brandjord was born in 1838 in Norway. Came to America in 1866, and after living two years in Fillmore county, Minnesota, he removed to Renville county; resided one year in Camp, and his home has since been in Bandon; he is the owner of 120 acres of land on section 32. Olive Skjje became his wife in 1875, and has borne him four children: Bertina, Iver, Amelia and Siverine.

Jerry Desmond was born in 1854; lived in Canada, his birthplace, until coming in 1870 to the United States; his home has since been on section 6 of Bandon, where he owns a farm of 160 acres. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Cunningham; Cornelius and David are their children.

Jeremiah Farrell, native of Ireland, was born in 1825, and immigrated in 1851 to New York. After a residence of eighteen years in that state he came here, arriving at Mankato April 17, 1869; he

came to Bandon and settled on section 18; is now the owner of 808 acres of land. Mr. Farrell has filled various town offices. Married February 3, 1855, Hannah Leary, born in 1833 in New York; the living children are Cornelius, John, Patrick, Ellen and Mary, twins, Timothy and Dennis.

D. Hanlon was born in 1827 and lived in his native country, Ireland, until immigrating to Massachusetts in 1851; in 1861 he went to Wisconsin and eight years later came to his present place of residence, section 6, Bandon. Married Miss Ann Ragen in 1856; she was born in 1833 in Ireland; of the nine children born to them eight are living: Daniel, Anna, Timothy, Ellen, William, Margaret, Catharine and Anna Mariah.

Andrew Hanson, native of Norway, was born in 1848. In company with his parents he came to the United States in 1866, and for eight years lived in Goodhue county, Minnesota, then came to Bandon. Miss B. Iverson was married to him in 1870; Edward, Henry, Samuel, Bertel, Albert and John are their children.

Abraham Hara, native of Sweden, was born in 1840. Upon coming to this country in 1870 he located in Michigan, and three years later migrated to Wright county, Minnesota; after living there five years he located permanently on section 31, Bandon; Miss Eva M. Euso was married to him in 1873, and has borne three children: Isaac W. and Mary A. are living.

Benjamin Holm was born in Sweden, December 3, 1834, and in 1872 immigrated to Michigan; he lived there seven years then removed to Minnesota and has since lived in Bandon. In 1855 he married Margaretta Johns, also a native of Sweden; they have had fifteen children; the living are Amanda, Charley, Herman, Selma, William, Mary and Annie.

James Hurley, a native of Ireland, was born in 1833, and in 1842 accompanied his parents to New York, where he resided twenty-five years; after passing five years in Olmsted county, Minnesota, he came to this county, and has since lived in Bandon. Married Johanna Farrell in 1858; Patrick, Catherine, Cornelius, Johanna, Jeremiah, Mary, James, William and Timothy are their children.

Herman Johnson was born in 1854 in Finland; after living sixteen years in Norway he immigrated in 1873 to America; resided in Michigan for about four years, but removed in 1877 to Minnesota and has since lived in Bandon. Miss Crata

Caroline, born in 1850, became his wife in 1874; in 1879 they lost their only child.

Martin Johnson, who was born in 1834, was reared and educated in Norway, his birthplace, but emigrated in 1866, and for two years resided at St. Peter, Minnesota; removed to Renville county and located at his present home in Bandon; has held various offices. Married in 1869, Johanna Halverson, born in 1842, in Norway; Eunice, Paulina, John A., Julius, Oles and Hans P. are their children.

Mathias Killey, native of Norway, was born in 1854 and in 1868 immigrated, in company with his parents to Mankato, Minnesota; one year later he settled permanently in Bandon. In 1881 he married Miss R. Jord. Erland Killey, his father, was born in 1810 in Norway; the mother was born in 1813 and is also a native of Norway; they reside here with their son.

John Larson, who was born in 1851, lived in Norway, his native country, until accompanying his parents, in 1866 to St. Peter, Minnesota; for about eight years he lived there then came to Bandon. In 1872 he married Miss Mary Killey; Mary L. is their only living child.

Ole H. Lee is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1853. In 1871 came to the United States; lived six years in Goodhue county, Minnesota, after which he came to Bandon. His marriage with Miss Martha Martinson took place in 1876; Hans and Bertina are their children.

Gabriel A. Nelson was born in 1841 in Norway, but has been a resident of Minnesota since 1866; after living six months in Fillmore and eighteen months in Nicollet counties he located in Bandon; has held various offices in this town. Married in 1867 Carrie Christopherson.

John Nestande, a native of Norway, was born in 1841 and came to this country in 1868; stopped one year in Wisconsin. He migrated to Minnesota and to Bandon. Mr. Nestande has filled the offices of supervisor and assessor. Miss Lena Lee in 1874 became his wife; Peter, Albert, Mena and Anna are their children.

Gurenus Peterson who was born in Norway in 1840, came to the United States in 1867; resided three years in Rock county, Wisconsin, one year in Fillmore county, Minnesota and then settled in Bandon, of which town he has been clerk for six years. Married in 1870, Rejine Tolleson; children: Jina, Torveld, Peter, Rosena and Rejina.

Ole Steffenson is a native of Norway; he was

born in 1843 and in 1866 immigrated to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where for six years he was engaged in farming; since 1872 has lived in Bandon. Miss Olin Hanson became his wife in 1866; Stefenson, Henry, Bertin and Anna are their children.

Jacob A. Volen was born in 1840 and left his native place, Norway, in 1866, to settle in the United States: after staying two years in St. Peter, Minnesota, he came to this county and has since lived in Bandon. Miss Ina Lyng, was married to him in 1868, and has borne him six children: Mary I., Annie, Sophie, Jette and Ida are living.

HENRYVILLE.

The town of Henryville was organized in 1871 and the first election held March 28th, at which were chosen: John Swobody, chairman, James Holden and F. M. Carlson, supervisors; T. H. Barkey, clerk and assessor; L. G. Moore, treasurer; Joseph Sharp and James Greeley, justices; Henry Seely, and David Smith, constables; James Holden and F. M. Carlson, overseers of roads. The first settler was Patrick Barkey, who came in May 1866; James O'Neil and Robert Nicholson came that year.

The first religious services were held by the Catholics in 1869, and in 1880 the society began the erection of a church; thirty-five families belong to the parish, which Father Berghold visits monthly. The Bohemian Catholics separated from the above society in 1877, and in 1880 built a church in the western part of the town.

Henry, son of Thomas Barkey, born in June, 1868, was the first birth. The first death was that of Thomas Garritty, who was frozen to death in January, 1869; between the latter date and 1876, seven deaths occurred in this town from freezing. Henryville post-office was established at the house of Dr. Schoregge, postmaster, in 1879; he is still in charge of the office.

J. J. Bickel, native of Ohio, was born in 1844, and brought up on a farm. From 1864 till the fall of 1870, he lived in Rice county, Minnesota; he was then in Flora, Renville county, two and one-half years, after which he settled in Henryville. In 1865, Mr. Bickel married Mary Doyle; three children have been born to them, only one is living, Mary.

F. Bouda was born in 1851, in Austria, and served in the German army about three and one-half years; came in 1874 to Minnesota; after living in Le Sueur five months he came to Henryville; his farm lies on section 4. Rosa Stiba, born in 1860

in Le Sueur county, was married to him in 1877; May and Agnes are their children.

Lawrance Bouda, who was born in 1842, is a native of Austria, but has been a resident of Minnesota since fifteen years old. He remained in Rice county until 1870, then settled in Henryville. Mr. Bouda has been constable for six years. In July, 1874, he married Rosa Menard, who was born in Bohemia. Annie, Mary, Agnes, and Rosa are their children.

John Cooley, born January 18, 1812, in Springfield, Massachusetts, lived on a farm until sixteen years old, when he learned wagon-making. In 1833 he went to Montgomery county, New York, and seven years later to Orleans county; removed, five years afterward, to New York city, and since 1871 has resided in Henryville. In 1834 he married Eliza Foster; she died in 1864. Mary, Ervilla and Francis are their children. Annie Davenport became his wife in 1866; one child; she had four children by a former husband.

Michael Garritty, native of Racine county, Wisconsin, was born October 25, 1854, in Rochester; at the age of fourteen years he accompanied his parents to Renville county, Minnesota. He has been assessor of his town and also held school offices. Margaret Holden was born in Canada; November 28, 1876, she was married to Mr. Garritty. Margaret E., James T., Edward J. and Catharine M. are their children.

Owen Heaney was born June 24, 1820, in Ireland. In 1832 he moved to Canada, where for a number of years, he held both town and county offices; came to Minnesota in 1867; after living two years in Olmsted county he settled in Henryville. Mr. Heaney has held the office of county commissioner six years. Married, January 27, 1852, Margaret Percy: they have had nine children; the living are James, Frank H., William J., Alfred J., Maria C., Anna A. and Arthur P.

Joseph Kartak, native of Austria, was born in 1829. In 1860 he came to Le Sueur county, Minnesota, and two years later to Rice county, where he remained seven years, after which he came to Henryville; from November, 1864, until July, 1865, he served in Company D, Second Minnesota. Mr. Kartak married in 1856, Mary Nekola; ten children; Rosa, Jacob, Mary, Stephen, Annie, Agnes, Francis, Josephine, Jennie and John; eight are living.

John Kelly, native of Ireland, was born September 17, 1845, and when a child accompanied his

parents to Racine county, Wisconsin. Enlisted in December, 1863, in Company E, 19th Wisconsin infantry; served until August, 1865. In 1866 went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, for a few months and after living five years in Rochester, located in Henryville. Maria Garritty was married to him November 28, 1872; the children are Thomas J., John W., George and James F.

Joseph Kodet, native of Austria, was born in 1833 and attended the common schools; learned the trade of blacksmith of his father. From 1854 until 1870 he resided in Wisconsin; then migrated to this state and settled on section 28 of Henryville. Teresa Swoboda, became his wife in 1870; have four children, Emma, Joseph, Mary and John.

Wenzel Kojetin, native of Austria, was born September 20, 1828; served twelve years as a soldier, then worked seven years at making pumps. In 1866 he immigrated to Chicago, Illinois; about a year later he went to Missouri, and removed from there to Belle Plaine, Minnesota, where he bought a farm. In 1878 he came to Henryville. Married, February 9, 1858, Anna Macholdovoa; ten children; John, Wenzel, Frank and Mary are living.

Jacob Kryl, born June 26, 1841, in Bohemia, moved with his parents to Rochester, Wisconsin, when he was twelve years old. Enlisted, August, 1862, in Company I, 26th Wisconsin; from January until June, 1863, he was in the hospital, then transferred to the invalid corps; was wounded in the right arm during a riot; discharged in July, 1865. Mr. Kryl removed to Northfield, Minnesota, but in 1867 came to Henryville; has been supervisor and treasurer several years. Married in September, 1868, Josephine Zita; the children are Jamie, Thomas, Mary and Josephine.

William Moloney, born in Ireland in 1826, immigrated in 1846 to Philadelphia, and the same year removed to Illinois. Four years later he visited Virginia; returned and in 1855 went to St. Paul for two years, after which he was in Scott county until coming in 1878 to Henryville. He married Margaret Nash in 1857; Mary, Sarah A., James, Andrew, Patrick, William, Thomas and Maggie are their children.

Dr. H. Schoregge was born April 18, 1816. He attended school at different places in Germany, his native land, and after graduating, devoted some time to the study of medicine. Upon coming to this country he practiced four months in New York city, and then in Boston until 1870, when

he located on his farm in Henryville. He is justice of the peace and postmaster. Dr. Schoregge married, November 26, 1846, Johanna Laidner; of their eleven children, only five are living: John, William, Helen, Charles and Annie.

Joseph Sharp, native of Nova Scotia, was born September 8, 1820; for a time he followed the sea; visited England, Ireland and Scotland, then returned to his native land; from 1848 till 1865 he lived in Maine; after passing two and one-half years in Dakota county, Minnesota, he came to Renville county and settled on his present farm. He has been justice of the peace six years. Married, September 30, 1850, Charlotte Chase; two children are dead; the living are Horatio and Ella.

Jonas Spalsbury was born September 30, 1828, in Jefferson county, New York. In 1853 he moved to Ripon, Wisconsin; in 1865 to Rochester, Minnesota; in 1870 to Redwood county, and six months later to Beaver Falls, where he remained until coming in 1876 to Henryville. He served in the late civil war from August, 1862, until March, 1863. Julia Smith became his wife August 2, 1865. Dexter, William E., Annie, Alva P., Jonas J., Mildred M. and Edward M. are the children.

John Swobody, born in Austria in 1846, accompanied his parents to Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1856. From August 1862 until June 1865 he served in the army; enlisted in Company I, 26th Wisconsin. For eight years he has been chairman of the town board, and has been treasurer four years. July 9, 1873 he married Agnes Zetah; four children: John, Joseph, Frank and Mary.

John Wilt who was born in Austria in 1839, was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. In 1869 he moved to Scott county, Minnesota, but one year later located at Sleepy Eye, where he resided eleven years, and then came to Henryville; Annie Dobeas became his wife in 1867; Annie, Lizzie, Mary, Francis, Teresa and Katie are their children.

John Zetah was born in June, 1850, and is a native of Bohemia, Austria. The family emigrated from that country when he was ten years of age, and became residents of the United States. After residing two years in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, he removed to Le Sueur county, Minnesota, and lived there until coming in 1875, to Henryville. In 1878 he married Mary Budke, of Bohemia; Mary is their only child.

PALMYRA.

This town was set apart for organization January 2, 1872, and the first election held January 30, following, at which were chosen: E. H. Oleson, chairman, John Anderson and Lafe Tennis, supervisors; Thomas Risdall, clerk and assessor; Ole Halvorson, treasurer; A. Tollefson, justice; Halver Halverson, constable. Claims were taken in the town in June, 1870, by D. S. Greene and one Franklin, but the first actual settler was E. H. Oleson, who came the same month; Lorens and John Erickson came soon after.

The first religious meeting was held by the Norwegian Lutherans in 1872, conducted by Rev. J. B. Borg; who in 1878 organized a society with about twenty members. Rev. N. P. Xavier now holds services monthly, in the town hall which was built in 1877. The first school was taught in 1876 at E. H. Oleson's, by Martha Ericson; there are now in the town four school districts. The first marriage was that of T. A. Risdall and Anna Johnson, in June, 1871. Carl, son of John Olson born in August, 1870, was the first birth. Palmyra post-office was established at T. A. Risdall's house in 1873; after several changes it was discontinued in 1880. Eddsville post-office was established in 1878, and E. H. Oleson appointed post-master, and the office located at his house on section twenty-eight.

George Carney, born October 15, 1845, in Canada; in 1850 accompanied his parents to Burlington, Vermont, but removed in 1855 to Wisconsin. Enlisted in Company K, Seventh Wisconsin infantry; served from August, 1861, to February, 1863. In 1869 he came to this state and in 1871 to Palmyra. Married in January, 1866, Mary Galliger, born March 19, 1850, in Concord, Massachusetts; six living children, Minnie M., born March, 1868; William J., July 21, 1870; Nettie E., May 31, 1873; Jessie J., November 22, 1876; Gordon G., December 14, 1878, and Thomas A., November 21, 1881.

Peter Ericson, born December 21, 1845, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Lived on a farm and worked some at carpentering. He migrated in 1869 to Michigan, and in 1871 came to Palmyra, Minnesota; owns a farm of 160 acres and has engaged in teaching part of the time since coming here. Mr. Ericson has been town clerk, supervisor and justice. In 1873 he married Tena Tennis; five children are living.

Patrick Gillan, native of Ireland, immigrated

in 1853 to Maine. Lived on a farm near Hastings, Minnesota, from 1856 until 1864, the date of his enlistment in Company F, Hatch's battalion; after serving about two years he was honorably discharged and was then in the employment of the government one year. Came to his present farm in May 1869; married in June of that year, Catharine Connell; five children are living.

Ole Halvorson, a native of Norway, was born October 15, 1835. After coming to the United States in 1852 he was dependent upon his own exertions. From 1855 until 1871 his home was in Fillmore county, Minnesota; he then located on his farm in Palmyra. Mr. Halvorson married in 1861, Esther Anderson; eight children are living.

Gilbert Mathison, born March 20, 1834, remained in Norway, the land of his birth until 1855 at which time he immigrated to Indiana. The following year he removed to St. Paul; in 1860 he went to Arkansas, but in 1875 settled on his farm in Renville county. In 1867 Anna Ericson became his wife; they have five living children.

Edwin H. Oleson was born October 14, 1830, in Norway, but emigrated from there in 1850 and located in Wisconsin. Enlisted in 1861, in company H, Eighth Wisconsin; re-enlisted and served through the entire war. He came to this state in 1869, but did not settle on his farm in Palmyra until 1870. Mr. Oleson has held different town offices and keeps the Eddsville post-office. Married in 1867, Mrs. Martha Lee; seven children are living.

Paul J. Ranberg, born July 30, 1830 in Norway, moved to New York in 1852, and soon after to Wisconsin. He visited Europe but returned to Wisconsin and sailed on the lakes until enlisting in 1861 in Company H, 15th Wisconsin infantry; re-enlisted in 1863 and served until war ceased. Again visited his native place, but in 1868 came back, and in 1872 moved to Palmyra; married Betsy Nelson in 1873; six living children.

Michael Reagan, native of Ireland, was born in September, 1831. Went in 1851, to Toronto, Canada, in 1860 to Michigan, and in 1867 to Birch Cooley, where he was one of the first settlers. Since 1880 he has resided at his farm in Palmyra. In 1859 married Johanna Desmond; six children. His brother, J. H. Reagan, also born in Ireland, settled in Birch Cooley, in 1868. Agnes Jones became his wife in 1863 and has borne him ten children.

WELLINGTON.

This town was set apart for organization June

4, 1873, and an election held June 17, at William Carson's house; the details cannot be given as the early records of the town are missing. William Carson was elected chairman and Henry J. Barton, clerk. The first settler was William Chalk, who came in May, 1870, and was soon followed by Dennis Crady and John Garrahy.

The German Methodists held service in private houses in 1874 and in 1880 built a frame church near the center of the town, where services are held semi-monthly. The first school was taught in 1877 by Solomon Demmings; there are now two frame school buildings. The first birth was that of John Chalk, July 3, 1870. The first death was that of Mrs. Margaret Murphy, July 3, 1870. A daughter of John Fahey was killed by the cyclone of July 15, 1881.

Charles Black was born in 1843 in Prussia. Immigrated to Wisconsin in 1868; after passing one year in that state and Minnesota he located in 1869 in Cairo, which town was his home five years and he then came to Wellington. Mr. Black and Miss Charlotte Kruger were married in 1870. Robert, Fred, Amil and Henry are their children.

August Borth was born in 1837 in Germany. For fourteen years he followed the life of a sailor; he visited all the principal ports of the world. In 1865, went to Washington county, Wisconsin, but shortly after began farming in Winona county, Minnesota; remained four years, then spent one year in Winona and in the spring of 1872 came to Wellington. Married in 1865 Louisa Bade; their living children are Fritz, Minnie, Emma, Frank and Albert.

August Fritz, native of Germany, was born in 1843. His home was in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, from 1863 until 1871, when he removed to Nicollet county, Minnesota, and about two years after came to his farm in Wellington. Wilhemina Podoll was married to him in 1865, in Wisconsin, and died there about three years after. Henrietta Heise became his wife in 1868; the children are Frank, Theresa, Otto, William, Albert, and Adolph. Minnie is deceased.

Gustav Grams, who was born in 1840, is a native of Germany, but has been, since 1867, a resident of the United States. After living one year in Dodge county, Wisconsin, he removed to Minnesota; worked in Olmsted county, three years, and in 1872 came to Wellington. Mr. Grams married in 1872, Amelia Schimer. Emma, John, Matilda, Lena and Amanda are their children.

Karl Hillmann was born in 1832 in Hanover, where also he was married in 1856, to Wilhemina Fenza, who bore him two children: Minnie and Charles. In 1865 they immigrated to Milwaukee, where Mrs. Hillmann died; he remained there two years doing carpenter work. Removed to Minnesota and continued in that employment eleven years at Winona; since the spring of 1878, his home has been in Wellington. In 1865 he married Mary Pulka, who died in 1869 leaving two children, Henry and Emma.

Ferdinand Hinzman, a native of Prussia, was born in 1838. In 1867 moved to New York; afterward passed three years in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, one year in Nicollet county, Minnesota, and then located in Wellington. Married in 1861, Sophia Giesa, who died January 28, 1877; her children are William, Annie, Herman, Louis and Minnie. In October, 1879, he married Mrs. Kieker, who had one child, Annie, and has borne Mr. Hinzman one daughter, Eda.

August Lehmann was born in 1844, and reared on a farm in Germany, the land of his birth. He came in 1871 to the United States and worked at farming five years in Wabasha county, Minnesota. In 1875 he removed to Wellington. Mr. Lehmann married in 1876, Caroline Witt; they have three children: Matilda, Alvina and Amelia.

Gustav Mahlke, native of Germany, was born in 1850. When fourteen years old he came to Minnesota with his parents and settled in Winona. In 1877 he removed to his present home in Wellington; has filled the office of justice of the peace, several terms. April 24, 1877, he married Mrs. Wilhemina Splettstear, who had five children: Lena, Emma, Johanna, Herman and Otillia; she has borne Mr. Mahlke one child, Adelia.

Rudolph Paschke, born in 1837 in Germany, came in 1867 to Minnesota, and after living in Olmsted county three years he removed to Cairo and took a homestead. Since 1877 he has lived in Wellington. Married in 1866 Paulina Sell. Reinhart, Amil and Emma are their children. Mr. Paschke was away from home at the time of the tornado in July, 1881; the lives of his wife and family were saved by their taking refuge in the cellar; the buildings and crops were destroyed.

Robert Schoenfelder, Sr., deceased, was born in 1820 in Germany, and in 1848 came to America; located in Buffalo, New York, where he was employed in carpentering thirty-two years. In 1878 he settled in Wellington. Miss Mary Adam, born

in 1824 in Germany, was married to him in 1850. Of their seven children, four are living: William, who for a number of years held the offices of justice and town clerk, Robert, Mary and Frederick. Mr. Schoenfelder died October 30, 1879.

Albert Shultz, who is a native of Prussia, was born in 1852. When thirteen years old he accompanied his parents to this country and settled in Winona, Minnesota, where he was employed in a planing mill. In 1876 he took eighty acres in Wellington. Mr. Shultz was united in marriage with Miss Frehlich in 1873; their children are Elizabeth, Amanda, William and an infant. Clara is deceased.

ERICKSON.

This town was formerly a part of Sacred Heart, but was organized as Erickson in 1874, and the first election was held January 27 of that year. The officers elected were: Ole Gilbertson, chairman and constable, Peter Gerdee and E. H. Walstad, supervisors; Henry Paulson, clerk and justice; Peter P. Dustrud, treasurer, assessor and constable. The first settlers, Ole and Andrew Gilbertson, Christian Evenson and a few others, came in the summer of 1871. In 1875 occurred the first marriage, that of Lars H. Milstone and Ingebor Hanson. The death of Emma H. Walstad, in 1872, was the first. The first school was taught in 1875 at E. H. Walstad's house, by Mary Bovee. In 1873 the Norwegian Lutherans began holding meetings, under Rev. John Halverson.

Erik Hansen, born in 1844, is a native of Norway, but since 1871 has been a resident of the United States. After living in Dane county, Wisconsin, three years he migrated to Minnesota; resided two years in the town of Sacred Heart and then took a homestead in Erickson. Mr. Hansen married in 1871, Carrie Gilbertson; their children are Hageberth, Gilbert, Martin, Bernard, Amil and Charles.

Johan S. Olsen, who is a native of Norway, was born in 1830. He came in 1869 to the United States; lived four years in Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota, previous to coming in 1873 to the town of Erickson; his farm on section 26 contains eighty acres. In Fillmore county, in 1869 he married Miss C. M. Anderson.

Gabriel S. Osmundson was born in 1849. At the age of three years he left Norway, the land of his birth, and came with his parents to America. Until 1862 his home was in Wisconsin, then he removed to Iowa, and in 1869 married Julia Au-

findson. Since the summer of 1873 their home has been in Erickson. The living children are Oscar K., Ole, Bertina M., Henrietta D. and Henry S.

Hans Hanson Roly is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1847. Emigrated in 1866 to the United States. He lived about three years in Dane county, Wisconsin; removed to Minnesota, and in the autumn of 1871 located permanently in Erickson. Caroline Johnson became his wife in 1867; eight children: Julia, John, Helga, Herman, Hilda and Ottia are living.

Finger T. Strand was born in 1851 in Norway. In 1861 he came to this country and after living in Wisconsin five years, removed to Emmet county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1877, at which date he came to Erickson. Mr. Strand is treasurer of this town. Married January 15, 1873, Belle Olson; Mary A., Helena, Bertina and Gurena are their children.

Iver Thompson native of Norway, was born in 1852. Upon immigrating to the United States in 1867 he came to Minnesota and worked at farming in Kandiyohi county six years. In 1872 he came to Erickson and took a homestead; now owns 160 acres. Married in 1872, Miss Mary Johnson. Julius, John, Charles and Josephine M. are their children.

Tosten H. Wolstad, who was born in Norway in 1840, emigrated in 1850 and became a resident of the United States. He was farming in Dane county, Wisconsin, until 1876, at which time he came to Erickson, which town is still his home; his farm is located on section 14, and contains 160 acres. Mary A. Gilbertson was married to him in 1871. Hilda is their only child.

BROOKFIELD.

Brookfield was organized in 1874 and the first election held April 7 of that year: First officers E. K. Pellett, chairman; John Booth and Alexander Camp, supervisors; C. E. Porter, clerk; George Taylor, assessor; John Wilt, treasurer; Henry Girard and Diton Grindal, justices; A. Camp and W. C. Fleet, constables. The first settlers, who came in 1871, were Wm. Simmons, E. K. Pellett, and A. Camp; W. C. Fleet, D. Grindal, J. Wilt and C. E. Porter came in 1872. The Methodists began holding meetings in 1877, with Rev. N. Tainter as leader and soon organized a society, which is now in charge of Rev. George Geer. The first school was taught in 1875 by E. K. Pellett in a building erected for the purpose. The first mar-

riage was that of Albert Brown and Frane Booth in November, 1881. The first birth was May, daughter of John Porter, born May 1, 1874. July 21, 1874, occurred the first death, that of Wilder, son of John Wilt.

T. S. Benson was born in Massachusetts in 1841. In 1862 enlisted in the 46th Massachusetts and served one year. In 1873 he came to Renville county and located on his present farm in Brookfield; has been supervisor, town clerk, constable and deputy sheriff. Married Mary C. Pellett; three children living, Cora, Edward A. and Jessie R.

Wm. C. Fleet was born in Pennsylvania in 1852 and at the age of three years his parents took him to Illinois. In 1866 they came to Minnesota, and for two years lived in McLeod county. He then moved to Meeker county and from there to this county and located in Brookfield. In 1875 he married Hettie Grindal; their children are Cora A., Clara B. and Hattie A.

W. B. Graham was born in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, July 4, 1857. Came with parents to Olmsted county, Minnesota, in 1863; he attended school in Rochester for two years; his father was among the early settlers of Hector. In 1877 he located his farm in Brookfield; he is at present engaged in teaching school.

HECTOR.

This town was, when organized in June 1874, called Milford, but as there was a town by that name in the state, it was changed to Hector, after a town in New York, from which many of the settlers came. June 30, 1874, the first election was held and the following officers chosen: W. H. Graham, chairman, J. N. Chase and G. W. Colwell, supervisors; J. J. Clark, clerk; William Perkins, assessor; James Cummings, treasurer; John Baker and J. B. Perkins, justices; N. C. Rale and Allen Parks, constables. Among the first settlers were W. H. Graham, John Baker, James Cummings and J. J. Clark, who came in 1873 and settled in the north-eastern part of the town; J. B. Perkins came in 1874 and located on section 34.

Meetings were held by the Methodists, conducted by Rev. Potter, who organized a society; meetings are held in the village school-house, with Rev. Geo. Geer as pastor. The first school was taught in the winter of 1875, at J. B. Perkins' house by Julia Graham; there are four school districts in the town.

Plainfield post-office was established in 1875,

with J. B. Perkins as postmaster; he kept the office at his house until it was discontinued in 1878. Hector post-office was established in 1875, and located at John Baker's house; he held the office until the fall of 1878, when it was moved to the village and located at the store of W. D. Griffith, who has since been postmaster.

The village of Hector was surveyed in September, 1878, on land owned by the H & D. railway and J. M. McKinlay, in the north-east quarter of section 29. The present boundaries include the south-east quarter of section 20, the south-west quarter of section 21, the west half of section 28, and the east half of section 29, comprising 960 acres. It was incorporated by act approved February 23, 1881, and the first election was held March 11, 1881, at which were chosen as village officers: W. D. Griffith, president; C. H. Nixon, O. F. Peterson, and B. W. Schonweiler, trustees; H. Simmons, recorder; M. Abbott, treasurer; A. Strom, justice; James Chapman, constable. The village has a population of about 250, and has the following business houses: five dry goods and grocery stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, one millinery, one furniture and one jewelry store, two blacksmith and wagon shops, one harness shop, a shoe shop, a paint shop, two meat markets, one livery stable, one lumber yard, three hotels, four saloons, two elevators, capable of storing 60,000 bushels of grain; the professions are represented by one lawyer and one physician. A newspaper, the Renville County Union, was established in June, 1881, by the Hector Publishing Company, is issued weekly, and has a good circulation.

M. Abbott was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1837. He came to Minnesota in 1856 and after farming two years in Le Sueur county, returned to Indiana; in 1861 came again to this state and enlisted at Cannon Falls in the first Minnesota and served two and one-half years; was in twenty-four engagements. In 1866 he located at Lexington, Le Sueur county, and was engaged in merchandise business there and at Willmar and Dassel; since 1877 has been in business at Hector. In 1864 Mr. Abbott married Miss A. N. Nichols, who died at Dassel Minnesota in 1872. Lottie M. Forder became his wife in 1874; he is the father of eight children, five of whom are living.

J. B. Ames, native of Maine, was born in 1851. In 1865 he came with his parents to Northfield, Minnesota, and in 1872 went to Iowa and lived two years at Fort Atkinson; returned to Minnesota

and engaged in milling at Minneapolis; moved to Hutchinson and in December 1881, came to Hector; is dealing in grain. Married at Hutchinson in 1874, Henrietta Stockings, who was born in Indiana in 1854; they have three children.

John Baker was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, May 18, 1820; in 1831 learned the trade of saddler and harness maker. In 1873 he came to Minneapolis and the following fall located on the farm where he now lives, on section 2. In 1843 he married Miss Matilda Moore, who has borne him five children; Lucius C., Oscar H., Flavel M., Sherman D. and Osis R.

H. G. Bloemendal, native of Holland, was born in 1838; learned the trade of baker; was also in the army for a time. In 1869 he came to this country and lived in Illinois three years, then moved to Jackson county, Minnesota; soon after removed to Renville county and to the farm he now owns on section 34, Hector. In 1862 he married Anne E. Hagen; one child, Henry Conrad.

H. W. Clark was born in St. Lawrence, Minnesota, in 1859, and when about twelve years old moved to Fort Ridgely; he remained there until eighteen, then learned telegraphy and worked for the St. Paul and Pacific railroad one year, then came to Hector. After acting as operator one year was at Glencoe one year, then took charge of the station at Hector, as agent.

R. S. Crombie, was born in Richmond county, Canada, in 1862. He lived on a farm until twelve years old, then began clerking for his brother; three years after, he returned home and in 1880 came to Minnesota, and a short time after went to Rapid City, Dakota, and engaged in mining and government surveying. In July, 1881, came to Hector and engaged in lumber business.

Michael Davitt was born in Kentucky, in 1858. Came with parents to St. Paul and from there to Sibley county, where he grew up. In the spring of 1881 he came to Hector and engaged in saloon business, firm of Davitt & O'Donnell. He married Lizzie Callahan at Bird Island, in May, 1881.

O. A. Dolven was born in Norway in 1837. At the age of fourteen he started with his parents for America, but before reaching their destination they were shipwrecked, and his parents were both drowned. He located in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, and in 1862 he moved to Brush Prairie, McLeod county; in the fall of 1880 moved to Hector, and is engaged in hotel business and selling farm machinery. His wife was Sophia Anderson, whom

he married in 1860; they have had eleven children, six of whom are living. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Dolven enlisted in the First Minnesota heavy artillery, and was mustered out in 1865.

J. J. Dougherty was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1838, and at the age of seventeen moved to Burlington, Iowa; in 1858 he came to Minnesota, and was a farmer in Carver county until 1878, then moved to Hector township and lives on section two. In 1877 he married Anna Duffy; they have three children: James, Frank and an infant. He served in Company L, Second Minnesota cavalry, from 1863 until the close of the war.

William Ebert was born in Germany in 1827, and learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1850 came to the United States, and worked at his trade in New York city four years, then located in Sibley county, Minnesota; in 1878 moved to section 21, Hector township. May 6, 1862, at St. Paul, he married Margaret Higgins, who was born in Ireland in 1836.

M. B. Foster, native of Michigan, was born in 1843. Received his education at the State University, and taught for two years; in 1872 he moved to Minnesota, and taught school in Wabasha county four years, in Glencoe two years, and has since lived on a farm on section 26, Hector. Catherine Tolwell became his wife in Michigan in 1871; they have four children, Adelle, William B., Thomas I. and Robert M.

L. T. Grady was born in Sullivan county, New York, in 1852. Came with his parents to this state in 1857, and lived in Henderson, Sibley county, until 1879, then moved to Hector, and built the store on Main street which he now occupies with a stock of general merchandise; in 1881 he bought out Mohan, his partner, and has since conducted the business alone.

W. D. Griffith was born in New York city in 1848, and came to Minnesota with his parents in May, 1853. After living in Hennepin county eleven years, he returned to New York city; he was in the lumbering business in the state of New York, and in August, 1866, located at Hutchinson, McLeod county, Minnesota; worked at carpenter's trade, and in 1878 came to Hector and engaged in general merchandise; sold out, and in 1880 opened a stock of stationery; has been postmaster since October, 1878. Married at Hutchinson in 1873 Ruth A. Ells; Harold, Ada and Ida are their children.

A. Isaacson was born in Norway in 1834, and

came alone to the United States when he was 14 years old; lived in Dodge county, Wisconsin and engaged in business there until 1859; went to California and was mining one year; returned to Wisconsin and was in merchandise business in Dane county, until 1877, then removed to Glen-coe, Minnesota; kept a hotel there three years then came to Hector, and opened a store of general merchandise. Married in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1858, Jane Jones; their living children are Carrie, Albert, Daisy, Fred, Gladis and Frankie.

George W. Leasman was born in Green county, Wisconsin, in 1852. He removed with his parents to McLeod county, Minnesota, in 1872, and after farming there for a time, came to Hector, Renville county, and settled on section 22; has been town treasurer one year, assessor four years, and in 1880 was elected constable. His father, Charles Leasman, is a native of Germany.

S. C. Levey was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1847. He remained at home until 1869, then went to California, and for three years was freighting and mining. In 1872 he returned to Ohio, and in 1878 moved to Indiana, and in the spring of 1881, came to Minnesota; in August, located at Hector; for the past ten years he has been engaged in teaching and now has charge of the school at Hector. In 1877 he married Elizabeth Moore. Mr. Levey enlisted in the 170th Ohio infantry in 1864, and served through the war.

Samuel Marsh, native of England, was born in 1835. In 1856, he emigrated and located at Alton, Illinois, and in 1863, removed to Minnesota; lived in Wabasha county, two years then came to Renville county and lived in the town of Preston Lake, on a farm; after a time moved into the village of Hector. Married Elizabeth Lebanon in 1858; of their nine children, eight are living.

W. B. Marshall was born in Scotland, in 1844, and lived in the city of Kenross until 1853 then came with his parents to the United States and lived in Rock county, Wisconsin, four years, then moved to Dodge county. He learned the trade of carpenter and followed same in Wisconsin; came to Hector in 1878, and has since bought and shipped grain. He was married in 1873, to Emiline Sebring, who was born in 1858; they have four children: William, Frank, Helen and Edward.

E. D. Morris was born in New York in 1857; lived in the village of Cobleskill until 1879, then came to Red Wing, Minnesota, and worked at his trade, printer, in the "Advance" office. After

eighteen months there he came to Hector, and on the first day of June, 1881, issued the first number of the "Renville Union." Under his able management the paper has gained a large circulation and is an influential organ in the county.

James S. Niles was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1822; learned the trade of cabinet maker and worked at that and carpenter work in Indiana until 1854, then settled in Olmsted county, Minnesota; in 1857 he engaged in furniture trade at Rochester and while living there was one of the first aldermen. In Eyota he was in the furniture business three years, grocery one year, and then settled in Boon Lake, Renville county, on a farm; in 1880 he came to Hector and has since run the American Hotel. He was elected county commissioner in 1877; also served two years as deputy treasurer of Renville county. His first wife was Sarah Pendy, whom he married in 1845; she died in Rochester; in 1860 he married Emeline Matteson; he is the parent of eleven children; eight are living.

C. H. Nixon was born in Boone county, Illinois, in 1840, and came with parents to Minnesota when 17 years old. In 1861 he enlisted in the 3d Minnesota, Company K, and served three years. In 1868 he located in the town of Cairo, Renville county, and farmed until 1875, then opened a store at Fort Ridgely; three years later, moved to Hector, and built a store and carries a large stock of general merchandise. Was married in this county in 1869, to Margaret Lebaron; their children are Joseph, Eva and Harrison.

P. O'Donnell was born in Ireland in 1847, and at the age of ten came to America with his parents who settled in Ohio. In 1868 he came to Sibley county, Minnesota, and in 1878 removed to Hector. In partnership with Michael Davitt, he runs a saloon.

J. E. Perkins, a native of Minnesota, was born at St. Anthony, Hennepin county, in 1855. He grew up there; from 1874 until 1879 lived on a farm in section 31, Hector township, Renville county; during the latter year he engaged in the butchering business in the village of Hector, in company with his brother, L. J. Perkins. His father, J. B. Perkins a native of North Carolina, is living in McLeod county.

O. F. Peterson was born in Indiana in 1852 and lived in the village of Milford until 1858, then went with parents to Illinois. In 1878 he went to Red Wing, Minnesota, and in the spring of the

following year started business in Hector. The firm of Nelson, Peterson & Co. deal in hardware, machinery and furniture, and in connection have a harness shop. Emily Johnson became his wife at Red Wing in 1878.

August Prelwitz, native of Europe, was born in 1812. At the age of ten he came to America and lived in Wisconsin. Enlisted in Janesville in the fall of 1861, and served eighteen months in an infantry regiment. In the fall of 1863 he moved from Wisconsin to McLeod county, Minnesota, and after farming there nine years removed to Renville county and located on section 28; was one of the three first men in Hector township.

J. S. Rowley was born in Franklin county, New York, in 1839, and there learned the carpenter's trade. In 1873 he went to Hastings, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade, then removed to Hector and settled on section 32, on a farm; moved to the village in the spring of 1881, and does carpenter work. Ellen Freeman became his wife in 1865; they were married in Jefferson county, New York; she died at Belleville, in that state. In 1872 he married Annie Fillmore; is the parent of seven children; six are living.

B. W. Schonweiler was born in Iowa in 1856, and at one year of age came to Minnesota and lived in Wabasha county until the fall of 1880, then started in the merchandise business at Hector; the firm is B. W. and J. A. Schonweiler. J. A. was born in Iowa in 1854, and is now conducting the store at Kellogg, Wabasha county, Minnesota, owned by the firm. He was married in 1878 to Mary Ann Mahan, and has two children.

Dr. W. Smalley, native of Vermont, was born in 1849. At the age of eighteen he moved to Massachusetts, and one year after went to Kansas; attended Normal school, then taught for a time, before commencing the study of medicine; graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University, and began practice at Nemaha, Kansas; from there he came to Hector in 1881. Married Josephine Kirk in Kansas in 1880; is practicing and conducting a drug store at Hector.

G. C. Smith was born in 1849 in Germany. At the age of three years his parents took him to St. Louis, Missouri, and he there grew up and learned the trade of machinist; worked in various places until 1870, then became employed by the Winona and St. Peter railroad as engineer; served one year, then another year in a carriage factory as foreman; moved to Iowa; returned to this state

and worked in a plow factory at Austin. Was a railroad contractor for some time and January 1, 1882, began keeping the Sherman Hotel at Hector. In 1872 he married Mary A. Gillett; Alice J. and Margaret M. are their children.

Henry Stockman, native of Germany, was born in 1821, and learned the trade of shoemaker; in 1851 came to the United States and until 1859 lived in Cook county, Illinois; moved to Shakopee, Minnesota, and kept a boot and shoe store until 1871, then moved to Norwood; in 1879 came to Hector and engaged in the lumber business, which he sold in 1880. He married Dorothy Bencke; Henry, Edward, Annie and John are their living children; two have died.

A. Strom, native of Norway, was born in 1820; learned the trade of carpenter and in 1853 emigrated; worked at Chicago four years, then located in Butternut Valley, Blue Earth county, Minnesota. In 1878 he moved to Hector and the following year came to the village and started a drug store. In 1855 he married at Chicago, Marion Oleson; they have five living children: Thora, Owen A., William B., Allie and Cordelia.

Louis Thiele was born in Germany in 1829 and learned the carpenter trade. In 1857 he came to this country and two years after, came to Minnesota and located in Flora, Renville county, where, in 1862, his wife and child were killed by the Indians. In the fall of that year he enlisted in the Sixth infantry and served until the end of the war. He farmed until 1868, then kept hotel at Beaver Falls until 1871, then lived on his farm until 1877; engaged in mercantile business in Camp township until 1880, then removed to Hector and deals in general merchandise. His first wife was Elizabeth Haak, married in 1859. Laura Larson became his wife in 1864. He has seven children living.

O. T. Thompson was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1858, and lived on a farm there until 1878, then moved to Glencoe, Minnesota, and two years later to Hector, and keeps a billiard hall and saloon; the business was started by the firm of Pepper and Thompson, but the first named sold his interest in the spring of 1881 to his partner.

B. R. Vannice was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1842 and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1852; taught school and clerked in a drug store; in 1871 moved to Hastings, Minnesota, and was in the drug business four years, then in insurance and collections until the fall of 1880, when he came to Hector. Is a

member of the firm of White and Vannice, insurance and real estate agents. Married at Hastings in September, 1873, Ella R. Day; Ulrich Harold and Annie Ethel are their children.

G. H. White was born in Green county, New York, in 1843; was raised on a farm and attended the Ashland Academy. In 1880 he came to Hector and is village justice and general builder. In 1862 he married Catherine Thomas, who has borne him three children; two are living.

W. C. White, native of New York, was born in 1846, and in 1852 moved with parents to Dodge county, Wisconsin; finished his education at the Wisconsin State University and in the fall of 1872 removed to Shakopee, Minnesota, and taught in the graded school one year; was principal of the Henderson schools two years, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar in Sibley county. In 1876 was elected county superintendent of Sibley county for two years and was justice of Henderson four years. In 1879 came to Hector and engaged in the practice of law; is a member of the firm of White & Vannice. Eva A., daughter of Hon. C. D. Parker, of Wisconsin, became his wife in 1872. Charles P., William E., Ella and Ethel are their children.

WANG.

This town was first a part of Sacred Heart, then of Hawk Creek, and July 28, 1875 was set apart for organization. The name was taken from a district in Norway. The first settlers were Theodore Rongerud, Christian Ingebretson, Hans Gunderson, and O. Narvestad, who came in 1867. The Norwegian Lutheran denomination held meetings at Hans Gunderson's house in 1870, and in 1880 built a frame church which cost \$2,200. Their pastor is Rev. John Berg. The Norwegian Lutheran Conference separated from the other society in 1876, and in 1880 built a church on section 34, at a cost of \$1,500. Rev. Ericson is pastor of this church. The first school was taught by Mrs. F. W. Brasch. There are three frame school-houses in the town. The first death was that of a man named Nelson, in the fall of 1870. The first birth was Julius Tandberg, July 31, 1868. The first marriage was that of M. Agre and Betsey Tandberg. New Lisbon post-office was established in 1866, and A. T. Ellingboe appointed postmaster; he has the office at his house.

Ole Christopherson "Soena," was born in September, 1844, in Norway. From the age of nine years until 1857 he lived in Michigan, then in Dane county, Wisconsin until 1860, at which date

he removed to Iowa; in 1862 he removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota. The year following enlisted in Company F, 2d cavalry, and served through the remainder of the war. Married, January 15, 1869, Jane T. Althon; the children are: Anna, Betsey, Christopher, Torger, Mary and Gertdane.

A. T. Ellingboe was born in Norway, August 13, 1852, and when nine years old immigrated with the family to Goodhue county, Minnesota. He attended common school and St. Olaf's College, Northfield. In 1874 he came to his present home in Wang; has been clerk since the organization of the town, justice since 1876, and postmaster of New Lisbon since June, 1879. Betsey Leen became his wife December 16, 1876; Tom, Betsy, and Christina are their children.

Torger T. Elthon, native of Norway, was born December 25, 1852. Since the age of four years he has been a resident of the United States; the family immigrated to Iowa, and he removed in 1861, to Goodhue county, Minnesota; thence in 1876 to the town of Wang.

O. T. Grover was born May 5, 1844 in Norway, and when five years old accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. He enlisted March 23, 1865, and was honorably discharged when war ceased; from 1868 till 1871 he was in Goodhue county, Minnesota, then came to Wang. Married in 1870, Sarah Olson Holen; two children have died; the living are Louise, Nels, Betsy and Oliver.

C. O. Narvestad was born October 14, 1837. He was a soldier for seven years in Norway, his native country. In 1864 he engaged in the furniture business at Chatfield, Minnesota, but in March 1865 he enlisted in the engineer corps, and when discharged, resumed his furniture business. Came to Wang in the fall of 1867, and was the first settler in town. Syverine Tonberg was married to him in 1866; Olof, Betsy, Julius, Dinah, Matilda, John and Anton are their children.

K. K. Veken, who was born May 4, 1849, left his native land, Norway, in 1856 and moved with his parents to Wisconsin; lived in Manitowoc and La Crosse counties and then migrated to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he resided until 1872, the date of his location in Wang. June 18, 1874, he was united in marriage with Betsy J. Webland, who has borne him six children: Clara, Oscar, Maria and Emma are living.

O. K. Williams, native of Norway, was born December 22, 1847. At the age of five he accom-

panied his parents to Wisconsin, which was his home until 1861, when he removed to New Ulm; he was at that town when the severe battle occurred with the Sioux. From 1862 until 1872 he was in Goodhue county and then settled at his home on section 12 of Wang. In 1873 he married A. S. Simmonson who is the mother of five children: Cornelius Enma, Julius, Julia and Sten.

MELVILLE.

The organization of this town took place in 1876, the first election being held August 15th. The first officers, so far as can be given, were: F. E. Wolff, chairman; M. S. Raue and P. Kirchner, supervisors; Albert Brown, clerk; N. G. Poore, justice. The first claim was taken by Miss Caleff in the spring of 1872; the first settler was N. G. Poore, who came in the fall of 1872. The next spring, F. Hart, Charles Sergeant and Louis Yeager arrived. The first religious meetings were conducted by Rev. S. Adams, a Baptist, in 1877. The Moravians organized a society early in 1882; they had held meetings since 1877. Other denominations hold service occasionally. In 1874 Miss Caleff taught the first school in her dwelling on section 18. There is but one school-house in the town. The first birth in the town occurred in 1875, in the family of F. Steffens.

Samuel Caleff, native of Massachusetts, was born February 8, 1807, at Ipswich and while young moved with his parents to New Brunswick. He followed the life of a sailor twenty years. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota and settled near Hastings; came in 1878 to Melville where he holds the office of justice; his daughter Dora made the first claim in the township, 80 acres on section 18. Married in 1836, Susan Justason; of their three children, two are living.

Henry Hipple was born April 10, 1837, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and when fifteen years old moved to Dover, Illinois; came to Minnesota in 1856; worked two years at blacksmithing in Rochester, then went to Plainview and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, 10th Minnesota; served until 1865. The year following he settled at Beaver Falls and erected the first building there; he was one of the organizers of this county. May, 1877, he located a claim on section 6, Melville. Married in 1866 Celestia A. Mills; five children.

Charles Kenning, native of Prussia, was born March 28, 1850. Came in 1854 with his parents to America; lived one year at Buffalo, New York, and four years in Toronto, Canada, after which he

went to Chaska, Minnesota; learned the carpenter's trade, and was in the sash and door business six years. May, 1878, he came to his home on section 7, Melville, and since 1879 has been town treasurer. Henrietta Schau was married to him in 1870, and has five children.

N. G. Poore was born May 29, 1838, at Columbus, Pennsylvania. At the age of four years he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and lived in various parts of that state, also spent one year in Kentucky, but returned to Ohio. He migrated to Minnesota, and for seventeen years lived on a farm near Hastings; during that time he passed one year steamboating, and was south for a time in the employ of the government. Since 1872 his home has been in Melville. November, 1860, he married Sarah J. Finney; they have five children.

George H. Raitz, a native of Pennsylvania, was born March 7, 1842, in Northampton county. The family moved to Illinois when he was twelve years old, and two years after settled in Carver county, Minnesota. Enlisted in 1862 in Company H, Ninth Minnesota, and remained in service until 1865. In 1874 he went from Carver county to McLeod, and in 1877 came to Melville. Mr. Raitz married in December, 1869, Louisa Wolff; they have four children.

F. E. Wolff, who was born December 26, 1839, is a native of Green county, Pennsylvania. When he was fifteen years of age he moved with his mother to Chaska, Minnesota, and lived on a farm there until coming in 1876 to Melville; took a claim on section 20. Paulina Hedtke became his wife February 17, 1869; of their six children three are living.

TROY.

This town was set apart for organization March 21, 1876, and the first election held on April 8. J. W. Hodsdon was elected chairman, Peter Miller and August Schendel, supervisors; J. L. White, clerk; Charles Waldo, assessor; T. H. Risinger, treasurer; August Schendel and T. H. Risinger, justices; Charles Waldo, constable.

August Schendel took the first claim in the town in 1871, and in 1873 brought his family. In 1872 Paul Seeger, Peter Miller and Charles Waldo settled in the town. The first religious meetings were held by the Evangelicals in 1872; a society was organized, which in 1881 built a frame church on section 18 at a cost of about \$1,600. A Methodist society was organized, but afterward joined the one at Olivia. Maggie Eric-

son taught the first school in 1877. Millard White and Delia Miller were the first couple married; the event occurred in 1878. Robert Seeger, born in May, 1873, was the first birth. The first death was in 1874, that of Birdie Brown.

H. S. Atchley was born April 6, 1832, in Ovid Seneca county, New York. Lived in Michigan from infancy until five years of age, when the family removed to Wisconsin and he resided in different parts of that state and Minnesota; was in Davenport, Iowa, a short time, then lived five years in St. Paul. Enlisted August 20, 1861, in Company K, Second Minnesota, and returned to this state, upon being discharged April 7, 1862, for injuries received in service. He has lived in different places but since 1878 his home has been in Troy. October 9, 1867, he married Eliza Verian; their children are Martha, Mary J., Debora A. Lizzie, Willis and Orin S.

Fred Bingenheimer was born June 30, 1851, in Germany, and when fourteen years old accompanied his parents to Wright county, Minnesota. In 1873 he removed to Minneapolis, thence in 1876 to Dakota county and in 1879 came to Troy; married May 24, 1877; his wife, who was Helen Schween, has borne him two children; Amanda H. E. and Eliza S. D.

George Burch, native of Indiana, was born May 15, 1838, in White county, and at the age of ten years migrated, with his parents to Illinois. He enlisted August 15, 1862 in Company E, 93d Illinois and served until June 23, 1865; he was confined in rebel prison four months. In 1865 Mr. Burch located in Beaver Falls Minnesota, but since 1878 has lived in Troy. His wife was Violetta M. Comstock, married March 22, 1874.

Perry Burch was born July 17, 1844, in White county, Indiana, where he remained until 1852, at which date he moved to Illinois. From 1862 until 1865 his home was in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, and then he lived in Beaver Falls until coming, in 1881 to Troy. Mr. Burch participated in the Indian war of 1862. He married June 15, 1875, Maggie J. Powers; one child, Mary Ethel.

J. B. Converse, born June 22, 1832, in Bridge-water, Oneida county, New York. He learned the trade of miller and in the winter of 1862-3 operated a mill in Mantorville Minnesota; returned to New York and until the spring of 1864 was working at his trade in Will county, Illinois, then in Goodhue county, this state till coming in 1876 to

Troy. Married November 25, 1857, Abbie Gaskell; Arthur J. is their only child.

W. E. Drescher, who is a native of Germany, was born in 1838. He emigrated from that country in 1868 and resided in Rock county, Wisconsin, until 1871; then came to New Ulm, Minnesota, but removed one year later to Troy. Mr. Drescher married in 1863, Lena Repe, she has borne him eleven children; Hulda, William, Charles, Edward, Anna, Magdaline and Emma are living.

Ferdinand Fritz, who was born in the year 1823, is a native of Germany; immigrated in 1870 to Dodge county, Wisconsin, but removed in 1874 to Minnesota and has since been a resident of the town of Troy; his farm is located on section 32 and contains 80 acres.

Herman Fritz, a native of Germany, was born in 1833 and lived in that country until 1865, since that date he has been a resident of the United States; his home was in Dodge county, Wisconsin until 1872, when he located at his farm of eighty acres on section 32 of Troy. In 1847 he married Ernestine Peper; have eight children: Ferdinand, Bertha, Wilhelmena, Louis, Ida, Anna, Herman and Julius.

J. W. Hodsdon was born September 25, 1853, in Kennebec county, Maine. From 1871 until 1874 he resided in Wabasha county, Minnesota, then located permanently in Troy; he has filled various town offices and has been chairman of the board since the organization of the town. On the 26th day of July, 1874, he married Alice M. Holton; Etta Belle is their only child.

J. W. Lowery, native of Wisconsin, was born July 1, 1846 in Grant county. He enlisted November 15, 1862; remained in service until July 16, 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin and continued to live there till 1868 at which time he migrated to Wabasha county, Minnesota. Since 1869 his home has been on section 30 of Troy. Married February 9, 1878, Matilda French; they have had two children; Floyd Edgar is living.

Frank McCormick, native of Connecticut, was born June 10, 1854. In 1865 he went to Newark, New Jersey. After remaining there one year and the same length of time in Northfield, Minnesota, he came, in 1867, to Troy, where he has held different town offices; his farm is located on section 6. Mary Alice Burch became his wife December 25, 1876; they have one child, Effie May.

P. Miller, a native of New York, was born December 28, 1842, in Columbia county; from the

age of four until twenty-four years his home was in the state of Wisconsin; then he lived until 1872 in Dodge county, Minnesota and since that in the town of Troy. Mr. Miller served in the late war from February, 1864 to November, 1865.

Conrad Nill was born in 1832. He learned blacksmithing in Germany, the land of his birth, and emigrating from there in 1855 he came to this country to live. Until 1865 he lived in Hennepin county, Minnesota with the exception of one year in New Jersey. After residing in New Ulm three years he located in Troy. Mr. Nill enlisted in 1862 and served through the remainder of the war. In 1865 Anna Schrap was married to him and has borne him four children: Anna, Conrad, August, Katie and Willie.

P. Olson, native of Sweden, was born September 8, 1838; when twenty-one years old he entered the army of that country and served fourteen years. In 1873 he went to Kansas but the year following removed to Beaver Falls, Minnesota and in 1878 came to Troy. He married April 2, 1863, Katie Pearson; Mary, Peter S., Ellen, Eliza M. and Lawrence I. are their children.

William Reik, who was born in 1822, is a native of Germany, where he was reared on a farm and from 1840 until 1844 served in the army. In 1873 he immigrated to Minnesota and settled on section 20, town of Troy. The marriage uniting William Reik and Henrietta Tolsen took place in 1851 in Germany; There are four children: Gustaf, Herman, William and Tilda.

G. Schendel, born January 2, 1851, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of the United States since coming here when five years old with his parents. Resided in Hennepin county, Minnesota, until coming in 1871 to Troy; on April 6, 1846 he married Augusta Schaffer, who is the mother of three children: Amel L. and Emma M. E. are living.

Johan Stange was born October 4, 1843, and remained in Germany, the land of his birth, till 1866, the date of his immigration to Jefferson county, Wisconsin. In 1873 he located in Brown county, Minnesota, but removed in 1876 to Troy, his present home; married September 10, 1871, Eureka Brown; their children are Ernest, Willie, John and Christian.

C. Waldo, born June 10, 1840, in Germany, came with his parents to Wisconsin when he was fourteen years old, and when fifteen he started in life for himself. He served from October 17, 1861, to

October 13, 1862, in Company A, 18th Wisconsin infantry. From 1866 until 1872 his home was in Dodge county, Minnesota, then he came to Troy. Mr. Waldo has held numerous town offices. Malvina Miller became his wife April 15, 1871. The living children are Gertie L., Rosie M., John C. and Hiram M.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

BIRD ISLAND—MARTINSBURG—KINGMAN—WINFIELD
—OSCEOLA—TOWNSHIP 116, RANGE 36.

The town of Bird Island was set apart for organization October 2, 1876, and included all of towns 115 and 116, range 34. Election was held Saturday, October 21, 1876, at Joseph Feeter's house in section 14, at which seven votes were cast and the following officers elected: Charles Humboldt, chairman, J. H. Feeter and J. Balsley, supervisors; J. S. Bowler, clerk; Benjamin Feeder, assessor; N. Painter, treasurer; E. Bowler and R. S. Harter, justices; George Miller and J. Engstrom, constables.

The town was named Bird Island from the fact of there being an island in a lake west of the village of Bird Island, where in early days a great many birds congregated.

November 3, 1871, the following filed claims: Rev. N. Tainter, section 24; J. S. Bowler, section 26; J. M. Bowler, section 24; Marion and Calvin Boyer, section 28; Nic O'Brien, section 26, and John A. Johnson, section 34; they all moved on the next spring.

Rev. N. Tainter, Methodist, conducted religious services at his house in 1873, and in 1879 an organization was effected. Services are now held at the school-house in the village every Sabbath, conducted by Rev. H. Irvine. The Baptists held religious services at the school-house in the village in 1879, conducted by Rev. S. Adams. The same year a society was organized, and in 1880 they erected a frame church in Bird Island at a cost of about \$1,100. Meetings are conducted semi-monthly by Rev. F. E. Bostwick. The Catholics have held services in the school building, but have no regular priest at present. The society has purchased a building site in the village, erected a parsonage and will soon build a church.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1878, in a building erected for that purpose on section 24, by Miss Sadie Tillotson. At present

there are only two schools in the town, one in Bird Island, a fine building, and one in Olivia. The first child born in the town was Kute C., a daughter of J. M. and L. S. Bowler, born September 26, 1873.

The village of Bird Island was surveyed in July, 1878, on land owned by the Bird Island Town Site company, in the east half, south-east quarter of section 14; two additions have been added. The boundaries are as follows: the south half of sections 11 and 12, sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, and the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section 26, all in town 115-34, comprising 3,240 acres. The village was incorporated under a special act approved March 4, 1881, and the following officers appointed to hold until their successors were elected the first Tuesday in April following, and they qualified: M. Donohue, president, W. M. Holbrook, J. W. Ladd, Charles C. Ladd, J. W. Barnard, and E. H. Keenan, councillors; D. D. Williams, recorder; T. M. Paine, treasurer; Wesley Moran and Fred. Hodgdon, justices; H. Feeter, street commissioner; W. H. Lewis, marshal, G. H. Megquier, attorney.

The village of Bird Island is the largest in Renville county, containing a population of about 500, and the following business houses: Three general stores, one grocery, two hardware, two drug stores, two millineries, and one furniture store, one harness, one wagon, three blacksmith, one shoe, one paint and one barber shops; three hotels, two meat markets, two saloons, two lumber dealers, three physicians, two lawyers, one bank, established in 1880, capital, \$50,000, and two elevators, capacity about 70,000 bushels.

The Bird Island Post was established by Wesley Moran, in August, 1879, and is published weekly, circulation about 500 copies. A general job office is run in connection. The Bird Island Blizzard was established; in April, 1881, and is published weekly, by J. M. Bowler, editor, and J. W. Ladd, publisher; circulation, 500 copies. Bird Island post-office was established in the spring of 1878, and the office located at J. F. Bowler's house, section 26; he was appointed postmaster. The same fall it was removed to the village and located at J. W. Ladd's store; J. W. Ladd is the postmaster.

In May, 1881, a lodge of A. F. & A. M. organized with about fifteen members, now numbers about twenty members. J. S. Bowler, W. M.; Albert Brown, S. The I. O. G. T. was organized in December, 1879, with about twenty members. N.

Tainter, W. C. T., and Mrs. Mary Millard, W. R. G.

The village of Olivia was surveyed in September, 1878, on land owned by the Hastings and Dakota Railway Company, and J. M. McKinlay in the south-west quarter of section 7. It was incorporated under the general law and an election held March 16, 1881, with the following result: W. P. Christensen, president, I. Lincoln, L. White and William Windhorst, trustees; P. W. Heins, recorder, but he did not qualify and A. D. Simpkins was appointed. N. Stone, treasurer; A. D. Simpkins, justice; O. J. Everson, marshal. The town was named Olivia, for the wife of Russell Sage Sr., he having an interest in the town site. The village has a population of about 80 people and the following business houses: four general stores, one each hardware and drug stores; one each blacksmith, wagon, shoe and tailor shops; one hotel, one saloon, one lumber yard, three dealers in agricultural machinery; two elevators, capacity about 60,000 bushels. A steam grist-mill, four run, with a capacity of 85 barrels per day; was built by Lincoln Bros., in 1879, and is still in operation.

Olivia P. O. was established in 1878, and the office located at the elevator of I. Lincoln, Sr., who was appointed postmaster. In January, 1880, W. P. Christensen was appointed postmaster and removed the office to his general store.

In December, 1880, the A. F. & A. M. organized a lodge, with about ten members; has been augmented slightly. The officers are D. W. Guptill, M. and I. Lincoln, Sr., secretary.

J. M. Bowler, born in 1838, in Maine, attended the public schools of Portland. Taught school in Wisconsin one year previous to going, in 1858, to Minneapolis, where he worked at printing until 1861, the date of his enlistment. He was in the 1st Minnesota, afterward in the 3d and later the 113th United States Colored infantry; was mustered out as major. Worked in a planing mill at Minneapolis, then removed to Dakota county. In 1871 he settled in Bird Island when there was but one building in the town. He was elected to the state legislature in 1878. Mr. Bowler is editor of the Bird Island Blizzard, which he and J. W. Ladd established in 1881. Married in 1862, Lizzie Califf. The first child born in town was their daughter, Kittie.

J. S. Bowler, native of Maine, was born in 1841, and engaged in teaching after gaining an academic education. In 1862, he entered the 22d Maine infantry; re-enlisted and served through

the entire war. From 1869 till 1871 his home was in Dakota county, Minnesota; then he removed to Bird Island, where he was one of the first settlers. He was the first clerk of the town; filled the office three years; was one of the charter members of the masonic lodge and is their present master. Miss Sarah F. Ricker became his wife in 1864; they have five children.

William P. Christensen was born in 1844 in Denmark. Upon immigrating to America in 1869 he was employed at Minneapolis as clerk, and served two years on the police force. In 1879 he began a general mercantile business at Olivia and has also been postmaster since living here. Mr. Christensen was the first president of the village board; he is still filling that position. Mary Thorson was married to him in 1875; George F., Snudorff W. and Harry E. are the children.

George Crouley, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1853, in Bradford county. He migrated in 1875 to Redwood Falls, Minnesota; was engaged in grocery trade there until 1879, the date of his coming to Bird Island, where he is carrying on a grocery business in company with his brother. Mr. Crouley was married in December, 1881 to Miss Olive E. Cammie.

G. J. DePue was born in 1852, but left Ohio, his native state, in 1857, and accompanied his parents to Minneapolis. Removed to Scott county two years later; lived in Jordan and Shakopee until coming to Olivia in 1878; he built the DePue House, the first in the village; was proprietor of this hotel until 1881, when he rented it. He also built a blacksmith shop and continued working at his trade. Miss Sophia Peterson was married to him in 1872.

W. P. Dinon, born in Canada in 1845, removed when eighteen years of age to Hamilton, Minnesota; he did carpenter work and was in the grocery and liquor trade till 1875, at which date he went to Shakopee, where he kept the Farmer's Home four years; since 1879 he has been proprietor of the Bird Island House in this place. Mr. Dinon is a member of the village council. Married in 1871, Miss M. J. Carr; two children, Mary and Emma.

J. W. Fewer, native of Ireland, was born in 1858. From the year 1861 until twelve years of age his home was in St. Paul, after which he lived in Minneapolis four years. His father was a blacksmith and when a young man he commenced learning the trade; worked in Minneapolis, also in Scott and Dakota counties; in 1881 he engaged in busi-

ness at Bird Island. In 1872 Mary Thorton became his wife; Katie is their only child.

A. W. Hagadon, who was born in 1862, is a native of Minnesota. Mr. Hagadon's home was in the town of Winfield, Renville county, four years previous to the autumn of 1881, the time at which he came to Bird Island and started a meat market in company with Mr. Reynolds.

P. W. Heins was born in 1846 in England. In 1850 the family immigrated to Iowa. In 1868 he came to Minnesota; has been in the mercantile business since locating at Beaver Falls in 1870; subsequently he opened a branch store at Renville, and in 1878, another at Olivia. Married in 1872, Jennie Patton.

Frank Hodgdon, born in 1859, is a native of Maine, but has been a resident of Minnesota since 1869. He lived at Beaver Falls, where his father was engaged in real estate business. In 1878 Mr. Hodgdon, in company with his brother Fred, began mercantile trade just below Bird Island and when the village was started they removed their business here; theirs was one of the first stores in the place. Miss Mary Donohue was married to him in 1880.

E. H. Keenan, native of New York, was born in 1854 in Troy. When a child the family went to Wisconsin, from there to Iowa, and in 1858 to Henderson, Minnesota. In 1873 he entered St. John's College; graduated in 1875, after which he taught in Henderson, also clerked and kept books. He worked two years for M. Mullen, of New Ulm, previous to embarking in hardware and machinery business at Bird Island. He married in 1878 Emma E. Donahue.

Charles C. Ladd was born in 1835 in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He was apprenticed to learn the jeweler's trade, and worked at that until 1867, when he went to Minneapolis, but soon removed to Ellsworth, Wisconsin, where he was in a stove factory two years with a brother. He worked seven years as foreman of Farnham & Lovejoy's lumber-yard; passed one year in the East, two years in La Crosse, and since 1879 has been in the lumber trade at Bird Island. Mr. Ladd served one year in the First Rhode Island infantry.

J. W. Ladd, born in 1841 in Phoenix, Rhode Island, moved in 1860 to St. Anthony, Minnesota. He was employed as clerk until 1866; after engaging a short time in insurance business, he removed to Ellsworth, Wisconsin, where until 1868 he and a brother owned and operated a stove mill.

In 1869 he bought a flour-mill at Clearwater, which was burned in 1871; he then went to Chicago, where he was a member of the board of trade five years; while living in that city he was in different lines of business. From 1876 to 1878 his home was in Minneapolis, then came to Bird Island; built the first elevator in the place; also owns a store and a farm of \$1,000 acres. Mr. Ladd was a member of the first village council, been postmaster since 1879, and is publisher of *The Bird Island Blizzard*. In 1862 he was one of a company that went from Minneapolis to the defense of Fort Ridgely. Married in 1863 Emma G. Lovejoy.

Thomas Libby, native of Maine, was born in 1821, and attained a high school education. In 1842 he went to Illinois and followed teaching twelve years; he then lived eight years on a farm in Dodge county, Minnesota, where he had located in 1854. Mr. Libby has been a local minister in the Methodist church for thirty-five years; he removed to Kandiyohi county and preached the first Methodist sermon in Willmar village; his church a railroad car; he lived in Willmar fifteen years. Since 1881 he has lived at Bird Island; he owns the Merchants Hotel. His wife, who was Olive E. Simmons, has borne him seven children: Eveline, Celia, Lorenzo, William and Albert are living.

E. B. Lincoln was born in 1851 in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1859 accompanied his parents to Shakopee, Minnesota. In 1866 he entered the military school at Faribault, from which he graduated in 1870. He was employed as baggageman, and afterward conductor, on the Sioux City railroad; subsequently kept books in a bank in Shakopee until 1878, when he became cashier in G. K. Gilbert's bank at Glencoe; since 1881 he has been cashier of the First National Bank at that place; is also a member of the firm Lincoln Brothers, of Olivia.

Isaac Lincoln, Jr., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855. The family located at Shakopee in 1859, where he attended public schools until 1870, at which date he entered the Faribault military school. After graduating in 1874 he visited Colorado; one year later went to New Richland, but soon returned to Shakopee, where he was city engineer eighteen months; until 1878 he was in the draughting department of the Sioux City railroad office, then erected an elevator at Olivia, which was the first building there; at the same time he started a lumber-yard; is now proprietor of the

Lincoln mill, built by him and a brother. Mr. Lincoln was the first postmaster of Olivia. In 1880 he married Cora Straight.

N. C. Little, native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1846 in Somerset county. The family migrated in 1856 to Glencoe, Minnesota, where he attended the common schools and worked at farming until 1877; began the flour and feed business at Glencoe, but removed two years after to Bird Island; engaged in lumber business. From February until October, 1865, he served in the First Minnesota heavy artillery. Married in 1878, Emma Cale.

Hon. George H. Megquier was born September 20, 1844, in Maine, and when eight years old moved with his parents to Bangor. In 1855 they migrated to Eureka, Illinois; after graduating in 1862, from the college of that place he enlisted in Company D, 108th infantry; he was promoted to lieutenant; afterward served on the staff of Generals Baird and A. J. Smith, until the war closed. In the fall of 1865 he entered the Cleveland Law University; graduating in 1866 and the next year came to Minnesota. He married Laura Tillotson in 1869, and commenced the practice of law at Beaver Falls; was elected judge of probate in 1873, and the following year was chosen county attorney and superintendent of schools; since 1878 he has lived at Bird Island.

Wesley Moran, native of Wisconsin, was born in November, 1848, in Grant county. Accompanied his parents to West Virginia, from there to Ohio, and thence to Iowa. At sixteen years of age he left school and began to learn printing; after working in different places he went, in 1873, to Chicago and was employed three years on the Tribune of that city. For two and one-half years he published a weekly paper at Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, but removed in 1879 to Minnesota, and established the Bird Island Post. His wife was Sophia Coffman, married in 1871; their children are Nora E., D. W., Lena M. and George E.

John Morgan was born in 1847, in Wyoming county, New York; in 1865 he migrated to Le Sueur county, Minnesota; in 1871 he removed to Renville county; continued farming until he began the saloon business in Olivia. Miss Eliza Delanie became his wife in 1876 and has three children; Patrick W., Mary E. and Catharine F.

Dr. F. L. Puffer was born in 1852 in St. Lawrence county, New York. He attended the St. Lawrence University and in 1872 graduated from Columbia College; the next year he entered

the university at Ann Arbor. Soon after graduating in 1877, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, he began practice at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, with Dr. A. J. Murdock. From 1878 till 1881 he was at Beaver Falls, then came to Bird Island. He has been coroner of Renville county since 1878 and was county physician two years. Dr. Puffer married Anna L. Ellison in 1879. Florence E. is their only child.

C. H. Spencer is a native of Minnesota; born in 1858 at Shakopee. From 1873 until removing in 1881 to Olivia, he was telegraph operator in the Sioux City railroad office at Shakopee. He is now station agent at Olivia.

A. W. Stone, born in the state of New York in 1855, went when eight years old to Dodge county, Minnesota, with his parents; he learned blacksmithing, and has been engaged in that business at Bird Island since June 1879. His marriage with Lottie A. Sherwood occurred in 1879; Arthur is their only child.

O. A. Strom, born in 1858, was the first white child born in Butternut Valley, Blue Earth county, Minnesota. After leaving the Normal school at Mankato, he entered a drug store at Beaver Falls; worked there and in Redwood Falls until 1879 when he opened a store at Renville, but in the autumn of 1881, removed his business to Bird Island.

Rev. Nahum Tainter, born in 1821, is a native of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Methodist church, and after leaving school entered the ministry. In 1856 he settled near Chatfield, Olmsted county, Minnesota, but in 1871 selected the homestead where he now resides, near the village of Bird Island; his claim was the first in town that resulted in settlement. Rev. Tainter preached at his house in 1874, the first sermon delivered in this town. Married in 1845, Miss A. E. Peirce, one child living: Laurilla A.

D. D. Williams was born in 1853 in Kane county, Illinois, and when two years old accompanied his parents to Judson, Blue Earth county, Minnesota. After leaving school he in 1877 began to read law at Madelia; taught school one year, and then resumed the study of law until 1879, when he was admitted to the bar. Since the spring of 1880 he has practiced at Bird Island.

MARTINSBURG.

Set apart for organization September 3, 1878, and election ordered held at J. B. Mohan's house, section 22, September 24, 1878. Owing to insuffi-

ciency of notice the election was not held until November 5, 1878, with the following result: Luna Benson, chairman, Ferdinand Marquardt and Friedrich Schwarz, supervisors; Smith Dewees, clerk, and Swan Pearson, constable. W. T. Grummons being a county commissioner and a resident of this town at the time it was organized, named it after a son of his named Martin.

The first settlers were James Tompkins and James Hannah, who settled on sections 30 and 32, in the spring of 1873. Friedrich Schwarz the same year took a claim on section 24.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1880 by Miss Dewees in a building erected for that purpose on section 29. There are three schools in the town at present.

John M. Anderson was born January 24, 1838, in Norway. Immigrated in 1853, to Wisconsin, and in May, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Second infantry of that state; he was in many severe battles; upon being discharged June 11, 1864, he returned to Wisconsin. Mr. Anderson removed in 1867 to McLeod county, Minnesota, and in 1875 to Renville county. Married in 1869, Anna Egbertson; three of their seven children are living: Otto M., Josephine A. and Oscar C.

Luna W. Benson, native of Massachusetts was born July 10, 1822 in Brookfield. He learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1861 he went to Connecticut and the year following enlisted in Company I, 16th infantry of that state. Lost his right leg in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and was in the hospital until January 20, 1863. Since June, 1877 he has lived at his present farm. Mrs. Gibbs, whose maiden name was Ann Besse, was married to him in 1854; three children are living.

Smith Dewees born October 14, 1834, in Morgan county, Ohio, is a harnessmaker by trade. From 1873 until 1878 he lived at Howard Lake, Minnesota, then came to Martinsburg. Mr. Dewees married in 1862, Mrs. Worrall, who has one son, Orlando; her maiden name was Sarah Millner; their two daughters, Mary and Minnie, are teachers.

James Hannah, native of Vermont was born July 5, 1852, in Franklin county; went at the age of three years to Wisconsin with his parents. Lived in Wabasha county, Minnesota from 1864 until the autumn of 1872 at which time they came to Renville county. In 1877 his marriage took

place with Sarah M. Maxwell; one child is deceased; the living are Mary and Sarah.

H. C. Giltner was born August 7, 1808, in Tompkins county, New York; learned the trade of mill-wright. From 1843 until 1860 he lived in Wisconsin then removed to McLeod county, Minnesota. He was admitted to practice law here and was elected county attorney. While residing in Wisconsin the president appointed him deputy United States marshal. Since April, 1880, he has lived at his farm in Martinsburg. In 1833 he married Adaline Taylor who bore him six children; only one is living; their son, Henry P., died in the army during the late civil war.

Lieutenant William F. Grummons was born February 25, 1829, in Orleans county, New York. In 1844 he migrated to Iowa, but removed in 1856 to a farm in Mower county, Minnesota. October 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Third Minnesota; was promoted to lieutenant and served until September, 1864. Returned to Mower county where he held the office of sheriff. Came in 1868, to Renville county in 1878 to this town; has held numerous offices. He has been married twice and has five living children.

Friedrich Schwarz, native of Germany, was born March 1, 1830. Immigrated to America in 1852; lived in Philadelphia three years, then went to a farm near Henderson, Minnesota. Mr. Schwarz enlisted August 15, 1862 in Company G, 10th Minnesota and served on the frontier until the fall of 1863; after that he was in the south until the close of the war. In 1871 he came to the farm which is now his home. Married in 1854, Amelia Schumir; seven children are living.

James Smith was born November 10, 1844, in Vermont. Accompanied his parents in 1849 to Wisconsin, thence in 1856, to Rochester, Minnesota, and the year following to Cottonwood county; in 1861 they came to Renville county. He enlisted June 16, 1861, in Company E, 2d Minnesota, re-enlisted and served during the entire war; was wounded, September 19, 1863; a brother of his and their father were also in the army. In 1875 he came to his present farm. Married in 1874, Ann L. Tompkins; they have four children.

James Tompkins, Sr., native of Ireland, was born in March, 1826. Lived in Dublin, working at shoe-making until the age of sixteen, when he moved to Canada. Mr. Tompkins emigrated in 1857 to Wabasha county, Minnesota, but in 1873

came to Renville county, where he has since carried on his trade in connection with farming. Elizabeth Stanton became his wife in 1849, and has borne him nine children; they have lost one; July 3, 1877, Mrs. Tompkins died.

James H. Tompkins was born December 7, 1856, in the village of Fulton, Oswego county, New York. He came to Minnesota with his parents in 1857. The family came to Martinsburg in 1872; he lived with his parents until locating, in 1879, on his farm of 160 acres.

John W. Tompkins, native of New York, was born July 4, 1852, in Fulton, Oswego county, but in 1857 the family moved to Wabasha county, Minnesota. They came to this town in 1872, and since 1874 his home has been at his farm on section 32. Elizabeth Maxwell became his wife December 15, 1881.

KINGMAN.

Set apart for organization, September 3, 1878, and election held at H. W. Jones' house, section 24, with the following result: A. P. Altman, chairman, E. Fouch and D. Coons, supervisors; S. T. Sulter, clerk; L. W. Stearns, assessor; H. W. Jones, treasurer; L. W. Stearns and John Pfeiffer, justices; D. Coons and P. B. Porter, constables. The first settler in the town was J. C. Hogadone, who came early in May, 1877. The same month L. W. Stearns located; E. Fouch and H. W. Jones came the same year.

Religious meetings were held by the Methodists at L. W. Stearn's house, in the winter of 1878-9, conducted by Rev. N. Tainter, and a society organized; services are now held semi-monthly, at the school-house, on section 20, conducted by Rev. Irvine. The first school was taught by Miss Clara Stearns, in L. W. Stearn's house, during the winter of 1878-9. On section 20 is the only school-house in the town.

The first birth was W. M., a son of David and Anna Coons, born July 12, 1878. The first death was that of J. H. Sangmyhr, who died May 10, 1881, aged 96 years, 11 months, and 24 days.

David Coons was born November 18, 1856, in Canada. He came to Atwater, Minnesota, in 1876, and one year later went to the Black Hills; after a stay there of five months, he settled in Kingman, Renville county. He was a member of the first town board, and is now constable. Married, November 13, 1877, Anna Johnson, who was born in Norway in 1854; one child, William.

Johu Pfeiffer, native of Germany, was born July

13, 1828. In 1852 he came to this country, and in 1854 to St. Paul, where he worked at stone-cutting five years, then moved to Hastings; in 1879 came to Kingman. In 1858 he married E. Mary Beck; eleven children have been born; eight are living: Ida, George, John, Matilda, Emma, William, Lillian and Albert.

S. T. Salter was born December 25, 1838, in Princeton, Maine. In 1874 he came to Minnesota, and after living in Atwater two years, settled on section 20, Kingman township, Renville county. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, 11th Maine infantry, and was discharged the following year for disability. He re-enlisted in March, 1865, in Company E, 15th Maine, and served until May, 1866. September 22, 1862, he married Lydia H. Maxwell; Albro H., Albra S., Mary C., Albert G., James E. and Seth N. are their children.

L. W. Stearns was born in Wayne county, New York, October 15, 1829. Removed to Michigan, thence in 1860 to Wabasha county, Minnesota. In 1868 he went to Kandiyohi county, and in 1873 to Missouri and to Michigan; after living in the latter state two and one-half years, came to Kingman. February 18, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota, Company G, and was discharged for disability May 8, 1865. Sarah Reynolds became his wife July 4, 1855, and is the mother of twelve children; the living are Orvill A., Clara A., Eliza A., Leander J., Rhoda M., Frank R., Marco B., Lena, Maud and Burt.

WINFIELD.

This town was set apart for organization April 15, 1878, under the name of Liberty, but the electors failed to meet at the appointed time, and the first election did not take place until December, 1878; the first officers were: W. Morgan, chairman, A. Nelson and John Burg, supervisors; A. D. Simpkins, clerk; John Miller, treasurer; Andrew Ericson, justice; Ole Olson, constable. In March, 1879, the name was changed to Winfield, as the name Liberty had been applied to another township in the state.

The first settler was Joseph Sharbona, who came in 1872; the same fall John Ericson, T. Ulrickson and Eric Lindquist made claims. The first religious meetings were held by the Norwegian Lutherans in 1874. The first school was taught in the winter of 1876 at T. Ulrickson's house. Albert Lindquist, in August, 1872, was the first birth in the town.

Andro Erickson, native of Sweden, was born in

1856. From 1873, the date of his coming to Minnesota, until 1877, he worked for others, then came to his farm on section 22 of Winfield. Betsy Larson, born in Sweden, immigrated in 1869 to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where, in 1878, she married Mr. Erickson; Albert is their only child.

W. John Erikson, who was born in 1850, is a native of Sweden. He emigrated, and from 1870 until 1872, his home was in Kandiyohi county, Minnesota; he then located in Winfield. Mr. Erickson's farm on section 2, contains 120 acres.

Peter Hellberg was born in 1851 in Sweden; immigrated to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, in 1876, but since 1878 has been a resident of Winfield; Karin Lein, who was born in Sweden in 1855, became his wife November 23, 1880; they have one child: Theodore.

D. John Johnson was born October 15, 1844, in Sweden, and in 1865 his marriage occurred with Christina Larson, who was born in 1840. In 1873 they came to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, but the next year he came to Winfield. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's children are John, Anna, Charlie, William, Christine, Hilda and Mary.

Ole Juleson, who was born in Norway in 1856. Came to Winona in 1873, and in 1875 to Winfield. The marriage of Ole Juleson took place in 1880; his wife, Christina Johnson, was born in 1864 in Sweden.

Ole Julson is a native of Norway, where he was born October 17, 1858. He immigrated to America, and in 1873 located at Winona, Minnesota, but removed three years after to Winfield. During the summer seasons he works his farm, and in the fall operates a threshing machine.

Ulrik Julson was born in 1850, in Norway; made his home in Winona, Minnesota, from 1871 until 1872, then came to Winfield. Mr. Julson has been town treasurer several terms. Ronaag Fredrikson, native of Norway, became his wife in 1879 and has borne him two children: Julius and the baby.

Erik Lindquist, born in 1846, grew to manhood in Sweden, his native land. He came to America and in 1869 lived at St. Paul three months, then removed to Kandiyohi county, but in 1871 located permanently at Winfield. Cristina Eliza Ereckson, a native of Sweden, was married in this state in 1871, to Mr. Lindquist, and is the mother of six children.

Jan Miller, who is a native of Sweden, was born June 30, 1832. In 1867 he located in Houston

county, Minnesota, and lived there until the year 1872, when he came to Winfield, Renville county; his farm, on section 26 of this town, contains 160 acres. Mr. Miller has served one term as town treasurer. In 1856 he married Anna Stena, who was born in 1833 in Sweden; their children are Annalena, Uhan and Andrew.

N. A. Nelson was born October 9, 1849, in Sweden. In 1869 he moved to Winona, Minnesota, three years later went to Willmar, Kandiyohi county, but in 1877 located in Winfield. For several years Mr. Nelson has been a member of the town board. Yngebor O. Jenson, native of Norway, was married to him in February, 1877, and has three children; Anton N., Ever O. and Magnus B.

E. Palmlund, born May 24, 1842, in Sweden, served five years in the army of that country and in 1870 came to America. Lived five months at Duluth, about the same length of time in Iowa, then two years at La Crescent; after passing a short time at St. Paul and Rochester he went, in 1875, to Beaver Falls, but one year later removed to Winfield; Anna Miller was married to Mr. Palmlund, December 25, 1875 and has borne him three children; Oscar A. and Georgina L. are living.

John Snieker, who is a native of Sweden, born in 1829, was brought up on a farm; in 1873 immigrated to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota; since 1874 his home has been in the town of Winfield. Mr. Snieker's wife, Anna Erickson, was born in Sweden; their marriage occurred in 1853; eight of their twelve children are living; Anna, John, Christina, Andrew, Betsy, Ida, Selma and George.

L. R. Sorenson is a native of Minnesota; born April 18, 1855, at St. Paul. When he was an infant the family moved to Carver county, where he lived until 1880, then came to Winfield. His marriage took place March 7, 1880, in Carver county, with Matilda Peterson, who was born February 9, 1856, at Chisago Lake.

Jul Ulrikson was born June 14, 1817, in Norway. In 1873 he immigrated to the United States. After living one year at Winona, Minnesota, he came to Winfield. Miss S. Endresdotter, born in Norway, became the wife of Mr. Ulrikson, November 1, 1847 and has borne him seven children; five are living.

E. Wipp was born in 1823, in Sweden; was in the army of his native land twenty years. In 1870 he emigrated and until 1872 he lived in Kan-

diyohi county, Minnesota, then came to the town of Winfield. Mr. Wipp was married in 1850; his wife, Cristina Erickson was born in Sweden and is the mother of eight children.

Fr. Zinne was born in 1826, in Germany. In 1879 he settled in the United States, and has lived alternately in Beaver Falls, and Winfield, which is his present home. In 1859 he married Charlotte Meyer; their children are Louis, Frederick, Wilhelm and August.

OSCEOLA.

A petition was granted for separate organization September 30, 1879, and an election held at J. F. Lucas' house, section 32. The first officers were: W. T. Bower, chairman, J. K. Salisbury and B. Potter, supervisors; S. M. Freeman, clerk; J. F. Lucas, Sr., treasurer; H. V. Poor and L. Daily, justices; J. Nillis and C. Stevens, constables. The first settlers in the town were J. F. Lucas, Sr., and two Ferry brothers, who came in the spring of 1875. C. M. Stevens built the first house in the fall of 1875. The first school was taught in the fall of 1880 by Miss Ida Poore in I. H. Murray's house.

TOWN 116—36.

This town is not organized, but attached to Emmett for official purposes. Early in the spring of 1871 three families, C. G. Bell, J. F. Smith and Henry Crooks came and settled on section 32.

Religious services were held by the Methodists at private houses as early as 1874. The first school was taught in the summer of 1874 by Miss Nettie Spicer, in a building erected for that purpose on section 30.

The first birth in the town was that of Ellen, a daughter of C. G. and Phoebe Bell, born in the spring of 1872. The first death was in December, 1875, John Johnson, who was frozen to death.

Edward C. Bakken, a native of Norway, was born in 1852. Came with parents to America when five years of age and grew to manhood in McLeod county, Minnesota; in 1872 he removed to Renville county. His marriage with Miss Mattia Anderson occurred in the spring of 1880 at Beaver Falls; they have one child: Annie.

C. A. Bocken was born in Norway in 1855. Came with parents to this country and for a number of years their home was in McLeod county, Minnesota, but since the spring of 1875 he has resided in town 116; in 1877 he married Julia Lilley; their children are William and Nellie E.

Albert Dagen was born in 1836, in Prussia. The

family immigrated to Dodge county, Wisconsin, when he was eight years old; in 1864 he removed to Beaver Falls, Minnesota, and since 1876 he has lived in town 116. January 6, 1863, he married Mrs. Theresa Isenrich, whose maiden name was Hartinger; she was married in Illinois to Mr. Isenrich, and in 1855 they came to this state; he was shot at the breaking out of the Sioux massacre, while fleeing from his home; she and five children were held captive six weeks; Mr. Dagen is the father of seven children.

C. B. Gordon was born in 1820 in Logan county, Kentucky, and moved with his parents to Illinois, when he was a boy. In 1842 he married in that state and in 1865 removed to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where his wife died the next year. Franklin A. and Elizabeth A. are their children. Since the fall of 1872, has lived in this town. He has been justice of the peace and postmaster of Gordon, named in honor of him. Married in 1867, Elizabeth C. Bell, who has borne him four children: Thomas B., John C. Matilda J. and George.

Mrs. Ingborg Johnson-Olson was born in 1841, in Norway, and in 1861, became the wife of John Johnson. In 1868 they immigrated to Iowa and lived near Decorah until 1872 at which date they removed to town 116, Minnesota, and took 160 acres of land. He died here in 1874, after which his widow and her sons conducted the farm. In the spring of 1881 Mrs. Johnson was married to Mr. C. Olson, who was born in 1854 in Sweden, came to America in 1879, and after a short stay in Massachusetts came to Minnesota. The children are John, Anthony, Peter, Ole and Annie.

Torry O. Larson, a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1853, in Jefferson county; in 1877, came to this town. Miss Emma Nelson was married in 1873, to Mr. Larson, and has borne him three children: Perry N., George T., and Tilda, who is deceased.

James Mathison, born in Norway, in 1830, moved in 1853, to Illinois. He was in the employ of a lumber manufacturer, in Indiana and Michigan, for a time, but in the spring of 1856, began farming in Carver county, Minnesota. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, 11th regiment of this state, and was discharged at expiration of term. Worked at farming in McLeod county until coming to this town in 1874. Married in 1854, Mary Olson; Martin, William, Peter and Edward are their children.

Lars L. Otnes was born in Norway, in 1843. In

the spring of 1867, he became a resident of the United States. For three years he resided in Fillmore county, Minnesota, but his home has been in town 116 since 1872; Miss Mary Olson became his wife in 1871, and has borne him five children; Louis O., Dena B., Ludwig M., Peder A. and Betsy D., who is dead.

Johan A. Svendly, who was born in 1840, is a native of Norway, but has been a resident of America since 1867. He settled in LaFayette county, Wisconsin; was in a store four years there, and subsequently lived about the same length of time at Chippewa Falls. In 1877, he came to town 116 and took 80 acres on section 34. Miss Mina Hanson was married to him in March, 1880, and has borne him one child: Annie Amelia.

LYON COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

LYON COUNTY — MARSHALL — LYND — NORDLAND —
LYON — FAIRVIEW — GRAND VIEW — LUCAS — EIDS-
VOLD — AMIRET.

Lyon county is located in the south-western part of the state, in the third tier from the south and the second from the west. It is twenty-four miles east and west, by thirty north and south, and contains twenty congressional townships. It formerly included within its limits what is now Lincoln county. This territory was set off by the state legislature of 1873, and ratified by the people, at the fall election of that year. The county, as now constituted, is almost entirely prairie. A heavy growth of timber existed, when it was first settled, in the west central part of the county, in the towns of Lynd and Lyon. This has largely been cleared away by the settlers. A number of small groves appear in different parts of the county, along the streams. The surface in the north, east, and south, is moderately rolling, in some cases quite level. In the west, and a little south of west, the country is quite broken, and limestone, also gravel, appears upon the surface. The general slope is toward the east and north-east as is indicated by the direction of the streams. As a whole the county is as well watered as any county in Southern Minnesota. The Yellow Medicine river crosses the west line near the north-west corner, flows easterly and crosses the north line

near the center. The Redwood originates in the south-west, flows north-easterly, and crosses the east line about nine miles south of the north-east corner. The Cottonwood has its origin in the southern part of the county, flows north-easterly and easterly, and crosses the east line a few miles south of the center. These streams, with their numerous tributaries, serve to effectually drain nearly every part of the county. The soil is, generally, a sandy loam, and well adapted to the cultivation of corn and oats, the clayey soil in the south-west being adapted to wheat.

Two railroads cross the county. The Winona & St. Peter, built in 1872, extends from southeast to northwest, and the Chicago & Dakota built in 1879, extends east and west across the south tier of towns. These two with the prospective extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis across south-west and north-east, will give the county ample facilities for shipping to the markets of the large cities. The locations of the towns and villages are such that very little of the trade of the county goes to outside points, and a large trade is drawn from without the limits of the county, especially in the south and east.

The permanent settlement began in 1867, although there were trading posts in Lynd and Saratoga as early as ten and probably more years previous. Saratoga proper was in section 1, of the town of Custer. There is some difference of opinion regarding the location of Mr. Lynd's post, some locating it in the northeast quarter of section 33, in the town of Lynd, and others in the southeast quarter of section 5 in the town of Lyon. There was a log building still standing in Lynd when the first settlers came in 1867 and '68 and used by Mr. Ticknor as a residence for a short time, then as a school-house, and later as a store. This store, opened by G. W. Whitney in September, 1870, was the first in the county. He not long after transferred his business to a building erected for the purpose in the village of Lynd. In Lyon, there only exists the remains of a building which had been burned. The Indians, however, point this out as the spot where the real trading post stood. The probabilities are in favor of the latter. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Goodell, while plowing his garden, about a half mile north of this spot, unearthed a tub full of tools, consisting of several hand-saws, an auger, chisels, hoes, a hand-axe, a flat-iron, a tea cup and saucer. The tub was entirely rotten, only the impression

left to determine just what it was, while most of the tools were destroyed for use by rust. Thomas Robinson, a French half-breed, and John Mooers, a half-breed son of Hazen Mooers, had claims in Lynd, when the first whites came. Robinson's was in section 27, Mooer's in 34. They sold in the spring of 1868, to Ralph Holland and Arthur Ransom and moved into Lincoln county, where they now live near Tyler.

In the spring of 1867 T. W. Caster settled in the town of Stanley, a part of his claim being in Redwood county. He was a graduate of Oberlin college, Ohio, and a man of very positive temperament, peculiar in his views and independent in his thinking. He was at one time deputy register of deeds in Olmsted county, and was also a scout during the Indian war, under General Sibley. He was one of the pioneers of Redwood Falls, but remained only a short time. His aim was to raise stock, and he was the pioneer stock man of Lyon county. The first winter of his stay he had but one cow, and from this he increased until he had a large herd for this latitude. About four years ago he moved to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he now lives. He was the first county surveyor, and in 1874 was a member of the county commissioners. His son, Hugh W., was the first white child born in the county.

In June, 1867, Charles E. Goodell, of Illinois, came into Lyon county on a prospecting tour, and decided to locate. He returned to Blue Earth county and remained until January, 1868, when he came back and located in the north part of the town of Lyon, which has since been his home. During the earlier years he followed hunting and trapping principally. He is six feet two and one-half inches in height, well proportioned, active and strong; many stories are told of his physical prowess. Quite a number came in the fall of 1867, and located in Lynd; some returned farther east to spend the winter. Among those who remained were A. W. Muzzy, and daughters, Mr. C. F. Wright and Mrs. Bowers, Luman Ticknor, wife and step-daughter, Elizabeth Taylor, L. W. Langdon, wife and daughter Martha, and son Frank, and nephew, Emerson Hull. Quite a number of people came in during 1868, but comparatively few settled. In 1869 settlement began in earnest and a large number came.

In 1869 preparations were made to organize the county. In December the governor appointed A. W. Muzzy, E. R. Horton and Daniel Williams as

commissioners, Edmund Lamb as auditor, and Charles Hildreth as sheriff, to organize the county. Mr. Horton was absent from the county when appointed, but expected back soon. Not long after his appointment as commissioner, Mr. Williams left the county on a visit to relatives. This prevented immediate organization, and the other appointed officials could do nothing until their return. Mr. Horton never came back, and Mr. Williams' stay being protracted, steps were taken to procure new appointments, which resulted in the appointment of L. S. Kiel as commissioner. The first meeting was held August 12, 1870, at Luman Ticknor's house in Upper Lynd. Mr. Muzzy was chosen chairman of the county board. The board then adjourned until October 8; met upon that day and prepared for the first election in the county, by dividing it into election precincts. Congressional townships 109 and 110, ranges 40 and 41, were set off as Saratoga precinct. Ziba Ferguson and George Robinson were appointed justices, and Joseph Wagner, James Mitchell and Clarence Avery judges of election, and the election ordered held at the house of George Robinson. Townships 111 and 112, ranges 40 and 41, were set off as Marshall precinct. W. S. Reynolds and C. H. Whitney were appointed justices, and C. H. Upton, Joseph Carter and L. Langdon judges of election, and the election ordered held at the house of C. H. Whitney. Township 113-40, 41, 42, 43, 44 were set off as Upper Yellow Medicine precinct. The justices appointed were Frank Nelson and ——— Morse. Townships 111 and 112-42 and 43, were set off as Lynd precinct, with townships 109, 110-42 and 43 attached. A. W. Muzzy, A. R. Cummings and Luman Ticknor were appointed judges of election. No justices were appointed. Townships 109, 110, 111, 112-44, 45, 46, and 113-45, 46, were set off as Lake Benton precinct. William Ross and ——— Bentley were appointed justices, and William Taylor, Daniel Williams and John Birmingham, judges of election, and the election ordered held at the house of Daniel Williams.

At the election which followed soon after, seventy-eight votes were cast, all of the precincts not holding elections, however. The following officers were elected—Timothy Eastman, Joseph Wagner and Daniel Williams, commissioners; of whom Mr. Eastman became chairman. George E. Keyes, auditor; A. R. Cummins, treasurer; W. H. Langdon, register of deeds; James Cummins, sheriff;

A. D. Morgan, clerk of court; A. W. Muzzy, judge of probate; W. M. Pierce, county attorney, and James Mitchell, Sr., court commissioner. At a meeting of the county commissioners, held March 15, 1871, at Mr. Whitney's store in Lynd, G. W. Whitney was appointed superintendent of schools. At this meeting the county was divided into assessment districts, the commissioners' districts having been arranged October 14, 1870. They comprised the same territory in each and numbered them the same, thus District No. 1 included all in the county, east of range 42, No. 2 included all of range 42, and all west of that, No. 3.

The election districts were changed from time to time, as population increased, or as the different towns became organized, until January, 1882, when the town of Stowe was set apart for organization, thus ending the last precinct. The assessment districts have been disposed of in like manner. The commissioners' districts have been changed likewise, from time to time, still keeping the original number until 1880, when the county was divided into five districts.

The county seat remained at Upper and Lower Lynd, about two years in each, the commissioners holding their sessions in various places. In the fall of 1873 the majority of the people voted in favor of moving the county seat to Marshall, which was accomplished between January and March, 1874. Until 1876 the county business was transacted in different places in Marshall, rented for the purpose by the county. That year the frame building now used by the auditor and treasurer was erected on the west corner of Main and Sixth streets, at a cost of about \$450. In 1881 a similar building was erected on the same lot for the use of the register of deeds and clerk of court. Arrangements are now about completed for the purchase of land upon which to erect a court house and jail.

Following we give the roster of county officials since the organization of the county. *Commissioners*—The first named being chairman. 1870, A. W. Muzzy and L. S. Kiel; 1871, Timothy Eastman, Joseph Wagner and Daniel Williams; Mr. Wagner resigned and H. N. Randall was appointed, he also resigned and George Robinson was appointed; Mr. Williams moved from the county and Ira Scott was appointed in his place; 1872, Timothy Eastman, M. L. Wood and James Mitchell, Jr.; 1873, M. L. Wood, James Mitchell, Jr. and A. D. Morgan; 1874, James Mitchell, Jr., A. D. Mor-

gan and T. W. Caster: 1875. James Mitchell, Jr., A. D. Morgan and H. T. Oakland; 1876, Gordon Watson, James Mitchell Jr. and H. T. Oakland; 1877, the same with Mr. Mitchell as chairman; 1878, same, Mr. Oakland, chairman; 1879 and '80, James Mitchell, Jr., H. T. Oakland and G. W. Link; 1881, M. C. Humphrey, James Mitchell, Jr., Fred Holritz, E. L. Starr and Jonathan Owen; 1882, M. C. Humphrey, James Mitchell, Jr., Fred Holritz, E. L. Starr and V. M. Smith. *Auditors*—1870, Edmund Lamb; 1871 and '72, G. E. Keyes; 1873, to date, O. C. Gregg. *Treasurers*—1871 and '72, A. R. Cummins; 1873 and '74, Jacob Rouse; 1875 '76 and '77, J. W. Williams; 1878, R. M. Addison; 1879, G. A. Jacobson. *Registers of Deeds*—1871 and '72, W. H. Langdon; 1873 and '74, Z. O. Titus; 1875 and '76, S. V. Groesbeck; 1877 and '78, C. L. Van Fleet; 1879 and '80, W. M. Coleman; 1881 and '82, A. N. Daniels. *Sheriffs*—1870, Charles Hildreth; 1871, '72, and '73, James Cummins; 1874, '75 and '76, Salmon Webster; 1877 to —, John Hunter. *Clerks of Court*—1871, '72, '73, '74, A. D. Morgan; 1875, '76, '77 and '78, Ole Dahl; 1879 to —, C. E. Patterson. *Judges of Probate*—1871, A. W. Muzzy, resigned, C. H. Whitney appointed; 1872, Orin Drake; 1873 and '74, W. M. Pierce; 1875 and '76, E. B. Jewett; 1877 to —, D. F. Weymouth. *County Attorneys*—1871 and '72, W. Pierce; 1873, '74, '75 and '76, Walter Wakeman; 1877 and '78, D. F. Weymouth; 1879 to date, A. C. Forbes. *Court Commissioners*—1871 and '72, James Mitchell, Sr.; 1873, Charles Marsh; 1874, C. H. Whitney; 1875 and '76, J. N. Johnson; 1877, W. M. Pierce; 1878 to date, C. H. Richmond. *Superintendents of Schools*—1870, C. F. Wright; 1871, to August, G. W. Whitney; 1871, from August, '72, '73 and '74 to April, Ransom Wait; 1874, from April, to date, G. M. Durst. *County Surveyors*—1871 and '72, T. W. Caster; 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77 and '78, C. L. Van Fleet; 1879 and '80, H. L. Coates; 1881, V. M. Smith; 1882, J. W. Blake. *Coroners*—1871, '72, '73 and '74, Luman Ticknor; 1875 to July '76, none; 1876, from July, W. M. Todd; 1877 and '78, J. A. Coleman; 1879 and '80, J. W. Andrews; 1881 and '82, S. V. Groesbeck. The state senatorial and representative districts comprise several counties; those serving from this county are: *Senator*—1875 and '76; J. W. Blake. *Representative*—1873, J. W. Blake; 1878, J. W. Williams.

Previous to 1876, the county was attached to Redwood county for judicial purposes. Since that

time two terms of court have been held in the county each year, in June and December.

The schools have been under the superintendence of Mr. G. M. Durst since April, 1874. In the fall of 1873 the first school house of any pretensions in the county was built in Lower Lynd at a cost of about \$700, and belonged to district number 1. The same building is in use to-day. From this beginning, only eight years ago, the schools have increased until now there are fifty-three organized districts in the county, and several petitions before the county commissioners for more. There are forty-four school-houses, forty-two being frame, one brick and one log; the estimated value is about \$25,000.

The first public examination of teachers was held April 22, 1874, by Mr. Durst at Congregational Hall in Marshall. There were eight teachers present. One first-class certificate was issued, two second and five third. The superintendent has continued to raise the grading so that a second grade certificate at present is about equal to a first grade in 1874. There are now four teachers in the county holding first-class certificates, twenty-seven holding second and twenty-nine holding third class certificates. Twenty-nine of these teachers are males and thirty-one females. The first institute was held at Marshall in April, 1875. The attendance was thirteen. The session lasted a week. Several institutes of two weeks' duration have been held since. The first school in the county was taught by Miss Lydia Cummins during the spring of 1869, in the log building in section 33, in the town of Lynd, mentioned as being connected with Mr. Lynd's trading post. The first superintendent was the Rev. C. F. Wright, appointed in the fall of 1870. The following statement is taken from the report of the superintendent for 1881: Number of pupils, 1,719; average attendance—summer—685; winter—607; number of teachers, 60; amount of wages, \$7,171.62; average per month—males, \$33; females, \$25; amount paid for new buildings, \$5,309.31; improvements, repairs, fuel and interest on debt, \$4,695.56; amount on hand at the end of the year, \$1,733.11. amount collected for all purposes, \$13,697.29.

In 1874 the value of school property in the county was about \$900; amount received for school purposes, \$677.55; number of teachers, 8; pupils, 208; amount paid to teachers, \$642.93.

The first religious services in the county were those conducted by the Rev. C. F. Wright, in the

fall of 1868 at Luman Ticknor's house in Upper Lynd, and the building erected by this society, in the fall of 1873, was the first church of any sort built in the county, although the Presbyterians built a church in the town of Lyon in September of the same year. Mr. Wright became ill not long after the building of the Methodist church in Lynd, and was taken to Redwood Falls for treatment, and died soon after. There are now about thirty-five church organizations in the county.

The Lyon County Agricultural Society was organized in March, 1874. J. G. Bryan was president, and C. H. Whitney, secretary. Fairs have been conducted annually since, at Marshall. The society have a lease of forty acres, which they have fitted up for their purpose. At the state fairs held in 1879-'80-'81, they took the first premium on grain display. In 1880 they took the first premium on general display of vegetables, and in 1874 and 1881, the second premium. The state society has awarded them a silver medal for a general display of products which speaks well for a county only twelve years old, and located in the section of the state that suffered from the grasshopper scourge. The following comparative statements give some idea of growth in a few particulars: In 1870, the county was not enumerated. In 1880, it ranked as the thirty-sixth county in the state, with a population of 6,257; male, 3,381; female, 2,876; native, 4,558; foreign, 1,699. The vote for presidential electors, in 1880, was 1,336. In 1872, of the 452,000 acres of land in the county, only 676 were under cultivation, which increased in eight years to 41,772 acres. In 1872, there were nine sheep in the county. In 1881, 7,450 head. In 1880, 3,450 head of cattle were shipped from the county, and in 1881 the artificial groves covered 2,200 acres. These facts, in the face of the general agricultural depression during the time covered, speak well for the enterprise of the people and the resources of the county.

The first marriage in the county, occurred at the residence of Luman Ticknor, in Upper Lynd, in the fall of 1868, the Rev. C. F. Wright, officiating. The contracting parties were Henry Nichols and Miss Ida Hildreth. The first death in the county, was that of Mrs. Bowers, of consumption, which occurred in the fall of 1868.

LAKE MARSHALL.

This was the first town set apart for organization in the county. It is located in the central part

of the county and includes all of congressional township 111-41.

Settlement began in 1869, W. H. Langdon came June 27th and located in section 8; C. H. Whitney came in and located in the southeast quarter of section 4, where a portion of the village of Marshall now stands. At the same time, C. H. Upton came in and located in the northeast quarter of section 4. The following fall, Mr. L. W. Langdon and son, E. B., came; Mr. Langdon located in section 18 and his son in 8. Of those that came the next year, we mention M. D. Morse, Orin Drake, Mrs. U. S. Stone, G. M. Durst, C. T. and Charles Bellingham, Josiah Clark, and George R. Welch.

The population increased sufficiently by 1872, to warrant a separate organization. The meeting to organize and elect officers, was held March 8, 1872, at C. H. Whitney's house in the southeast quarter of section 4; officers elected: Orin Drake, chairman, C. T. Bellingham and Noble Cuyler, supervisors; C. H. Whitney, clerk; S. M. Taylor, assessor; O. A. Drake, treasurer; W. H. Langdon and C. H. Whitaeay, justices; C. H. Upton and O. A. Drake constables.

MARSHALL.

The Winona & St. Peter railroad was built in 1872. A town site company was formed, composed of W. G. Ward, J. H. Jenkins, J. H. Stewart, J. W. Blake and C. H. Whitney, and the village of Marshall laid out during the latter part of August, 1872. It was located in the central part of section 4. Four additions have been made since and the village plat now covers about 300 acres. The first store was a cheap frame building belonging to the railroad construction company, Addison, Everett & Co., and put up in June, 1872. They conducted their business in this, awhile, then moved into better quarters and continued in business, with several changes in the firm name, several years. A short time after, another small building was put up by Colonel Samuel McPhail and occupied by other parties as a grocery and provision store. This building was subsequently moved into section 6 as a claim shanty and eventually, moved back to the village.

In 1873 C. H. Whitney started a brick-yard and made 85,000 brick that year. This same season J. F. Raichert put up the first brick block; it is two stories high, and is standing as a monument to his enterprise; the lower story was used as a store, and the upper for a residence and the masonic hall. There are now twenty-two brick

store buildings in the place. The first hotel was built by C. H. Whitney in September and October, 1872. It was then a two-story building, 35x40 feet, and known as Whitney's Hotel; a large addition was made in 1877. It is now known at the Merchant's Exchange, and is in the hands of Ching & O. M. Hunt.

The business of the town is now represented by the following: Three hotels, two banks, five general stores, three drug stores, two hardware stores, one grocery, one boot and shoe store, one furniture store, four dealers in agricultural implements, two millinery and dressmaking shops, one tailor shop, one jeweler, two meat-markets, three restaurants, one harness-shop, one shoe-shop, one photograph gallery, four blacksmith and wagon-shops, one gunsmith, one livery stable, two barber-shops, one marble shop, two brick-yards, with capacity for making 350,000 brick each season, two feed-mills, one elevator, two warehouses, three lumber-yards, one contractor and builder, four insurance agents, five law firms, three physicians, one dentist and four saloons. The Winona & St. Peter land-office was established in 1876. Two newspapers, the Messenger and the Lyon County News, furnish the people with home and foreign news. The railroad receipts and shipments for 1881 were as follows: 33,311,198 pounds of general freight, 208,000 bushels of wheat, 339 car-loads of fuel, 37 car-loads of agricultural implements, and 9 car-loads of apples.

The Bank of Marshall was established April 18, 1878, by O. D. Dibble, Jonathan Owen and W. S. Dibble, and does a general loan and collection business. The Lyon County Bank was established September 1, 1878, with a capital of \$25-000. H. B. Strait, president, and S. D. How, cashier.

Newspapers — The Marshall Messenger was started in August, 1873, by J. C. Erwin, as The Prairie Schooner, an appropriate name for the time and locality. In December, 1874, Mr. Erwin tired of frontier struggles, and moved to St. Paul and started the Liberty Blade, a temperance paper. The Schooner was sold to C. F. Case, who moved to Marshall from Waverly, Iowa. The following year was one of disaster to every one in the grasshopper belt, and existence was only maintained at the expense of the paper's proprietor. During the year the name was changed to The Marshall Messenger. It is now published on a power press in one of

the six brick buildings known as the Messenger Block, so named for the paper which has an ownership in the block. From a small beginning it has grown with the county, until it now enjoys a serene prosperity, protected by the Ægis of a large and constantly increasing circulation and a good local patronage. It is republican in politics, neutral in religion and family quarrels. It is the official paper of the town and one of the solid fixtures of the county.

The Lyon County News was established May 28, 1879, by Wilbur M. Todd and George A. Edes. It was a seven column folio, with a "patent outside." Mr. Edes retired and Mr. Todd continued its publication until April 21, 1880, when the paper passed into the hands of George B. Gee & Co. July 7, 1880, the paper was changed to a five column quarto. November 15, 1880, the present proprietor, Mr. Charles C. Whitney, obtained possession, and within two weeks an entire revolution occurred: the "patent side" disappeared, the paper became an eight-column folio and all printed at home. An entire new and extensive outfit was secured, a large cylinder press taking the place of the old hand press, the latter authoritatively stated to be the first hand press in Minnesota. The efforts of the publisher to issue his paper and furnish live news through the snow-blockade of 1880-1 were marvels of energy and enterprise. From January 19th to April 19th the mails came irregularly and at long intervals, and the only resource was the telegraph. Expensive as it was, the publisher furnished his readers several columns of telegraphic matter each week. The files of the paper for this period are a curiosity, including papers of different sizes, forms and kinds. Only once during the siege was he able to procure regular paper, then by team driven seventy miles. July 1, 1881, the paper was enlarged to a nine-column folio; Charles C. Whitney, editor and publisher; J. L. Robinson, local editor; O. C. Gregg, editor of the agricultural department. During the year the subscription list has risen from three hundred and thirty-six to twelve hundred, and it is the official paper of the county and city. With the establishment of the paper under the new management a first class job printing office and book bindery was put in, and a five horse-power engine introduced. The work produced is first class, and a large business has been built up in western Minnesota and eastern Dakota.

Marshall post-office was established in the fall of

1870; C. H. Whitney was the postmaster and the office located at his house. In January, 1873, Walter Wakeman was appointed and held the office until April 1874, when Mr. Whitney was re-appointed. In April, 1876, W. M. Coleman took the office, and held it until April, 1878, when the present incumbent, C. F. Case, received the appointment.

Societies.—The societies consist of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, and two temperance societies. Delta Lodge No. 119, A. F. and A. M., was organized November 16, 1874. The officers were: H. J. Tripp, W. M., J. Goodwin, S. W., S. V. Groesbeck, J. W., G. M. Durst, S., M. E. Wilcox, T., G. E. Nichols, S. D., B. A. Gubb, J. D., L. F. Pickard, Tyler. The present membership is forty. Good Samaritan Lodge No. 73, I. O. of O. F. was instituted January 5, 1880, with six charter members, and the following officers: J. E. Maas, N. G., A. T. Gamble, V. G., C. H. Richardson, S., J. H. Williams, T., S. O. Weston, W., C. W. Andrews, Con. The membership now numbers forty-five. D. F. Markham Post No. 7, G. A. R., was organized in July, 1880, with fourteen members, with Major J. W. Blake as Commander, and C. C. Whitney, as Adjutant; the post now has sixty members. Marshall Lodge, T. of H. was organized June 12, 1881, with nineteen charter members, and the following officers: Dr. E. D. Allison, W. C. T., L. Larson, W. V. T., J. L. Robinson, R., T. W. Robinson, F. R., Dr. C. E. Persons, T., Major George Mossman, U., Dr. J. M. Andrews, P. W. C. T. The membership now numbers thirty-two. Unity Lodge, No. 173, G. T., was organized November 12, 1879. The society now has a membership of about fifty, and is prospering finely.

The school building was erected in 1875, at a cost of about \$2,800. An addition has since been built at a cost of about \$2,000. The original building is octagonal in shape, forty feet in diameter, each way, two stories high, with a tower in front. The addition is 22x40 feet, altogether containing four rooms, and capable of comfortably seating two hundred and seventy-five pupils. School is conducted nine months in each year. Four teachers are employed, a principal and three assistants. The salary of the principal is \$800 per year, and each assistant \$360.

The village of Marshall was incorporated by an act of the legislature, approved March 19, 1876, and again under the special law in 1881.

The corporate limits include sections 4, 5 and 9. The first village election was held March 16, 1876. Orin Drake and O. C. Gregg were judges of election, and E. B. Jewett, clerk. Fifty-four votes were cast, and the following offices elected: John Ward, president of council; S. H. Mott, M. E. Wilcox and C. A. Edwards, trustees; W. M. Todd, recorder; J. P. Watson, treasurer; D. Markham, justice; and David Bell, constable. At the last election, held in January, 1882, 170 votes were cast. The population in 1880 was 961.

The first school was taught during the winter of 1872-3, in W. M. Todd's lumber office. G. H. Darling taught the first part of the term and Walter Wakeman the latter. A two story building was completed in the spring, the lower part of which was used for a store and the upper part for school and church. Schools were conducted there until 1875, when the present fine building was erected. Outside of the village there are two frame school-houses, making three in all within the limits of the town.

The first religious services were conducted in the summer of 1872, by Rev. E. H. Alden, a Congregationalist then of Waseca, on alternate Sundays, in a tent that was used during the week as a saloon. During the following fall a building used as headquarters by the railroad engineering corps, was used. During the winter only occasional services were held and in different places. In the spring of 1873, regular weekly services were begun in the building erected for that purpose, mentioned above. The first local pastor was Rev. Mr. Spaulding. Services were conducted at the above place until 1879, when the present fine structure belonging to the society was built, at a cost of about \$5,000. The present pastor is the Rev. J. B. Fairbanks.

The Methodist society was organized in 1873. Their first local pastor was Rev. Galpin; their church was built in 1874, at a cost of about \$800. Their present pastor is the Rev. J. N. Liscomb. The society has a large membership.

The Baptist society organized in August 1877 and held services at the school-house. For about two years past, they have had no pastor and but few services have been held.

The Catholics have held occasional services in different places in the village, but have effected no organization.

The first marriage of parties living in the town, was that of Charles Bellingham and Miss Louisa

Durst. They were married at Whitney's hotel, in the fall of 1872, by C. H. Whitney, then a justice of the peace. The first birth was that Fannie W. Whitney, a daughter of C. H. and Mary A. Whitney, and born November 24, 1870. The first death was that of a daughter of James Armstrong, of scarlet fever.

Edward E. Ackerman was born January 8, 1857, in Iowa. Accompanied his parents to New York; removed to Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. He came to Minnesota and attended school in Goodhue county, where the family resided, also studied three years at the Winona Normal school. In 1876 he and a brother took a farm three miles from Marshall; was afterward appointed assistant postmaster, and in 1881 bought a book store in the place. July 4, 1880, Mary Constant became his wife.

E. D. Allison was born in 1845 in Green county, Indiana, where he lived until 1860, then removed to Michigan. In 1867 he began the study of dentistry; after graduating in 1870 from the Cincinnati Dental college, he located at St. Charles, Minnesota; was afterward three years at Austin, two years in the south and the same length of time at Rochester, this state, but since 1878 has been at Marshall. Mr. Allison married in 1866, Miss Charlotte Lathrop.

Dr. J. W. Andrews, born April 6, 1849, in Clark county, Illinois, lived from the age of seven to eighteen years in Le Sueur county, Minnesota. After attending school at St. Peter and Mankato, he engaged in teaching and studying medicine; entered the medical department of the Ann Arbor University, and subsequently Rush Medical college, of Chicago; graduated in 1877, then began practice at Sleepy Eye, this state, but soon removed to Marshall. In 1880 he graduated from the Bellevue hospital, of New York. Married in 1878, Jennie C. French.

J. W. Blake was born August 29, 1846, in Dover, Maine. The family migrated to Wisconsin; he attended Milton Academy and State University; for a time he edited and published the Jefferson County Republican. Enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Wisconsin infantry; was promoted to lieutenant, afterward adjutant and captain in the 29th, and major of the 42d; at the close of the war was provost general for the district of Illinois. He built a foundry and machine-shop at Jefferson, Wisconsin; operated it until 1872, when he, with others, established the town of Marshall, Minnesota. In 1872 he was in the legislature; in

the house in 1875-6, and the senate in 1879. Mr. Blake was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company to examine country with a view to extending their road to the Black Hills.

W. F. Bryant, native of Wisconsin, was born in 1854. At seventeen moved to Minnesota; located in Owatonna, where he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1881 he came to Marshall and soon after started in the livery business. The marriage of Mr. Bryant with Sarah Robertson occurred in 1875.

Henry M. Burchard, native of New York, was born November 18, 1825, in Paris, Oneida county. In 1847 he graduated from Hamilton College; studied law, was admitted to practice in 1850, and in 1855 was elected surrogate of Oneida county; filled that office eight years, but in 1866 he abandoned the practice of law, because of poor health, and located at Winona, Minnesota. He was a member of the legislature from that county two years; in 1876 was made agent for the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Land Company, and located at Marshall, his present home. Married in 1850 Eliza H. Clark; the children are James C., John E. and H. Elizabeth.

S. Butturff was born January 6, 1831, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He learned coach-making, and at the age of twenty-one moved to Iowa; lived there and in Illinois until 1856, when he entered the furniture trade at Hastings, Minnesota; he was in business in various places in Minnesota, and in 1881 bought a furniture store at Marshall. Married Fanny Schalley, who died in 1861; four living children. He married Sarah Spates in 1871; she has three children.

C. F. Case, born November 1, 1839, in South Manchester, Connecticut; went at the age of fifteen, to Rockton, Illinois, with his parents, and two years later to Waterloo, Iowa. He entered Ann Arbor University, and graduated with the class of 1865. Embarked in the newspaper business in Iowa; after editing the Clarksville Star five years he passed one year in California, then returned to Iowa and became interested in the Waverly Republican. In 1874 he came to Marshall, and the next year bought the Prairie Schooner, now called Marshall Messenger. Married Fannie Waller in 1873; one child, Frank.

A. C. Chittenden, native of Connecticut, was born July 29, 1845, in Middlesex county. When thirteen years old went with parents to Wisconsin; he was employed in Milwaukee about three years,

then with a capital of \$500 opened a store in Atwater, Minnesota, which he sold five years later for \$16,000. After spending eighteen months in Colorado he began business at Marshall. Agnes Hill was married to him in 1871, and has two sons.

R. G. Curtis was born in Canada, June 17th, 1834, at Brockville. He learned blacksmithing in that country, and in 1855, settled at Winona, Minnesota, where he worked four years at plow and wagon making; for seven years he was in the livery business; in 1877, came to Marshall and started a plow and blacksmith shop. Mr. Curtis was married in New York in 1861, to Adelia C. Place; they have three living children.

A. N. Daniels was born April 26, 1836, in Arcade, Wyoming county, New York. From the age of ten years until 1870 his home was in Green Lake county, Wisconsin; then he resided at Northfield, Minnesota, until going in 1876 to Rock Lake, Lyon county, where he was one of the earliest settlers; helped organize the town and from that time until 1881, was assessor and clerk; was also notary public; since November, 1880, he has been register of deeds.

M. D. Drew, one of a family of eighteen children, is a native of Vermont; born in the year 1845, in Caledonia county. He attained an academical education at St. Johnsbury, and studied law in that place; was admitted to the bar in 1879. Mr. Drew migrated to Minnesota and settled in Marshall, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1867 he married Sarah M. Chamberland, who was born in Vermont.

George M. Durst was born March 10, 1846, in Alleghany county, Maryland. In 1868 he came to Minnesota, and taught school in Fillmore county, but removed in 1871 to Lyon county; after living about three miles south of Marshall for three years, he removed to the village. He is county superintendent of schools and has taught three years in Marshall; is also engaged in the insurance business. Diantha Wheeler was married to him in October, 1875; she taught the first school in this place.

A. C. Forbes, born in 1848, in Quebec, Canada, emigrated in 1870 to the United States. In 1872 he completed his education at Evanston College and coming to Minnesota, entered upon the duties of a minister. Eighteen months later he began the study of law with General Edgerton; was admitted in 1877, and the next year opened an office at Marshall; was elected county attorney the same

year, and holds the office still. Married in 1878, Miss Adell Wheeler.

W. C. French was born on Long Island, N. Y. February 21, 1821. At the age of eleven he went to Chemung county, N. Y., and in 1860 to Cayuga county; in 1870 he engaged in furniture business at Wellsville, and in 1876, came to Minnesota and located on a farm at Marshall. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Burrells, who died in 1859, leaving one child, now the wife of Dr. Andrews; in 1861 he married Sarah Price; she died in 1868, and in 1871 Laura A. Newbury became his wife.

H. B. Gary, native of New Hampshire, was born January 4, 1831, in Cheshire county. He worked as fireman and engineer on different railroads and in 1854 came to Minnesota for the benefit of his health; was for a time on the C., B. and Q. road, then took a claim in Winona county; remained until 1860 after which he was again employed in railroading as engineer and conductor until 1876, since then has been mail agent on the W. and St. P. Married in August, 1852, Nancy E. Woodard; four children are living.

M. H. Gibson, whose native place is Huntington, Canada East, was born in June, 1839, and removed from there to New York. He lived in that state and Michigan until going in 1864 to Addison county, Vermont, where he learned blacksmithing; after passing three years there he lived the same length of time in Iowa; previous to coming to Marshall he spent some time in Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. Mr. Gibson opened a blacksmith shop here and in the fall of 1880, added a wagon shop. Married in 1869, Martha Babcock; they have two living children.

O. C. Gregg, son of Orin Gregg, a Methodist clergyman, was born November 2, 1845, at Hyde Park, Vermont. Accompanied his parents to New York and prepared for college at Fort Edward Institute; at sixteen years of age he began teaching; at eighteen he entered the provost marshal's office at Plattsburg; remained two years. Mr. Gregg came to Minnesota and lived one year in Mower county, then entered the Methodist ministry; he was at Chatfield, High Forest and Eyota, then settled in Lyon county. He was elected county auditor in 1872; still holds the office. Married in 1868, Miss C. I. Carter.

Professor L. A. Gregg was born in St. Albans, Vermont, December 6, 1849. In 1870 he graduated from the Fort Edward Institute, New York. After passing one year at High

Forest, Minnesota, he located in 1871 in Lyon county, where he was employed in farming and school teaching. In 1881 he was appointed principal of the graded schools of Marshall. Miss Ella M. Kennedy became his wife in 1878, and has one living child.

Dr. S. V. Groesbeck, born September 23, 1840, in Otselic, Chenango county, New York, moved at the age of seven to Wisconsin with his parents. He was given a limited education and spent some time in the study of medicine, previous to enlisting September 23, 1861, in company F, Eighth Wisconsin; he was wounded twice and lay several months in a hospital; upon being discharged in November, 1864, he returned to Wisconsin. Practiced medicine eighteen months in Houston county, Minnesota, with Dr. Bowen; was in High Forest from 1868 until 1872, then came to Marshall; he erected the first dwelling here. The doctor received a certificate from the state board of examiners in 1871; is at present county coroner and a member of the State Eclectic Medical society; has been register of deeds, postmaster and president of the board of health. Married in 1865, Mary Gibbs; one child living.

E. L. Healy, native of Massachusetts, was born June 28, 1852, in Worcester county. While he was a babe the family moved to Illinois; they resided in Kendall and Kane counties, and he was educated at the public schools of Aurora. Mr. Healey migrated to Minnesota and lived on a farm in Rice county some time previous to embarking in the grocery trade at Faribault; from there he came to Marshall in August, 1878, and opened his present store. In 1877 he married Jennie Struthers; have one son living.

J. A. Hunter, who was born May 12, 1843, in Sullivan county, New York, went when four years of age to Union county, Ohio, and eight years later removed to Wisconsin. In 1861 Mr. Hunter enlisted in Company F, First Wisconsin; served until October 22, 1864. He came to Minnesota in 1872 and claimed 160 acres on section 14 of Marshall; soon after he became engaged in wheat buying at this place. Since 1876 he has been sheriff of Lyon county. Married in 1876, Miss C. A. Mitchell; has three living children.

Lewis Janda was born January 15, 1858, in Austria. In 1874 he immigrated to the United States; at Mankato he began to learn shoemaking; was with Leo Lamm four years and two years with Griebel Brothers, then came to Marshall; he

was in partnership with John Eder six months, but since that has been junior member of the firm of C. B. Thompson & Co.

E. B. Jewett, born in Kennebec, Maine, June 19, 1821; after leaving school followed teaching until 1851. In 1852 he married Mary J. Parks; removed to Wisconsin, and in 1855 to Minnesota, and soon after his wife gave birth to the second white child born in Warren, Winona county; he and one other child died; they have two living, Eva and Clarence W. Mr. Jewett studied law in different places and in November, 1870, was admitted to the bar; since 1873 he has been in practice at Marshall; held the office of judge of probate one year.

George E. Johnson, native of Vermont, was born January 10, 1847, in Caledonia county. In 1872 he engaged in the produce business at Island Pond, Essex county, Vermont, but in May, 1880, came to Marshall, Minnesota; after doing carpenter work for a time he embarked in the meat trade. In 1871 he married Lurena Fletcher, who was born in Linden, Vermont; they have two living children.

John Johnson was born in the year 1846, and is a native of Norway. In 1864 he became a resident of the United States. After living two years in Chicago he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, and five years after to Red Wing, Minnesota, where for two years he was employed in clerking. Since 1875 his home has been in Marshall, and since 1876 he has been proprietor of the Scandinavian Hotel. Married Annie Thompson in 1876; there are two children.

J. K. Johnson was born in 1825 in Maine; from the age of twenty-four until 1867 he was much of the time performing the labors of Baptist preacher; was also engaged in farming. In 1867 he came to Minnesota; farmed in Wabasha county five years, then in 1872 he took 160 acres in Marshall; he now lives on the same farm, and in the house which was the first frame building in the town. Married in 1844, Catharine Drew; they have eight children.

C. Jolitz, born January 26, 1842, is a native of Prussia. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1867 immigrated to America; after passing a short time at Baraboo, Wisconsin he came to Minnesota; lived one year at Winona then went to St. Louis for two years; his home was at Stillwater seven years previous to locating at Marshall, where he opened a blacksmith shop. Louisa Libe was

married to him in 1872; they have two living children.

William C. Kayser was born March 18, 1857 at St. Peter, Minnesota. He learned the jewelers' trade at which he subsequently worked one year at St. Paul; then went to Faribault, Owatonna and Litchfield. Since May, 1878, he has been in the jewelry business at Marshall. May 11, 1880 he married Eva Robinson, a native of Wisconsin.

E. D. Kosko was born December 12, 1823, in Prussia, and there learned the trade of tailor. In 1855 he came to the United States; stayed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a short time, then resided in Walworth county seven years, and eleven years in Dodge county; coming to Minnesota he located at Austin, remained but one year when he removed to Owatonna, which place was his home four years. Married in 1848, Caroline Milbred; of their nine children seven are living. Mr. Kosko opened a tailor's establishment at Marshall in 1880.

John Laudenslager, native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1845 in Dauphin county. He enlisted in Company A, 50th Pennsylvania and served from 1861 to 1863, then came to Minnesota and entered Company A, Fifth regiment of this state; was mustered out in 1865. Until 1875 he lived at New Ulm, then one year at Springfield and two years at Winona, after which he located at Marshall where, in 1878, he opened a saloon. Caroline Becke became his wife in 1870 and has four living children.

A. D. Morgan was born May 19, 1843, and until eight years of age remained in his native place, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; then until 1854 in Allegheny county. At that time he removed to Rice county, Minnesota and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, First Minnesota; re-enlisted and served from August, 1862, until August, 1865, in Company B, Eighth regiment. Mr. Morgan took a claim in Lyon county in 1867 but since 1880 has had charge of the Empire Lumber company's yards at Marshall. Married, January 1, 1872, Naomi McDonald who died July 7, 1876; there are two children.

D. A. McIntyre was born in 1853 in Nova Scotia. He passed about eighteen months at sea, and in 1870 came to Redwood Falls, Minnesota; until 1874 he was employed in farming, then became a partner of James Andrews in the furniture trade at Marshall; one year later he purchased the business, but in the fall of 1881, disposed of it. Mr. McIntyre has erected several of the business

blocks at Marshall. Emma A. Moore, of Canada, was married to him in 1874.

J. McGandy, born in 1850, left England, his native country in 1852 and came with his parents to America. He grew to manhood and learned photographing in Cattaraugus county, New York; he followed that business in Erie county, Pennsylvania from 1872 until 1879 at which date he located in Marshall where he continues in his profession. Nellie Titus, of New York, was married in 1875, to Mr. McGandy.

M. E. Mathews, born September 25, 1849, in Jamestown, New York, moved when eight years old, with his parents to Iowa, and one year later to Rochester, Minnesota; commenced reading law in 1868 and in 1871, was admitted to the bar in Olmsted county. Then, until 1876 he lived at New Ulm; since that year Marshall has been his home. March 23, 1881, he graduated from the law department of the Ann Arbor University. In 1875 he married Minnie Boesch; two living children.

C. E. Patterson, born in 1848, in Jackson county, Michigan, accompanied his parents to New York, and in 1869, graduated from the seminary at Rogersville, Steuben county. After teaching about two years was for three years employed in the milling business; in 1874 he settled on land in Stanley, Lyon county, Minnesota; followed farming and clerking until 1879; since that date has been clerk of the court of this county. Miss May Watson was married to him in 1878.

O. Pehrson was born February 27, 1847, in Sweden, but since 1868 has lived in the United States. After clerking eighteen months at St. Peter, Minnesota, he was employed in the same capacity, at Redwood Falls, and in 1874 went to New Ulm to work for M. Mullen; one year later he opened a store at Lamberton, but in the spring of 1876 began his present business at Marshall. He married in 1875, Miss Jessie, daughter of S. E. Bailey; they have one child.

Dr. C. E. Persons, native of Indiana, was born February 27, 1847, in Allen county. In 1865 he located at Northfield, Minnesota; soon after entered Carleton College, where he studied until 1874, and in the meantime read medicine with Dr. Thompson; he then spent two years at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1877 from the medical department of that university, and since the fall of that year has been in practice at Marshall. The doctor married in 1879, Miss Addie Gary, who was a teacher.

R. B. Pierce, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1831, moved when twelve years old to New York city, where he attended school and clerked until 1851. After passing two years in St. Paul, he had charge of the Indian trading post at Traverse des Sioux for three years; he was on a claim two years, then in the Indian supply store until it was discontinued. From 1861 until 1871 he was postmaster there; subsequently was in the grain trade at St. Peter, but since 1876 has had charge of G. W. Van Dusen's business at Marshall. Married in 1855 Miss C. H. Snyder; five living children.

Captain J. A. Rea was born in 1827 in Franklin county Pennsylvania, and at twenty years of age went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he learned cabinet making. He lived twenty-five years in Oshkosh; was in the cabinet and hotel business; he engaged in milling six years in Sparta and in 1878 came here and erected the Marshall mill. Mr. Rea enlisted in January, 1865, in Company F, 46th Wisconsin; served through the remainder of the war. Miss L. A. Barber was married to him in 1852, and has borne him eight children: seven are living.

Chas. H. Richardson was born in 1841 in Orange county, Vermont; learned cabinet making at which he worked until enlisting in 1861, in Company D, Second Vermont infantry; he served through the entire war; in 1864 he was wounded in the right lung, and still carries the ball. He lived a number of years in Wabasha county, Minnesota, then spent about two years east, but returned in 1872 and settled in Marshall; has held many town offices and been court commissioner four years. Married Fannie Watterman in 1864. Myra and Addie are their children.

J. F. Remore, native of New York, was born August 12, 1824, in Oneida county. In 1846 he located on a farm in Racine county, Wisconsin, but ten years later removed to St. Charles, Minnesota; followed farming for some time and was then in the livery business until 1878, when he engaged in mercantile trade at Marshall. Mr. Remore has served as a member of the village board and in 1877 was elected to the state senate. In 1846, Miss C. Brown became his wife and has three children.

Joseph Sanders, born in 1823 in England, came to America in 1855 and after living eighteen months in New York he removed to Ohio. Worked at shoemaking in that state ten years; also fol-

lowed his trade and farming in Illinois until 1867; from that time until 1872 he lived at Rochester, Minnesota, then settled on his present farm in Marshall. Mr. Sanders was married in 1843; his wife was Miss Ellen Limer; Emily A. and Francis W. are the children.

V. B. Seward, born in 1853 in Indiana, went with his parents in 1855 to Mankato, Minnesota. After leaving the State University at Minneapolis in 1875 he began the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1878 at Mankato, came to Marshall the next year and formed a law partnership with A. C. Forbes, county attorney, and has since continued practice.

C. B. Tyler was born September 2, 1835, in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; in 1857 he settled at Belle Plaine, Minnesota; was deputy revenue collector at that place seven years, postmaster four years and mayor two years; since 1873 he has been register of the United States land office, which was moved in 1880 from New Ulm to Tracy, and with the exception of one year has been vice president of the Lyon County bank since its establishment at Marshall. From 1875 to 1878 he owned and edited the New Ulm Herald. Married Lydia Messer in 1865. They have four sons.

John Ward was born in 1819 in New Jersey, and at the age of two years went with his parents to a farm in New York, where he lived until twenty-one years old. After engaging in the lumber business in Virginia fifteen years, he returned to New York; was conductor on a railroad and then employed in farming in that state till coming to Marshall in 1872; he has since lived on his farm, excepting the two years he was station agent. Mr. Ward married Miss M. J. Bacon in 1845; they have eight children.

S. Webster, born in October, 1833, in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, moved with his parents in 1855 to Rice county, Minnesota; the town of Webster was named in honor of his father. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Minnesota; re-enlisted in 1864 in Tennessee; was promoted to second lieutenant and served until the war closed. After residing in Rice and Dakota counties he came to Marshall in 1872 and claimed 160 acres of land. He was appointed sheriff in 1873, and has since been twice elected; married in 1856 Frances Humphrey. Two children.

C. H. Whitney was born January 16, 1836, in Cumberland county, Maine, and graduated from

North Parsonfield Seminary. When nineteen years old he went to Wisconsin, and was engaged with a brother in contracting until 1863, at which date he removed to Oronoco, Minnesota, and embarked in the furniture trade; was town clerk there three years. June 28, 1869, he took a claim where Marshall now stands, and became one of the proprietors of the city; spent the following winter in Wisconsin, but returned in June, 1870, and in 1872 built the Merchant's Exchange Hotel. Mr. Whitney has been judge of probate, deputy county treasurer, justice of the peace, chairman of the county board, and from the first a member of the school board; is also collector of the land department of the Winona & St. Peter railroad. Married in 1860 Mary Wirt; Zula M., Millie A., Fanny W. and Gertie E. are the children.

Charles C. Whitney, born March 20, 1846, at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, accompanied his parents in 1856 to Lawrence, Massachusetts. After leaving school he entered Pemberton mills; was absent by chance when the building fell and buried seven hundred people. At the age of fourteen he began learning printing; continued until enlisting in 1864 in the Sixth Massachusetts; afterward entered a battalion of the 26th New York cavalry; was appointed sergeant. Returned to the printing office, and subsequently became known as the second best type setter in the United States. From 1870 to 1880 he was a regular correspondent of the Boston Herald; was also correspondent and reporter for other papers. Mr. Whitney took a prominent part in state militia matters for a number of years. Upon coming to Marshall in 1880 he bought the Lyon County News. Married, November 28, 1866, Mattie Hogle, who died June 8, 1877; one child, Frank. May 1, 1879, he married Nellie Johnson; they have one child, Joseph.

Judge Daniel F. Weymouth, native of Vermont, was born June 22d, 1818, in Orange county. He was given an academical education, after which he studied law and was admitted at Chelsea, Vermont, in 1844. Mr. Weymouth practiced his profession at Jefferson, Wisconsin, where he had located in 1850, until 1874, the date of his removal to Marshall; he settled on a farm here. In 1876 he was elected judge of probate of Lyon county, and has been county attorney two years. Married in 1844, Mary Blodgett, who died in 1857. There are six living children. He has one child by his second marriage, which occurred in 1859, with Phi-

linda Flint, who died in 1865; he married Harriet Howell in 1866.

C. M. Wilcox, native of Pennsylvania, was born August 26, 1854, in Bradford county. At the age of fourteen years he went to Rochester, Minnesota, and after attending the high school of that city five years, he removed to Marshall, where he was appointed express agent. Soon after, Mr. Wilcox began to study the drug business, and in the year 1876, opened his present store.

J. W. Williams was born May 26, 1848, in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and when seventeen years old went to Fox Lake, Wisconsin. In 1872 he opened a hardware store at Windom, Minnesota, but the next year came to Marshall, where he has since been in trade. Mr. Williams has served in the state legislature, also as county treasurer and clerk of the court. Married in 1877, Ada Webster; there are two children.

LYND.

This town was named for James W. Lynd, who had a trading post here prior to the Indian outbreak in 1862. Several half-breeds had claims near him; when the first settlers arrived, there was a log building on section 33, which G. W. Whitney occupied as a store. The first settlers were W. H. Langdon, James Cummins, A. W. Muzzy, Luman Ticknor, L. W. Langdon, Eugene and E. C. Langdon, Emerson Hall and Frank Curtis, who came in the fall of 1867.

The village of Lynd was laid out by A. W. Muzzy, on the south side of the Redwood river, on section 33. Luman Ticknor kept a hotel and a post-office was established with D. M. Taylor in charge. In 1871, Muzzy sold to W. T. Ellis, who put up several buildings. Lower Lynd was started by A. R. Cummins and A. D. Morgan, a short distance down the river; Ellis moved his business there and the post-office was also located there. When the railroad was built, leaving these towns at some distance from the line, they declined. Each was, for a time, the county seat. Ellis soon after started the town of Camden, where a saw-mill had been built by James Cummins; there is one store a few residences, and a three-story flouring mill. The mill has three run of stone and was built in 1874, by Smith, Ellis and Rouse. Camden post-office was established about the same time, and W. T. Ellis appointed postmaster; Jacob Rouse has held the office since 1875.

H. R. Marcy built a flouring mill with three run of stone, on section 23, in 1877.

The town was set apart for organization September 4, 1872, but no election was had, and the county board appointed officers January 9, 1873. they were Jacob Rouse, chairman, A. R. Cummins and John Stark, supervisors; N. Davis, clerk; G. E. Cummins, treasurer. The first school was taught by Lydia Cummins in the spring of 1869 in the old building which had been occupied by Mr. Lynd. There are now five school-houses.

Rev. C. F. Wright, a Methodist, conducted the first services in the fall of 1868. A society was organized with about twenty members; in 1871 a log church was erected between Upper and Lower Lynd. Another church was partially completed in Upper Lynd, and used one summer, then moved to Lower Lynd and used as a residence. Rev. J. N. Liscomb is now pastor, and services are held at a school-house.

The first marriage was that of A. W. McGandy and Charlotte Buell, in 1871. The first birth was Harry Lynd, son of George E. Cummins, born in 1869. The first death was that of Mrs. Bowers, daughter of A. W. Muzzy; she died in the fall of 1868, of consumption.

A. R. Cummins was born July 23, 1811 in Hamburg, New York. He spent eight years in Canada then went to Ohio, but in 1835 returned to Canada for about three years; after residing in Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin he passed four years in Stillwater, this state, eighteen months in Rice county, and then came to Lyon county in 1868; was treasurer of this town several years, and was the first county treasurer. Married in 1833, Eliza W. Patterson; George E., James, Emily, Zilpha L. and Lydia C. are the living children.

G. E. Cummins, born June 10, 1836, in Canada, came to the United States with his parents when about three years old. Lived two years in Michigan, the same time in Iowa and twenty-five years in Wisconsin; since June 1, 1868, his home has been in Lynd, Minnesota. In 1858 Mr. Cummins married Lydia A. Cook; the living children are Marian M., Artemas G., Harry L., Lela B., Sophy C., J. Howard and Bertha; one child died.

James Cummins, born March 30, 1838, in Canada, went with his parents to Michigan. He lived in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota for a number of years; returned to Wisconsin and enlisted in Company E, 25th infantry, of that state; was discharged in 1865; served eighteen months; returned to Dubuque, and two years later came to Lynd; he was the first sheriff of Lyon county; held the

office three years. Married February 24, 1864, Rochelle Hull; William R. is the living child.

Louis Crane, native of New Hampshire, was born in 1838; from five until fourteen years of age he lived in Vermont, then in Wisconsin until thirty-four year old, when he removed to Winona county, Minnesota; in the spring of 1878 he settled on his farm in Lynd, but since the autumn of 1881 his home has been in Camden. Married in 1873, Miss Inez Bennett. Mr. Crane served ten months in Company A, 42d Wisconsin infantry.

O. A. Hawes, native of Illinois, was born January 16, 1847, in McHenry county. His home was in Wabasha county, Minnesota, from his eleventh year until June, 1872, the date of his settlement in Lyon county. Enlisted in Company K, 3d Minnesota, and was mustered out in October, 1865. Mr. Hawes married in 1869, Miss C. A. Waterman, who has borne him five children; the living are Edith, Cora, Harry S. and Eva.

Levi S. Kiel was born May 30, 1836, at Union City, Pennsylvania. In 1839 he removed with his parents to Ohio, thence in 1844 to Wisconsin. Enlisted in Company F, 3d infantry, of that state; was discharged nine months later; then was in Company E, 25th regiment, from 1864 till war ceased. Since coming to Lynd in 1868 he has been employed in farming and hotel keeping. Married in 1864, Emily Cummins; Jessie M., Albertie E., Amy, Leslie L. and Ben are their children.

W. H. Langdon was born September 28, 1841, in Columbia county, New York. In 1856 he went to Illinois; enlisted there in Company F, 12th infantry; served until January 1863; was wounded October 3, 1862, and lost his right arm; he went south in February, 1864; raised, and became captain of, Company A, 101st United States colored infantry; after the war he was sentinel in the United States senate gallery. In July 1867 he came to Lynd; afterward spent six years in Lake Marshall, then returned to this town; was the first register of deeds of Lyon county; has been town treasurer and assessor. Married in 1868 Zilpha Cummins; the children are Mary H., Katie A., Herbert C., Jonathan W., Paul H. and Raymond F.

B. F. Link, born March 11, 1843, in Columbia county, New York, accompanied his father's family to Wisconsin in 1853. From 1864 to the fall of 1867 he was in Montana, then spent the winter in Omaha; after a time he returned to Wisconsin and since the spring of 1872 has resided in Lynd, where he owns a farm. Married in 1873, Stella

Farnham; the children are Lillian C. Mabel A., Glen R. and an adopted son, L. Barnes.

G. N. Link, of New York, was born November 10, 1834, and lived in his native state until migrating, at twenty years of age, to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1879 he came to Minnesota and resides in Lynd. Miss Clara Slayton, born May 10, 1841, in Lake county, Ohio, became his wife in 1860 and has borne him four children; one is living, Clara May. They have adopted a boy, Henry.

H. R. Marcey was born September 11, 1844, in Maine and in 1854 migrated to Rice county, Minnesota. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, fourth Minnesota; was immediately put into the band, and was its leader until the war closed. In 1868 he removed from Rice to Lyon county and located at Lynd; owns a farm and a flouring mill with three run of stone. Married in 1866, Irena Orton; his second wife was Louisa Suffermaker, married in 1876; the children are Claude, Ida May, Eva.

J. Myers was born August 15, 1844 in Canada, where he learned blacksmithing. He came to the United States in 1866; lived four years at Northfield Minnesota and one year in Goodhue county, after which he removed to Lyon county and settled on section 4 of Lynd. Mr. Myers married in 1862, Roxie Shafer; Jacob A., William E., George A., Violet R., Lilly, Myrtle, Jasper and Alma are the children.

Andrew Nelson, native of Denmark, was born February 1, 1842, and upon coming to America in 1865, located at Racine, Wisconsin. In 1868 he settled in Lyon county, Minnesota; he was one of the first settlers in the town of Lynd. Married in 1867, Miss Anna Matson; their children are Clara A., Lois T., George A., Mary J., Willie A. and Custer D.

Christian Nelson, born in 1845, grew to manhood in Denmark, his native country. He came to the United States in 1869, and located in Wisconsin where he remained two years then came to Lyon county and settled on section 14 of Lynd. In 1876 Miss Mary Peterson became his wife; four children: Cora, Cara, Edward and Dottie.

P. I. and G. W. Pierce, natives of Maine were born respectively in 1844 and 1846. Accompanied their parents to Marquette county, Wisconsin in 1856 and four years later to Steele county, Minnesota; after living in Owatonna four years they removed to Mankato; in 1871 they came to Lynd. P. I. enlisted in the spring of 1865 and served until the close of the war, in First Minnesota

heavy artillery; he now conducts the farm. G. W. learned the trade of stone mason and has been employed as bridge carpenter. Their father, born in 1817 in Maine, met his death by freezing in the winter of 1875, while trapping.

Jacob Rouse, born October 18, 1844, in Wapello, Louisa county, Iowa, went when three years old to Illinois with his parents. He was afterwards in Wisconsin, and at the age of fifteen returned to Iowa; subsequently visited several states, and served seven months in Company C, 104th Illinois; re-enlisted and served until the war ceased, in Company E, 153d infantry. Since 1870 he has lived in Lynd engaged in farming and milling; has been county treasurer and held various town offices. Married in 1868, Elizabeth Day; the children are Mary E. and Joseph C.

V. M. Smith was born September 15, 1841, in Stowe, Lamoille county, Vermont. He served seventeen months in Company E, Third infantry of that state. 1873 he migrated to Minneapolis where he was employed in manufacturing flour three years, then removed to Lyon county; he is sole proprietor of the Camden mill, on the Redwood river. Mr. Smith has been county surveyor and county commissioner. Married in 1863, Isadore Lathrop. Mary I., Dow S. and Leroy V. are the children.

Z. O. Titus was born July 8, 1834, in Onondaga county, New York. In 1871 he removed from Wisconsin to Lynd and in company with G. W. Whitney, started the first store in Lyon county; about two and one-half years later he located on his farm. Mr. Titus was the second register of deeds of the county, has also been justice and supervisor. Married in 1867, Sarah M. Johnson, a native of New York. The children are Orrin W. and Clara M.

A. C. Tucker, born in Brattleboro, Vermont, September 24, 1843, removed to Wisconsin, and several years later to Minnesota. Enlisted in company E, Third Minnesota infantry; eight months later was discharged for disability; subsequently served in a thirty days independent regiment; re-enlisted in the mounted rangers and served one year. Since 1870 his home has been in Lynd. Married Maria Cleveland in 1868; the living children are Adelbert J., Ezra C., Mary E., Harriet D. and Eva A.

Melville A. Tucker, native of Vermont, was born February 15, 1841, and at the age of six removed to New Hampshire. Seven years later he went to Wisconsin, and came in 1855 to Minnesota; lived

about three years each at Hamilton, Chatfield and Rochester. Mr. Tucker served two years and ten months in Company A, Hatch's battalion. In June, 1870, he came to Lyon county and settled in Lynd. Minnie Lockey was married to him in 1873; two children, Anna L. and William J.

NORRLAND.

Nordland is situated on the western border of the county. The settlers are nearly all Norwegians; the first was Frederick Holritz, who located on section 10 in 1870. The first town meeting was held March 10, 1873, at the house of T. H. Flom; officers elected: Ole O. Groff, chairman; Ole O. Rear and Nils Anderson, supervisors; Frederick Holritz, clerk; T. O. Loftsgaarden, assessor; A. O. Strand, treasurer; J. O. Fangen and Holritz, justices; Thron Helverson and W. K. Horden, constables. School districts numbers 24 and 25 were organized in 1874, and the first school was taught that year. Private houses are used.

LYON.

This town includes congressional township 110, range 42. The first settler was C. E. Goodell; he located on section 5 in January, 1868. E. E. Taylor came in the spring of that year; other early settlers were W. C. Adams, C. H. Hildreth and H. L. Pierce. The first town meeting was held April 1, 1873; officers elected: Gordon Watson, chairman, C. L. Van Fleet and J. C. Buell, supervisors; Henry Mussler, clerk; Charles Hildreth, assessor; C. A. Wright, treasurer; J. W. Hoagland and Edward Lamb, justices; C. E. Goodell and Amasa Crosby, constables. The first school was taught by Florence Downie in 1873; the town now has three school-houses.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Ransom Wait, a Presbyterian, November 6, 1870. A society was formed and a church built on section 14, in September, 1873.

Hildrethsbury post-office was established about 1873 at the house of Charles Hildreth; in 1878 his house was destroyed by prairie fire and the office was discontinued. Leo post-office was established in July, 1880, and is located on section 14, with Mrs. Libbie Hilliard in charge.

W. C. Adams was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1833 and grew up on a farm. In 1858 he came to Minnesota and lived in Rice county, near Faribault, until the spring of 1869, then came to the town of Lyon. He is the parent of thirteen children; ten are living.

Walter Carlaw, native of Scotland, was born in

1847 and in 1855 came with parents to Canada. At the age of sixteen he came to Minnesota and lived near Northfield, Rice county, engaged in farming. In 1870 he married Rebecca Murphy, a native of Canada; moved to Lyon and resides on section 32; their children are George, John, Ellen and Archibald.

A. A. Fifield, native of New Hampshire, was born in 1846, and was raised on a farm. He came to Wabasha county, Minnesota, with his parents in 1856. In 1869 he came to Lyon county and settled in this town on section 10. Married in 1876 Castillo Stedman, who was born in 1849 in Ohio.

M. G. Fifield was born in New Hampshire in 1841, and came to Minnesota in the spring of 1856. He located with his parents in Wabasha county, and in 1869 came to his present home in Lyon. In 1875 he married Mary L. Nicholas, who was born in Wisconsin in 1853.

J. W. Hoagland was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and there grew to manhood. In 1864 he came to Minnesota, and lived in Nicollet county until the spring of 1872, when he came to section 20 of this town. Married in 1853 Annie A. Bartlett. They have had four children; three living.

E. E. Taylor was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1846. At the age of three years he went with parents to Illinois and lived on a farm in that state until 1868, when he came to Lyon and settled on section 3; he is the oldest settler in the town. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the 112th Illinois infantry, and served until the close of the war. Elizabeth Meacham became his wife in October, 1874; one child, Mabel Lee.

Rev. Ransom Wait, native of New York, was born in Lewis county in 1823. He was engaged in the manufacture of machinery; in 1854 he joined the Congregational church, and in 1857 engaged in the home mission work in St. Lawrence county. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Wisconsin, and enlisted in Company F, 51st Wisconsin infantry, and served until August. In the fall of 1865 located in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in 1871 came to Lyon county; has since lived in this town. Mr. Wait is married; four children.

FAIRVIEW.

Fairview is in the central part of the county and embraces township 112, range 41. The first settler was William Reynolds, who located on section 34 in June, 1870. Joseph Carter came about the same time; they were followed in 1871 by John W. Elliott, Richard Gates, Reuben Henshaw and

Henry Gibbs. April 1, 1873, the first election was held at the house of J. W. Elliott; officers elected: H. Lovelace, chairman, John W. Elliott and C. M. Johnson, supervisors; John Buchanan, clerk; B. C. Emery, assessor; Owen Marron, treasurer; H. Lovelace and John Buchanan, justices; W. S. Reynolds and A. Williams, constables.

The first religious service was conducted by Rev. George Spaulding at his house in 1873. There are two entire school districts in the town, and one joint with Marshall. The first school was taught by Ada Kennedy in 1874; a granary belonging to Thomas Lindsay was used. Walter Woodruff and Julia Lovelace were the first to marry. The first birth was Walter, son of William and Maria Reynolds, born April 2, 1871. The first death was that of Mrs. Mary Gibbs, mother of Henry Gibbs, in December, 1875; she was ninety years old.

J. A. Brown was born in New London county, Connecticut, April 26, 1817. From eleven till he was twenty-one years of age he lived in Tompkins county, New York, then worked at carpenter work in Dodge county, Pennsylvania three years, then returned to New York. In 1864 he went to Chatfield, Minnesota; and after living for a time in Fillmore county and near Jordan he came to Fairview in November, 1872. Married September 9, 1857; children are Henry A., Henrietta, Nancy N., Linnie A., Mary A. and Frank B.

H. G. Howard, native of Pennsylvania, was born in Erie county, April 11, 1831. Until 1853 he was farming in Chenango county, then moved to Sauk county, Wisconsin; in 1864 enlisted in Company H, 19th Wisconsin, and was discharged at Madison in 1865. In October, 1865, he moved to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and came to Fairview, in 1872. Married Mary Potter in 1855; his second wife was Mrs. Ellen Kendall *nee* Simpson, married in May, 1879.

James Lawrence was born in Scotland in 1842, and when twenty years old came to America. In 1863 he settled on a farm in Wabasha county, Minnesota, and the next year enlisted in Company G, Third regiment, and served nine months. In 1879 he moved to Fairview and bought a section of land near Marshall. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the legislature from Wabasha county in 1874; has been town clerk of Fairview two years. Married in 1869, Margaret Russell. James C. and George R. are their living children.

Isaac Lindsey was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 29, 1816. He worked at railroad

contracting and in a steel furnace until 1853, then came to this country; he lived in New York state until 1855, then came to Minnesota and until 1876 lived in Olmsted county, then came to Fairview. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, 5th Minnesota and was discharged at Helena, Arkansas, in 1863. In 1840 he married Elizabeth Hadlington. His second wife was Mrs. Louisa Trescott, widow of Solon Trescott. She is the daughter of Captain N. K. Culver, who was killed by the Indians at Redwood Ferry in August, 1862. Mrs. Trescott's children were: Effie, Ella, Maud and Carrie. She has borne Mr. Lindsey, George P., Susan, Hattie E., Norman and John.

Thomas Lindsay was born in New York, August 4, 1839. In 1862 enlisted in the 108th N. Y. V., and was made commissary sergeant; was discharged in June, 1865. He farmed in New York until 1872, then came to Fairview and located in section 12. He has been supervisor several years and was chairman in 1878. Married, April 8, 1866, Melissa E. Mussen. Melita, Herman, Effie, Carrie and Thomas are the children.

E. C. Pierce was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 27, 1832. At the age of thirty-five he moved to New Hampshire, and in 1874 to Fairview, Minnesota. He has held the office of town treasurer, assessor and justice of the peace; is on the executive committee of the Agricultural society, and president of the Lyon County Horticultural society. Married March 17, 1859, Martha Bartlett; their children are William E., Laura M., Mattie and Addie.

William S. Reynolds was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1841. In 1868 he moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota and two years later to Fairview, Lyon county. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry; was taken prisoner and held seven months; was discharged October, 1864 at Petersburg. His wife was Maria Carter, whom he married in 1865. Seven children: U. Grant, Charles L., William F., Walter, Johnnie, Lora and Lucretia.

G. M. Robinson was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 29, 1825, and lived there on a farm until 1855. That year he removed to Monroe county, Wisconsin, and in 1878 moved from there to Fairview; has been assessor and enumerator for the census of 1880. In 1847 he married Rhosena Grow; their living children are William C., Josie M., Kate, J. L., Sarah E., George A. and Homer N.

W.P. Thayer was born in Orange county, Vermont in 1836. In September, 1854, he moved to Indiana and engaged in mercantile business at Middleburg one year, then moved to Winona county, Minnesota and farmed until May, 1879; he then came to Fairview, Lyon county. July 4, 1857, he married Elizabeth Sands, who died in 1874, leaving three children, Fannie, Clara and Johnnie. In 1875, Maria Norton became his wife. They have one child, Cecil.

Frank D. Wasson was born November 5, 1854, in New York. From 1859 till '69 his home was in DeKalb county, Illinois; he then lived near Redwood Falls until 1872, at which date he came to Fairview, where, in company with a brother, he owns 320 acres of land. Mr. Wasson has held various town offices. In 1879 Kate Robinson was married to him; Grace E. and Charles R. are their children.

GRANDVIEW.

Grandview is in the northwestern part of the county, and includes townships 112-42. The first settler, O. M. McQueston, came in August, 1871, and located on section 34; he did the first breaking and built the first house, a slab shanty "dug-out" protected by sod. T. J. Barber and Selden Coleman came soon after. The first town meeting was held at the house of J. Thomas in August, 1873; officers elected: T. J. Barber, chairman; S. B. Green and J. M. Collins, supervisors; A. L. Baldwin, clerk; George Chamberlain, assessor; J. M. English, treasurer; O. M. McQueston and H. B. Loomis, justices; G. A. Wirt and C. Cotterell, constables. The village of Ghent was laid out as Grandview in June, 1878, and soon after changed to Ghent; the plat covers eighty acres on section 15. The first store was built by Mr. Ray in 1877. There is now one general store, a blacksmith shop, elevator and lumber yard. Grandview post-office was established in 1878, with R. G. Layth as postmaster. Efforts are being made to have the name changed to Ghent; O. Loranger has charge of the office as deputy.

The first school was taught in 1876 by Sarah Carstant; the town now has four school-houses. The first religious exercises were held in 1876 by Rev. Hawes of the Free Methodist denomination. The society was organized in connection with the regular Methodists the same year. Services are conducted at the village.

The first birth was that of Lilly, a daughter of O. M. McQueston, December 16, 1871. The first

death was that of a child of Joseph Chamberlain.

T. J. Barber was born in Jefferson county, New York, January 30, 1846. In 1871 he came to Fairbault, Minnesota, and in 1872 located on section 22, Grandview township. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company H, 186th N. Y. V., and was wounded in the hand. Since coming to this town has been chairman. March 31, 1870, he married Elnora Fezler. Allen J. and Mary N. are their children.

James Butson was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, in March, 1847, and resided there until twenty-three years old, then came to Lyon county, Minnesota. He was one of the first settlers in the town of Grandview. Married, September 28, 1869, Miss H. Frances Lee; children, Annie M., Henry and Minnie M.

O. Loranger was born in Lower Canada, October 27, 1848. At the age of nineteen he moved to Essex county, New York, and lived until 1877 engaged in lumbering; he then went to Chippewa county, Wisconsin, in same business, and in 1878 came to Marshall, Lyon county; he was baggage-master there for the Chicago & North-western railroad until 1881, when he was placed in charge of Ghent station. June 13, 1873, he married Adelia Williams.

A. Van Hee, native of Belgium, was born March 23, 1839, and was a farmer in that country until 1881, when he came to Lyon county, Minnesota. He was the first Belgian in the town of Grandview. July 29, 1862, he married Miss P. Vanstechelmon; Aime, Bruno, Marie, Modest, Achille, Charles, Peter and Emily are their children.

LUCAS.

Lucas is the extreme north-east corner of the county. There are several fine lakes in the town. The first settlers came in 1871, and were W. H. Slater, R. H. Price, who built the first house, Mr. Christianson, Peter Oliason, E. T. Hanre, Hans Dahl and James Wardrop. The town was set off for organization in July, 1873, as Canton, which was changed to Lisbon, and again to Moe, and lastly to Lucas. The first town meeting was held August 5, 1873, and James Wardrop was elected chairman, O. H. Dahl and John Moe, supervisors; R. H. Price, clerk; N. T. Dahl, assessor and treasurer, T. S. Norgaard and P. H. Dahl, justices; R. J. Benjamin and George Anderson, constables.

The first school was held in 1873, with Ella Williams as teacher; the building used was a small house built by R. H. Price on section 2.

There are four organized districts and three build-ings. Rev. Joseph Williams, of the United Brethren, preached the first sermon in the town. The Norwegian Lutherans have an organized society. There is also an organization of United Presbyterians, with Rev. B. McCullough as pastor; there are twenty-five members.

The first birth was Albert Erwin, born February 27, 1872. The first marriage was that of D. R. Burdette and Alice M. Price, July 16, 1873. The first death was in the winter of 1873, a son of John Krog.

R. H. Price opened a store at his place in 1874, and continued it two years. When Swan Lake post-office was established he was made postmaster; the office was discontinued.

Thomas Bell, who was born July 15, 1836, is a native of Canada; he was reared on a farm in that country, and remained there until immigrating to Minnesota; he came directly to this town. In 1873 Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Margaret Murphy, whose birthplace was in Ireland; the children are John A., Charles R., James, Mary and Elizabeth.

Allend Christianson, born November 15, 1836, in Norway, was dependent upon his own exertions after twelve years of age. Came to America in 1858, and made his home in Olmsted county, Minnesota, until coming to his present farm, which he located in June, 1871. Mr. Christianson was in the late civil war from February, 1864, until its close. In 1866 Flora Price became his wife, and has six children.

Christ. H. Dahl, native of Germany, was born January 18, 1852, and at the age of fifteen immigrated with his parents to Dane county, Wisconsin. In 1870 he located in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, but since the year 1875 has lived in Lucas. Sarah Orwall was married in November, 1877, to Mr. Dahl.

Jacob A. H. Dahl was born March 29, 1854, in Norway. The family immigrated to America in 1867 and located in Wisconsin; in 1870 removed to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and since 1872 has made his home in Lucas; he has officiated as town clerk and justice. Married in 1880, Emma Orwall; they have one child, Alma M.

Edward T. Hanre, born November 22, 1843, in Norway. In 1868 he emigrated from the old country and has since been a resident of the United States; he came to Lucas in 1871; was among the

first settlers here. Mr. Hanre has been elected to different town offices.

O. H. Hatlestad, native of Norway, was born March 4, 1853, and in 1854 the family immigrated to Columbia county, Wisconsin. When he was eleven years old they removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in 1874 he went to Marshall; was in the employ of P. F. Wise as traveling salesman and in 1877 succeeded him in the business, which he carried until 1881, at which date he located on his farm in Lucas. In 1876 he married Miss C. Anderson; they have two children: Andrew H. and Martha K.

John Krog was born in Norway, February 17, 1828. He was a soldier in the war between France and Prussia. Mr. Krog has been a resident of the United States since 1861, and since 1863 has lived in Minnesota; in 1872 he came to his present farm on section 22. Ellen Olson was married to him in 1854, and died April 25, 1864. Miss P. Christensen became his wife in 1865; there are three girls and three boys.

J. C. Lines, native of Canada, was born November 5, 1853, in Ontario. After twelve years of age he was obliged to labor for self-support. In 1865 he removed to Wabasha county, Minnesota, in 1869 to Redwood county, and in May, 1873, came to Lucas; has served his town as assessor. In 1876 he married Angeline Garry.

John McDonald, born in Nova Scotia, May 10, 1843, accompanied his parents to Canada when about eight years old. At the age of fourteen he began the life of a sailor; was at sea and on the lakes ten years. In 1871 he located in Bay City, Michigan, where he was employed in the sult works; since 1878 he has lived at his farm in Lucas. Married in 1871, Catharine Kennedy, who has two girls and three boys.

John F. McLinnan, who is about thirty-eight years of age, was born in Canada and remained at home until twenty-six years old. He learned carpentering and was employed at that trade six years in Duluth; for two years he kept a stand in the market at St. Paul; in 1875 he came to his home in Lucas. Jessie McKinley became his wife in 1872; they have four boys and one girl.

Martin T. Ness, a native of Norway, was born March 31, 1851. Followed his trade, that of baker most of the time until coming to America, in 1871; in the spring of 1875 he came to Minnesota and directly to his present home. Mr. Ness has been supervisor and assessor. In 1880 he married Nora

Midboe who has borne him one child: Amelia G.

C. J. Price was born March 9, 1852, thirty miles south of Chicago, and lived there until five years old. His father died October 30, 1854, and in 1857 the mother and family located near Rochester, Minnesota; in June, 1871, they came to Lucas but did not settle here till October, 1876. Mr. Price married Susie Hoyt in October, 1876; the children are Clinton E. and Grace E.

R. H. Price, born February 3, 1846, near Chicago, accompanied his widowed mother to Minnesota, when he was eleven years old, and settled near the city of Rochester. He served in the late war from February 1864, until its close. In 1871 he came to Lucas, was one of the first settlers and assisted in the organization of the town; has officiated as assessor and clerk. Mr. Price and his mother reside together.

J. C. Robertson, native of Scotland, was born October 20, 1848 in Edinburg. In 1849 the family immigrated to Wisconsin; removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, in November, 1854, but since the spring of 1876 his home has been on section 34 of Lucas. Married in 1872, Josephine Borden; they have two children: Jessie M. and Dora E.

George Russell was born July 19, 1853, in Scotland. From the age of fourteen he was dependent upon his own exertions; came to the United States and directly to Olmsted county, Minnesota; in May, 1875, he came to Lucas. Maggie Wilson became his wife in February 1875; Alexander, Anna and Harry are their children.

J. D. Smith, born August 30, 1838, was reared on a farm in Scotland, his native country. Came to Minnesota in 1866, and settled in Wabasha county, where he has a farm, also owns 160 acres in Lucas, which town has been his home since 1878. In July, 1873, he married Mary Philip who was born in Scotland; four children; John P., Mary E. and George A. are living.

James Wardrop, born August 15, 1826, in Scotland, went to Glasgow at the age of fifteen and learned stone cutting. Emigrated to Canada in 1842, soon after went to New York, and was employed at his trade until coming, in the spring of 1871, to his farm in Lucas. Miss Elizabeth Russell, native of Scotland, was married to him in 1856; Jennie and John are their children.

J. A. White was born July 21, 1835, in Rome, Oneida county, New York. After leaving the common schools he attended Whitesboro Seminary, then engaged in teaching. In May 1863 he mi-

grated to Illinois, and for one year during the war was superintendent of forage department. Mr. White removed in 1866 to Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota, and the same year located a farm. He has been employed in teaching and has held the county offices of superintendent and commissioner. Married in July, 1859, Anna Kilbourn, who died November 25, 1861; re-married in July, 1865; two children: Julius and Burton.

EIDSVOLD.

Eidsvold is located in the northwest corner of the county, and is formed of township 113, range 43. The first settlement was made by Nels Torgerson in June, 1871; after him came Swend Pederson and Ole Esping. The first town meeting was held September 20, 1873; officers elected: H. T. Oakland, chairman; Nels Torgerson and A. Annundson, supervisors; John Coleman, clerk; O. B. Bingham, assessor; Swend Peterson, treasurer; H. D. Frink, justice; O. H. Esping and G. Annundson, constables.

The village of Nordland was laid out by the railroad company in 1876, on the southwest quarter of section 25. The name was changed to Minneota by an act of legislature. An attempt had been made previously to start a town to the west; H. D. Frink opened a store in 1873, and continued about a year; N. W. L. Jager opened a store in 1874, moved to the present village of Minneota the next year and put up the first store in the place. Christian Lee started a blacksmith shop on section 26, and ran it two years. Dr. T. D. Seals started the second store in the village in November, 1875; Jacobson and Peterson established a lumber yard in 1878; J. C. Peterson is now agent for the parties who purchased the business in 1880. Another lumber yard was started in 1880, with John Dobson as agent.

Nordland post-office was established in 1872, and H. D. Frink appointed postmaster; the office was moved into the village in 1875, and N. W. L. Jager made postmaster; the name was changed to Minneota in 1878. Almost every branch of business is transacted; there are five general stores, two hotels, two elevators, one warehouse, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops and a feed mill. The village was incorporated and the first election held January 21, 1881; officers elected: G. A. Jacobson, president; John Carlen, N. W. L. Jager and J. C. Peterson, trustees; A. D. Davidson, recorder; J. H. Frost, treasurer; S. B. Kentner, justice, and Wm. Davidson, marshal.

The first religious services were held by Rev. J. Berg, a Lutheran, at the section house in the village. There are two Norwegian Lutheran organizations, the Conference and the Synod. The Icelandic Lutheran society organized in 1880.

In 1879 a Catholic colony was located in Lyon county by Bishop Ireland, a large portion of the land occupied being in Eidsvold. The first settlement by the colonists, who are English, Irish and Belgians, began in 1880. The first priest was Rev. M. J. Houly; he was succeeded in April, 1881, by Rev. Louis Cornelis, who built a neat church and parsonage, the only Catholic church in the county. The colony now numbers some seventy families.

The first public school was taught by O. H. Dahl; a railroad section house was in use until 1879, when the school-house was built at Minneota: there is one other school building.

The first marriage was that of J. J. Wallen and Miss Annie Olson, October 24, 1874. The first birth was twin girls to Swend Pederson and wife, in 1871. The first death was in 1872, a daughter of Ole Pederson.

Louis Cornelis was born in Belgium, April 3, 1843. When young, went to England, but returned to Belgium and finished his studies for the ministry at Loudain College. In 1865 he came to America and for two years was curate of St. Peter's church at Keokuk, Iowa; taught for two years and for three years traveled in Europe. Upon his return to this country he engaged in mission work in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and during the time built a convent at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin; also completed churches at Lanesboro and Preston, Minnesota. In 1881 he assumed charge of the colony at Minneota.

Knud O. Dovre was born in Norway, February 10, 1844, and came to America in 1870; settled at Northfield, Minnesota, and two years later came to section 34, Eidsvold. Married Annie Olson in 1862; has five children.

Thomas Hanson, native of Norway, was born July 14, 1849. In 1865 he came to Vernon county, Wisconsin, and from there to Olmsted county, Minnesota; engaged in merchandising and farming, and was postmaster at Hanson post-office four years; in 1879 he opened a store at Minneota. Married in 1873, Martha Anderson, and has three children.

G. A. Jacobson was born in Norway in 1836, and emigrated from there in 1854. For three years

lived in Wisconsin, then went to Arkansas, Missouri, Dakota and Iowa; from there he came to Minneota, Lyon county, Minnesota, and engaged in lumber dealing and wheat buying. In 1878, was elected county treasurer and is president of the village of Minneota. In 1861 he married Aase Olson; they have had six children; five are living.

N. W. L. Jager, native of Norway, born in 1841, came to America in 1866, and settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota. He worked on a farm some time, then ran a country store two years; in 1874 he settled in Eidsvold, started a store on section 26, and in the fall of 1875 opened in the village; was appointed postmaster at Minneota. Married Christine Dahl in 1877; they have two sons.

E. K. Kjornes was born in Norway, August 14, 1846. In 1870 he emigrated and settled in Allamakee county, Iowa; lived there four years, then came to Eidsvold and took a claim of 160 acres on section 24. Has been assessor three years and is president of the Mutual Insurance Co. of Eidsvold. Married May 18, 1879, Sarah Hellickson, who was born in Wisconsin.

H. T. Oakland was born in Norway, December 14, 1846. In 1866 he came to America and settled in DeKalb county, Illinois; six years later he went to Boone county, Iowa, and in 1873 he came to Lyon county, Minnesota; he settled on section 14, Eidsvold. He was chairman of the first town board and is now supervisor. In 1869 he married Isabel Nelson, and has five living children.

Swend Pederson, born in Norway, May 3, 1838, came to America in 1866. He lived in LaCrosse county, Wisconsin, eighteen months, then went to Rochester and Grand Meadow, Minnesota; in 1871 came to Lyon county and the next year took a claim. He was first town treasurer. In 1871 married Christine Amundson, and has three children living.

Dr. T. D. Seals, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Washington county, in October, 1839. Enlisted in the navy in 1861, and was in the medical department until 1864. In 1870 he went to California, and one year later was appointed physician at the Sioux Agency at Flandrau D. T. While there he had many rough experiences. At one time was ordered to leave, as the Indians thought him an evil spirit; he stayed, however, as he was under the protection of friendly Indians. In 1875, he opened a store at Minneota.

Nels Torgerson was born in Norway in 1834.

He came to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1866 and two years later moved to Freeborn county, Minnesota. In 1871 he came to Lyon county and was the first actual settler in the town of Eidsvold, and one of the first supervisors. Married Thore Amundson, and they have seven children living.

J. J. Wallen was born in Norway, January 1, 1849, and came to this country in 1856. Lived in Illinois seven years, then in Iowa, where he worked at carpentering thirteen years; then came to Lyon county, and after living on section 22 four years, opened a furniture store in Minnesota. His wife was Annie Olson, married in 1874, the first wedding in the town. They have three children.

AMIRET.

This town is composed of congressional township 110, range 40. The first settlers were Charles and Lafayette Grover in 1868, and James Mitchell in 1869. The town was designated as Madison, March 19, 1874; at the election held soon after at the store of William Coburn, James Mitchell, Jr. was elected chairman, L. Grover and D. Houks, supervisors; William Coburn clerk; J. H. Williams assessor; S. S. Truax, treasurer; John Taylor, justice; L. Mason, constable. The name of the town was changed to Amiret by legislative act.

A store was started by William Coburn in 1872, on section 32; the railroad company put in a switch and called the station Coburg. A post-office was established in July, 1872, with Mr. Coburn as postmaster. The village of Amiret was laid out on land owned by the railroad company, in 1874, and Mr. Coburn moved his store to the site and conducted business till 1876. J. H. Williams put in a stock of goods and did business at his residence about three years. David Bell was in business from 1878 till 1880. The only store at present is a branch of A. C. Chittenden's in Marshall. Coburg post-office was moved to the station in 1874 and the name changed to Amiret.

In 1873 the Congregational society built a church on section 22, which was moved into the town of Custer in 1875. The first service was held in 1872 by Rev. J. Rees.

The first school was taught in 1873 by Mrs. Warnick, in a board shanty on section 31; there are now two school-houses. The first marriage was that of J. A. Hunter and Miss C. A. Mitchell, June 3, 1875. The first birth was a daughter to William Coburn and wife in 1873. The death of a daughter of L. Mason, in 1872, was the first.

Charles S. Grover, native of New York, was

born May 19, 1830, in Livingston county. When twelve years old he moved to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and subsequently to Dodge county; in 1857 he migrated to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and one year after to Waseca county. Mr. Grover enlisted in Company F, 10th Minnesota; was in service from 1862 until the war closed, then settled in Rice county, this state; in 1868 he located on section 31 of Amiret. Married, June 14, 1852, Sarah Northup; seven children are living.

Lafayette Grover, who was born February 5, 1837, is a native of Livingston county, New York. Accompanied his parents to Wisconsin when he was five years of age, and settled in the town of Lake, Waukesha county; he afterward spent one winter in Indiana, but returned to Waukesha county and remained twelve years, at the expiration of which time he went to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and in 1868 came to Amiret. Married, December 31, 1858, Olive Northup; there are five living children.

James Mitchell, Sr., born January 21, 1821, is a native of Ayreshire, Scotland. In 1838 he came to America; after living two years in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, he made his home in Jefferson county seven years, then went to Green Lake and Marquette counties; in the autumn of 1866 he settled in Plainview, Minnesota, but since the spring of 1869 has resided in Amiret. Margaret Barclay was married in 1845 to Mr. Mitchell, and has borne him nine children; five are living.

James Mitchell, Jr., was born September 16, 1847, in Hebron, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and has made his home with his parents. He was chairman of the first town board of Amiret, and since the year 1870 has served as county commissioner.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

MONROE—TRACY—VALLERS—WESTERHEIM—CLIFTON—CUSTER—ROCK LAKE—SODUS—STANLEY—ISLAND LAKE—SHELBURNE—STOWE.

Monroe is the south-eastern township in the county and includes all of congressional township 109. Settlement was begun in 1871 by David Stafford, E. W. Healy, Rees Price, and George White.

THE VILLAGE OF TRACY

was laid out in the fall of 1874 on land owned by the railroad company in section 23. With additions made since, the plat now covers about one

hundred acres. The first store was a small frame building moved onto the site by H. N. Joy in the fall of 1874 from the farm of E. L. Starr, in section 24, where it had been built the spring previous by Mr. Joy; it stood on the corner of Front and Third streets, on the site now occupied by a frame building containing the law office of Charles W. Main and the American express office. The first hotel built, was the Commercial, begun the same fall by H. H. Welch, who kept it until November, 1879, when he sold to the present proprietor, M. D. Gibbs; additions have been made from time to time until it contains twenty guest chambers, two parlors, and other apartments necessary for domestic and general purposes, and has comfortable accommodations for fifty guests. The growth of the village was comparatively slow until 1879, when the branch road was begun and finished to Volga, Dakota. From that time the village has grown rapidly, and in June, 1880, when the census was taken, the population was 322. About thirty buildings were put up during the remainder of that year and 1881. There are now two elevators, one warehouse, one wind-power feed-mill, eight general stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, one boot and shoe store, one furniture store, two jewelers, two agricultural implement dealers, strictly, one bank, two millinery and dress making shops, one harness shop, one shoe shop, one wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, two barber shops, one meat market, three livery stables, and one newspaper, the Tracy Gazette, and three hotels. This is also the eastern terminus of the eastern division of the Chicago & Dakota and Dakota Central railroad. A five stall round-house a short distance west of the depot furnishes employment to a number of mechanics. The receipts and shipments over the two railroad lines, amounted in 1881, to about forty million pounds. The United States land office was established here in May, 1880.

The village was incorporated under the general laws of the state by an act approved February 5, 1881. The commissioners appointed, were M. T. Bohannon, J. M. Wardell, D. H. Evans, E. O. Brauns and M. D. Gibbs. The first election was held at the Commercial hotel, March 15, 1881. The judges of election, were J. L. Craig and W. S. Moses, with I. E. Segur as clerk. One hundred and three votes were cast, and the following officers elected: J. M. Wardell, president of council, Peter Iverson, Nathan Beach and M. T. Bohannon,

trustees; F. S. Brown, recorder; Anson Warren, treasurer; Daniel Pierce, justice, and S. S. Truax, constable, with delegated powers as marshal. The post-office established at Summit, in Redwood county, was removed to Tracy shortly after it was started, and called Shetek Station until February, 1877, when it was changed to Tracy. The first postmaster after the removal was H. N. Joy and the office was located in his store. The present postmaster is E. O. Brauns.

The school building in Tracy, was erected in 1880 at a cost of \$6,000; is a fine two-story brick structure containing four rooms, two of which are unoccupied at present. The number of pupils enrolled is about one hundred and thirty. Two teachers are employed, with salaries of thirty-five and fifty dollars per month. From eight to ten months' school per year is taught. The first school in the village, as also in the town, was taught in the Presbyterian church, by Stella Cleveland, during the summer of 1875. The church was used until the present school-house was built in 1880. There are two school-houses in the town, outside of the village.

The first religious organization in the town, was the Congregational Sabbath school. It was organized in June, 1874, with twenty members, at the house of J. M. Wardell. The superintendent was W. S. Moses. The membership is about seventy, and the superintendent, F. E. Mallory. The Presbyterians conducted services during the spring and summer of 1873, at the house of E. L. Starr. The Rev. Ransom Waite officiating. The Rev. E. H. Alden, of Waseca, a Congregationalist, also preached there some. In the fall of 1874, the Presbyterians effected an organization under the ministry of the Rev. Waite, who became their pastor. A frame church was built the next spring, which, with improvements to date, cost about \$500. Their present pastor is the Rev. J. C. McKee. The Congregationalists also effected an organization, under the ministry of the Rev. J. H. Jenkins, with about seven members. They built a church about the same time as the Presbyterians, and costing about the same amount. The ministers who have had charge since, are Rev. Philip Peregrine and Rev. H. C. Simmons, the present pastor. The membership now numbers fifteen. The Methodists organized about a year later under the ministry of the Rev. William Henning. They have no church building and conduct their services, once in two weeks, at the Congregational

church. Their present pastor is the Rev. J. W. Powell and the membership about twenty-five. The Norwegian Lutherans also have an organization. Services have been conducted irregularly at the two churches and at private houses in the village, also at the school-house in section 20. They have no regular pastor. Their membership is about twenty families in this and adjoining towns.

The first birth was that of George, a son of George White and wife. He was born June 19, 1872, and died September 10, 1872, also the first death in the town.

The town was set apart for organization January 5, 1875. The first town meeting was held soon after at the store of H. N. Joy in the village. Two names for the town were voted upon, Chelsea and Monroe, resulting in favor of the latter, it being the name of a town in Wisconsin, from whence some of the settlers came.

Dr. Charles L. Bohannon was born April 2, 1853, at Oswego, New York. At the age of four years he went to Rock county, Wisconsin, with parents and acquired his education at Janesville. In 1871 he migrated to Kasson, Minnesota; began the study of medicine with Dr. Everhard and in March, 1878, completed his studies at the Chicago Medical college. He was in practice one year in Mitchell county, Iowa, then came to Tracy and opened a drug store; has since been laboring in his profession here. Married Minnie M. Innis.

E. O. Brauns, native of Germany, was born December 19, 1850; received a good education and worked four years in a government bank previous to coming in 1873 to St. Paul. Worked one year for Auerbach, Finch & Company, then kept a general store at New Ulm one year, after which he was in business four years at Tracy; since 1876 he has been postmaster here. In 1874 he married Matilda Heinemann, who has borne him four children: Carl and Ernst are living.

F. S. Brown, who is a native of New York, was born in June, 1856, in Ontario county, but moved from there when only five years old and went with his father's family to Indianapolis, Indiana, and three years after to Wabasha, Minnesota, where he was educated. He began reading law with S. L. Campbell, of that place; in 1877 was admitted to practice and located at Tracy in 1880.

John L. Craig is a native of Scotland, born in 1836. Upon coming to America in 1854 he located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, but removed about six years after to Olmsted county, Minne-

sota, where in 1863 he entered Company F, 9th regiment; served until 1865. In 1872 Mr. Craig settled on a farm near Tracy; he was railroad agent in this town two years, and in 1878 opened his livery stable. Miss J. Craig was married to him in 1858; they have lost one child and have seven living.

Professor E. A. Currie was born February 25, 1851, in Canada East. At the age of ten years he came to Minnesota with his parents; attended graded schools, and later the State University, where in 1877 he graduated, after which he was for two years superintendent of schools in Murray county; was then conducting an elevator at Tracy until 1881, at which date he became principal of the schools at this place. Married, March 13, 1878, Caroline Gilbert; there are two children living.

John P. Davis was born in 1838, on the Atlantic ocean, while his parents were coming to America from Wales, their native land. Until 1856 their home was in Jackson county, Ohio, then they settled in Cambria, Minnesota. In 1862 he became a member of a company formed against the Indians, and the next year enlisted in Company E, Second cavalry; was honorably discharged in 1865. From that time until 1873 he lived on his farm; was then in trade at New Ulm two years, and has since been at Tracy. Married in 1866 Catherine Loyd; the children are Maggie Ellen, John Edgar, Jane and David Edwin.

D. H. Evans, native of New York, was born November 1, 1852, at Utica. When five years old he moved with his parents to South Bend, Minnesota; lived there eleven years, then attended school at Utica eighteen months, after which he learned the tinner's trade at Mankato. Since May 3, 1878, he has been in the hardware business at Tracy. February 25, 1880, he married Miss M. A. Evans, of Denver, Colorado.

Dr. C. M. Ferro was born August 19, 1849, in Schoharie county, New York, and was given an academical education in that state; graduated in 1865. He began the study of medicine in 1867, and graduated in 1872 from the medical department of the University of New York. After practicing two years at Danbury, Connecticut, and three years at Petersburg, Indiana, he removed to Currie, Minnesota, and soon after to Tracy, where he has a very large practice. Married, February 9, 1873, Louisa Forbes; they have two children.

H. C. Garvin, native of Wisconsin, born April

23, 1858, at Fond du Lac, attended the high school, and subsequently graduated from the Oshkosh Business College. Mr. Garvin learned telegraphy, and from 1878 until the spring of 1881 was employed as operator at New Ulm. Since May, 1881, he has been agent at Tracy.

John Germain, who was born December 25, 1832, is a native of Washington county, New York. When he was eighteen years of age he went to Saginaw, Michigan, and later removed to Oconto, Wisconsin; until 1880 he was engaged in the lumbering business, then started a livery at Tracy. In 1858 E. A. Ures became the wife of Mr. Germain.

M. D. Gibbs was born December 10, 1842, at Pittsfield, Vermont, and resided in different places in that state. August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Vermont; received several promotions and was finally brevetted major; after being discharged in 1865, he was in the mercantile and hotel business in his native state until 1876, when he came to Minnesota; was in a hotel at Cannon Falls three years, since then has been proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Tracy. Married, May 10, 1870, Louise Blood; children: Myrtle L., Minnie L. and B. Maud.

Edward Glynn, who was born in 1829, is a native of Wales, but since 1870 has been a resident of the United States. For two years his home was in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, then he removed to Minnesota and opened, in Monroe, a blacksmith shop; he had learned that trade while living in Wales. Mr. Glynn was united in marriage in the year 1852, with Ann Davis; they are the parents of three living children.

J. J. Hartigan, native of New York, was born May 3, 1852, in St. Lawrence county. He came with his parents to Minnesota, when eleven years old; until 1878 his home was in Wabasha county, and he was employed as steamboat clerk on the Mississippi river; in 1878 he located on a farm in Tracy, but the next year opened a saloon. Miss Flora Gien became his wife in 1880; one child.

Edwin Healy was born in 1840, at Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Mr. Healy learned the trades of miller and carpenter; in the year 1868 he settled in Houston county, but in 1871 removed to his farm of eighty acres in Monroe, Lyon county. He married Sarah Bates in 1864 and has two children.

Peter Iverson, whose native land is Norway, was born in the year 1846, and in 1868 immigrated

to the United States. He resided in different places in Minnesota until 1877, at which date he settled in Montevideo and opened a store; the next year, however, he removed to Tracy and entered business in company with Martin Thurin. In 1879, he married Annie Thurin.

D. W. Kutchin, born October 24, 1845, in Pottsville Pennsylvania, removed at the age of ten years with his parents, to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. After attaining an academical education he went to Fort Atkinson to learn printing of a brother; the brother is now an editor at Fond du Lac, also revenue collector. In 1878 he came to Minnesota and started the Eyota Gazette but soon removed to Tracy and established the Tracy Gazette.

John Larson who is a native of Norway, was born in 1854. Upon becoming a resident of America in the year 1861, he settled on a farm in Brown county, Minnesota; in 1876 he entered the employ S. D. Peterson, of New Ulm, as traveling salesman and in 1880 took charge of his business at Tracy. In 1880 he married Caroline Torgerson.

F. Lehmann was born in 1840; Germany is his native land. In 1867 he came to the United States and until 1871 was engaged in farming in Winona county, Minnesota; then he was in the grocery trade at Winona till 1880, the date of his opening a saloon at Tracy. Married Dora Tee in 1870, and has four children.

George Little, born in September, 1836, at Augusta, Maine, was given an academical education, and after spending one year at sea he went to Massachusetts and learned the trade of carpenter. From 1859 until 1863 he lived in Winona county, Minnesota, then enlisted in Company I, second cavalry, was discharged in 1865; then was in business at Stockton this state till 1871 and from that date until 1881 was chief deputy revenue collector at Rochester; is now in a store at Tracy in company with his brother. His wife, S. F. Churchill, married August 21, 1860, died in February 1863. He married Miss J. M. Doolittle, December 28, 1865; two children are living.

W. H. Little, born July 3, 1832, at Augusta, Maine, was educated at the Wesleyan University. He passed two years at Gordon, that state where he learned the carpenters trade, then went to Canton, and soon after took charge of the pattern department of the Hinsley iron works; he filled that position twenty-four years and was also in business there the last four years; he then came to Tracy and opened a store with his brother. Mar-

ried in 1855, Mary Barnard who died in January, 1872; two children. In 1874 he married Victoria Chase, who has one son.

Charles W. Main was born July 10, 1852, in England. From the age of three years until 1864, he lived in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, then removed to Winona county, Minnesota. Finished his education with one year in the schools of St. Charles and the same length of time in the State University, after which he followed teaching. In 1875 he began the study of law and upon being admitted to practice, in 1879, located at Tracy. Married in April, 1879, Sarah Cumpton who has one son living.

F. E. Mallory was born February 7, 1855, in Steuben county, New York. When quite young he accompanied his parents to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and remained two years; migrated to Winona county where he learned the jewelers' trade with S. W. Morgan, and September 4, 1879, opened a store at Tracy. In 1877 Mr. Mallory married Miss H. S. Wohlford, and has one daughter, Maud Charlotte.

R. G. Marlette, native of Illinois, was born December 28, 1853, at Aurora, and moved with his father's family to Minnesota. After living near Austin three years he went to Rochester, where in 1873 he engaged in the grain trade; seven years later he removed to Tracy and took charge of Whitton & Judd's elevator. Miss Elmira Hunt was married to him in 1872 and has had three children.

William O. Musser was born June 23, 1852 in Schalersville, Ohio, and when six years old removed with his parents to Belle Plaine, Minnesota, where he attended school and assisted his father in the store and post-office. In 1877, he went to New Ulm and clerked in the land office. He has filled the same position since its removal to Tracy. May 1, 1881 he married Miss Augusta Laudenslager.

William F. Parker, born April 30, 1851, in London, England, came in 1856, to Wabasha county, Minnesota. From 1864 to 1878, lived at Minneiska engaged in mercantile and grain business; he then removed to Tracy and was in the employ of the railroad company until September 1, 1880, at which date he took charge of the Winona Mill company's elevator at this place. Miss Ada Gatchell was married to him October 24 1881.

Ole Rialson, a native of Norway, was born September 24, 1841, and in 1849 accompanied his

parents to America; they located in Green county, Wisconsin. He enlisted August 11, 1862 in Company G, 22d regiment of infantry from that state, and served through the remainder of the war, when he returned to Wisconsin, which state was his home until 1872, the year of his settlement on section 22, Monroe, Minnesota. Mr. Rialson is treasurer of his town. Married January 1, 1866, Guneld Olson. Of their four children only one is living.

I. E. Segur, native of Wisconsin, was born May 29, 1855, in Trempealeau county, and resided there until the year 1878. During 1879 he was contracting on the Dakota Central and in 1880 on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad; May 14, 1881, he was appointed American Express agent at Tracy. The marriage of Mr. Segur took place November 27, 1881; his wife was Miss Emma M. Gilbert.

John Selck, whose native land is Germany, was born in February, 1850. He learned wagon-making and in 1870 immigrated to the United States; after living in Winona county, Minnesota, on a farm six months, he removed to Winona and worked at his trade there two years; afterward, six years in Trempealeau, Wisconsin; he then came to Tracy and opened a wagon shop, the only one in the place. In 1874 he married Matilda Barnetts; four children living.

David Stafford was born in July, 1842, at Woodstock, Connecticut; lived there and at South Bridge, Massachusetts, until fourteen years of age. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Connecticut and was in service until November, 1865; subsequently was employed on railroads in Illinois and Minnesota; in 1871 he took a claim near Tracy and in 1875, started a hardware store here. Mr. Stafford is deputy sheriff of Lyon county. Married in March, 1879, Hannah Evans, who has two children.

E. L. Starr, born December 11, 1838, in Franklin county, Massachusetts. In 1862 he located in Beaver, Winona county, Minnesota, and the same year enlisted in Company C, 10th regiment of this state. During 1862-'3 he was in the Indian campaign, then served at the south; August, 1865, he was discharged. Since 1872 he has lived in Monroe; has been county commissioner and held nearly all the town offices. Married in 1865, Alice Welsh, who has six living children.

Martin Thurin, who was born in 1857, lived until ten years of age in Quebec, his birthplace, and

then went with his parents to Chicago and spent four years in that city. He removed to Atwater, Minnesota, afterward to Litchfield; was employed in clerking; in 1878 he came to Tracy and started a store in company with Peter Iverson. In 1878 he married Cora Reynolds, who has borne him one child; it died when nine months old.

W. M. Todd, born at Ithaca, New York, November 29, 1851, graduated in 1871 from the Ithaca academy. In 1872 he came to Marshall, Minnesota, and for one year was in the lumber trade, then bought an interest in a general store, and in 1878 started the Lyon County News, which he conducted one year; he was recorder of the town and a member of the village board; in 1879 he began dry goods business which he moved in 1881 to Tracy. Married in 1876, Miss L. A. Bailey; one child, Alice.

S. S. Truax, born December 12, 1840, lived until 1853 in Monroe county, Ohio, his birthplace. After making his home in Wayne county, Illinois, until 1866 he settled on a farm in Monroe, Minnesota, but in 1871 took a claim which he still owns, in Amiret; he is now marshal of Tracy. From July, 1861 to 1862 he served in Company E, 40th Illinois infantry; was then honorably discharged. Mr. Truax married Miss Adeline Dun-drey; they have five children.

Ira A. Walden was born May 27, 1853 at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. After living about twelve months in Minnesota he returned to his native place for one year, then lived at Rochester until 1869; after passing four years at Jackson, Minnesota, he went to Pleasant Grove, and in 1878 to Janesville, this state; since spring of 1879 has been in the meat business at Tracy. Married in July, 1876, Almeda Sovereance; one child, Frank.

I. R. Wagner, born September 15, 1846, in Herkimer county, New York, moved when young to Otsego county, and lived there until fourteen years old, then attended school three years in Chicago. After residing in Rock county five years he went to La Crosse where he began learning harness-making; then was at Richfield, Spring Valley and Walnut Grove, this state, until May, 1881, when he started a shop at Tracy. Married in 1866 Miss Mary Cogswell.

J. M. Wardell was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, November 20, 1838. From 1861 till 1862 he served in Company F, 60th New York infantry, then was employed by the government in carpenter work at the south until the war closed.

After passing one winter in Iowa he removed to Faribault, Minnesota, thence to Redwood county, and in 1876 opened a furniture store in Tracy; also has a lumber yard. Mr. Wardell is president of the village board. Married in 1868, Lucy Moses; four children are living, two are deceased.

Henry H. Welch, born October 15, 1819, lived until the age of eighteen at Hyde Park, Vermont, his birthplace. After passing three years in Orange county, and six years at Lowell, Massachusetts, he was eleven years at Northfield, Vermont; worked in carshops there and at Montpelier. He kept hotel eleven years at Beaver, Minnesota, and six years at Minneiska, after which he was on a farm in Lyon county until Tracy was located, when he built the Commercial Hotel, of which he was proprietor five years. Married Lucy Ramsdell, November 10, 1842; of their five children two are living.

G. S. Woodruff, native of Connecticut, was born October 7, 1825, at Hartford; learned the mason's trade, and remained in that place until 1855. For ten years he lived near Faribault on a farm, then moved to that city and followed contracting; he built the court house and the center building of the deaf and dumb asylum. In 1881 he came to Tracy, and with his son Edgar, opened a mill. Jane Dunham was married to him in 1848, and has borne him nine children; five are living.

VALLERS.

Vallars is township 113, range 41. An attempt was made to organize in 1873, and several elections were held, but no legal organization was effected until 1876. October 7, and election was held at Ole Brenna's; officers elected: S. W. Layth, chairman, John Anderson and M. K. Snortum, supervisors; Ole O. Brenna, Jr., clerk and justice; Ole O. Branna Sr., assessor. The first school was taught by I. L. Robinson in 1879, and a school-house was built in 1880. Rev. Knud Thorstenson, a Lutheran, preached the first sermon in 1877, at the house of Ole O. Brenna, Jr., and organized a church soon after. The first birth was John Anderson, in 1872. Ole O. Brenna, Jr. and Anna Olson were the first couple married; December 23, 1877, was the date. Ole J. Engen, in August, 1877, was the first death.

Brenner post-office was established with Ole O. Brenna as postmaster. The office was named for him, though not spelled the same as his name.

Ole O. Brenna, Jr., was born in Norway, October 10, 1854. In 1868 he came to America, and

in 1872, to the town of Vallers, where his father was one of the first settlers. He has been clerking at Granite Falls and Minneota. Is town clerk and justice of the peace. Married in 1877, Emma Olson and has three children. Mr. Brenna's father has held most of the town offices, and now has the post-office of Brenner at his house.

S. H. Thorsness was born January 7, 1847, in Norway. When he was a few months old his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, and about 1865, located near Rochester, Minnesota. He learned the carpenters' trade and in 1877 located on his farm of 320 acres. In 1873 he married Miss U. Johnson, and has a family of four children. Mr. Thorsness has been chairman and assessor.

M. O'Toole, who is about forty-one years of age, was born in county Wicklow, Ireland. When four or five years old he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia. After fourteen years of age he was dependent upon his own exertions; went to New Jersey and in August, 1861, enlisted: was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, but re-enlisted after his recovery. Since 1878 his home has been in Minnesota. Anna Reagan became his wife in 1863 and died September 16, 1877. There are five children.

WESTERHEIM.

This town is in the north part of the county and is township 113, range 42. The first town meeting was held May 9, 1876. Officers elected: H. A. Nyland, chairman, O. J. Moe and Hans Samuelson, supervisors; O. L. Orson, clerk; T. A. Huso, assessor; Andreas Lee, treasurer; John Ilstad, and T. Johnson, justices; T. Opdahl and B. Hansen, constables.

The first settler was Halvor A. Nyland, who came in June, 1871; he was followed soon after by T. Aadson. The first marriage was a double one: H. A. Nyland and Inger Olson, and T. A. Huso and Carrie Olson, in June, 1874. Mr. Nyland's wife died in September, the first death. The first birth was a daughter of John Ilstad in 1874. The first school was taught in 1877, by Knud Fodnes; there are now three organized districts and two buildings.

Thorbjin Aadson was born in Norway in 1847, and came to America in 1869. He located in Dane county, Wisconsin, and from there moved to Freeborn county, Minnesota, and in 1871, settled on section 30, Westerheim; was the first town assessor, and was supervisor one year. Married Carrie Olson in 1874, and has four children living.

O. I. Leeland, native of Norway, was born October 29, 1853. Immigrated to Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and lived there five years; in Columbia county, ten years, then again in Dane county until 1876, when he came to Westerheim and took a claim. In 1880-'81, engaged in buying wheat at Minneota; was elected town clerk in 1880, and still holds. Inger Helland became his wife in 1878; two children, one is living.

Halvor A. Nyland was born in Norway in 1848, and came to this country in 1869; lived in Dane county, Wisconsin, and from there went to Freeborn county, Minnesota, and in 1871 settled in Westerheim on section 30. He was first chairman of the town board. In 1878 he married Randa Olson and has two children living.

CLIFTON.

Clifton is on the east line of the county and was formed of township 111, range 40. J. A. Dillman took the first claim June 2, 1872, and moved with his family the next May. R. D. Barns, C. A. Cook and G. A. Ladenburg came also in 1872. The first town meeting was held October 6, 1876; first officers: A. J. Waite, chairman, G. P. Ladenburg and Christopher Dillman, supervisors; R. D. Barns, clerk; J. A. Dillman, assessor; C. A. Cook, treasurer; G. W. Mossman, and J. Lyon, justices; H. J. Newhouse and W. B. Franklin, constables. The name of the town was first Edenview, but was changed at the suggestion of Christopher Dillman, to Clifton. There are three organized school districts in the town each furnished with frame buildings. The first school was taught in 1876 by Ida Mede.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. H. C. Simmons, a Congregational clergyman, in 1875. In June, 1880, a church was organized which has a membership of thirteen.

Laura M., daughter of C. A. Cook, born October 24, 1872, was the first birth in the town. The first death was in December, 1878, a child of W. B. Franklin.

R. D. Barns was born July 10, 1842, in Ohio; removed with parents to Dane county, Wisconsin, and when fifteen years old came to Minnesota, and lived in Fillmore county until 1866, then moved to Iowa. In 1872 he came to Clifton. He was appointed assessor and when the town was organized was made chairman of supervisors; has also been treasurer. June 25, 1866, he married, Leonora Wheeler; they have one child, Merton E.

C. A. Cook, native of Maine, was born May 21,

1844. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, 22d Maine infantry, and served eleven months; September 10, 1864, he enlisted in the 9th Maine regiment, and served until the war closed. In 1866 he moved to Iowa, and in 1872 came to Clifton township; has been clerk and is now chairman of the town board; has also held other offices. In 1868, Sarah Manning became his wife; Nina L., Laura M. and Alpha M. are their children.

J. A. Dillman was born at Nova Scotia, May 9, 1848. At the age of fourteen came with his parents to Minnesota, and lived in Hennepin county until 1872, then came to Clifton. Was elected first assessor and justice, and is now town clerk. Married Chloe A. Fleming, January 1, 1872; Maud, William F., Stephen J., Raymond Lee, Arthur Charles. Mrs. Dillman had one child by a former marriage.

W. H. Dilley, native of Pennsylvania, was born March 4, 1846. Came with parents to Wabasha county, Minnesota, in 1856, and in 1876 came to the town of Clifton, where he lives on section 34. Is a member of town board, and has been constable and road overseer. Edna Hosmer became his wife July 26, 1876, and has borne him two children, William Ray and Grace M.

C. Gary was born January 12, 1854, in Illinois, when a child he came to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and lived there until 1879, when he came to Clifton, Lyon county; he has eighty acres on section 10. Married, December 17, 1871, Susan Smith, who was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa; their living children are Edith Maud, Gertie May, Lizzie Matilda and Grace Annette.

B. A. Grubb was born in Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, February 13, 1829. Moved with parents to Michigan; in 1850 he went to Goshen, Indiana, and learned the harness trade; with his brother ran a shop until 1855, then came to Minnesota. He pre-empted a farm in Wabasha county, but sold and started a harness shop at Plainview; in 1867 removed to Eyota, and in 1874 opened the first harness shop in Marshall, and made the first harness manufactured in Lyon county. In 1880 he came to Clifton. He was a member of the first grand jury in the county, and has held various town offices. Married Phoebe A. Hagard in 1859.

Fred. Hawkins was born June 15, 1846, at Barry, Pike county, Illinois. In 1872 he went to Missouri, and two years later to Hennepin county,

Minnesota; in 1877 he came to Clifton and located on section 28. December 31, 1868, Mary D. Gray became his wife; of the five children born, four are living: Dan., Jessie, Halmer and Beulah.

M. C. Humphrey, Jr., was born in Sheldon, New York, July 7, 1834. With the exception of one year in Michigan, he lived in New York until 1863, then came to Minnesota and went into the grocery business at Lake City. In 1875 he entered the employ of a Milwaukee firm, and in 1876 came to Clifton, and owns 360 acres on section 14. While a resident of Wabasha was a county commissioner, and has held the same office here; was chairman of board in 1881. Married in 1855 Jane Baldwin, who bore him three children: Myron B., Gertrude M. and Harry C. His second wife was Frances Lewis, married in 1871. Julius W. and James S. are their children.

G. P. Ladenburg, born January 26, 1832, is a native of Alsace, France; when ten years old came with parents to Lewis county, New York, and lived there until 1851, then went to Ohio; was there two years, in Illinois one year, and in 1857 moved to Hennepin county, Minnesota. In 1872 he settled on section 18, Clifton, with the first settlers; was elected member of the first board, and has been school officer. Married Kate Dillman in 1865. George C., James D., Eliza May, Nannie Ann and Eva are their children.

H. J. Newhouse, was born in Kings county, New York, in 1843. At the age of eleven years moved to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and in 1862 he removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, 8th Minnesota, and served until July, 1865. In 1874 he came to Clifton, and now lives on section 8; owns 240 acres; has held offices of supervisor, treasurer, constable and road overseer. Married April 18, 1866, Emily Smith. Two of their three children are living: George E. and Willie.

George W. Selover was born November 4, 1842. At the age of sixteen he went to Wabasha county, Minnesota. Enlisted in 1862 in Company G, 8th Minnesota, and served three years. He remained in Lake City until the fall of 1879 then came to Clifton, and settled on section 24; was treasurer of town two years, and school director. He married Arianna Dilley, December 29, 1869; they have had five children; the living are Margaretta, Arianna and Abbie.

T. Stout was born at Middletown, New Jersey. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and made a claim

near Lake City. In 1861 he joined the First Minnesota regiment, and after his term of three months expired returned and raised a company for the Second regiment; he was mustered in as orderly sergeant of Company I, and was promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and in 1864 to captain; was in all the battles the regiment engaged in and was wounded several times. After the war he engaged in mercantile business at Kenyon, Minnesota, and in the winter of 1865-'6 joined Major "Newson's expedition to the Vermillion mines; afterwards went to Montana with Captain Davey's expedition. Married Maggie Magee at St. Paul June 17, 1867, and went to Montana; he was there employed in hotel keeping and mining until 1872, when he returned to Minnesota. Engaged in business at Lake City, Minneiska and Wykoff, and in 1880 came to Lyon county.

CUSTER.

Some time previous to 1862, a German had a station in this town, known as Saratoga; he was murdered by the half-breed, Joseph Campbell, who was afterward hung at Mankato by a mob, for the murder of the Jewett family. The first permanent settlement was made in 1868, by H. C. Masters, John Avery, Horace Randall and G. S. Robinson. The first town meeting was held October 14, 1876, at the school-house in section 2. L. D. Lewis was elected chairman, W. H. Hughes and William Shand, supervisors; B. F. Thomas, clerk and treasurer; the other offices were not filled until the spring election.

The first religious meeting was presided over by Rev. Riley, a Methodist, in 1870. The Presbyterians organized under Rev. Joseph Rees, in 1871, with sixteen members; a church was built in 1873, which was burned in 1878. The Congregational church is located on section 12, and Rev. Philip Peregrine is pastor.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1870, by Jane Mitchell, in a small log building on section 2. The district then included the towns of Custer, Sodus, Amiret and Monroe. There are now in Custer, three organized districts.

H. C. Masters was born in 1833, in Illinois. In 1853 he migrated to Minnesota, and for fifteen years lived on a farm in Rice county. From August, 1864, to July, 1865, he served in Company D, 11th Minnesota. Since the spring of 1868, Mr. Masters has lived in Custer; he and two others made the first improvements in the town; has for a number of years been assessor and supervisor.

Married Annie Randall, February 24, 1856; George, Frank, Horace S., Luanna, Maxon and Clark are the living children.

James Morgan, born in 1834, in Wales, came to this country when three years old and was brought up in Jackson county, Ohio. Came to Minnesota in the fall of 1855, and from 1856 till 1872, lived in Butternut Valley, then came to Custer. He enlisted in Company E, 2d cavalry, and served from 1863 to 1865. Married in 1856, Mary P. Davis; they have ten children. August 10, 1862, the Morgan house, in which were twenty-two people, was attacked by Indians; one man was killed and one wounded; the rest were taken by a party of soldiers to Mankato, excepting Mrs. Morgan, who was unable to go the whole distance, and was left in a place of safety, where in a barn by the wayside she gave birth to a daughter.

George Robinson, native of New York, was born in 1836, in Livingston county, and, with the exception of one year in Kansas and two in Illinois, lived there until 1866. In July of that year he came to Minnesota and lived two years in Fillmore county, and then removed to Custer; he was the first man to bring his family to the town. Mr. Robinson has served in different town offices. Miss Nellie Gould became his wife in 1868; the children are Evin, Nelson, George, Ella and Frederick.

B. F. Thomas was born in September, 1844, in Alleghany county, Maryland, and at the age of thirteen accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. They removed to Illinois, and in 1866, he went to Boone county, Iowa; where he engaged in coal mining three years. After farming two years in Blue Earth county, this state, he came in 1871 to Custer. Mr. Thomas was the first town clerk, and it was he who suggested the name of Custer. Married in April, 1874, Loretta Delong; one child, Edgar.

ROCK LAKE.

This town derives its name from the lake lying in the north-west. It is in the southern part of the county, and was first settled by Mr. McNabb, a Scotchman; a son of his was the first child born in the town. Other early settlers were T. W. Linderman, C. A. Van Fleet, William Hamm and Cyrus Osborne. The town was set off for organization, October 6, 1876, and the election ordered at the school-house in district 18. Officers elected: William Livingston, chairman, William Hamm and James Abernethy, supervisors; A. N. Daniel,

clerk; G. W. Linderman, treasurer; J. A. Van Fleet and G. A. Glotfelter, justices; E. R. Weeks and A. McNabb, constables.

In October, 1879, the village of Balaton was laid out on section 23, on the west side of Yankton lake, and on the line of the Chicago & Dakota railway. The village has three general stores, one hardware store, one furniture store, one blacksmith and wagon shop, a hotel, elevator, warehouse and lumber yard.

The first school in the town was taught by Miss Katie Glenn, in 1876. There are now three organized districts and two school-houses.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Rees, a Presbyterian, in the fall of 1873. The society was organized and holds services at the school-house in district 18. The Methodists also have an organization and meet for worship at the village of Balaton.

In October, 1879, occurred the first marriage, Charles M. Eicheler, and Cera Hamm. The first death was that of G. A. Glotfelter, in 1878.

Rock Lake post-office was established in 1874, and Roland Wicks was appointed; the office was at his house in the town of Lyon; he was succeeded by A. C. Dann, and in November, 1875, J. A. Van Fleet received the office, and removed it to his house in Rock Lake.

James Abernethy, native of Ireland, was born in 1834, and went in 1854 to Canada. In the autumn of 1855 he came to Minnesota and was employed in farming in Dakota county until the fall of 1873, when he came to this town and located on section 8. In 1868 he married at Northfield, Jessette Carlow. Their living children are Rebecca J., Agnes and Isabella.

L. Campbell was born in 1855, at Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin. He was employed in school teaching, farming and blacksmithing in that state; in the spring of 1880 he removed to Marshall, Minnesota, but in the fall came to Balaton, where he has a blacksmith shop. In 1880 he married Amanda Lower; one child: Clara.

O. S. Carlisle was born in 1844 in Addison county, Vermont and in 1850 accompanied his parents to Wisconsin; he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1862 enlisted in Company E, 29th Wisconsin infantry and served through the remainder of the war. He migrated to Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1867, thence to Lyon in 1872 and in 1878 to Rock Lake. Jennie Wait

was married to him in 1870; Alfred, Clara, Addie, and Roy are their children.

M. S. Faucett, native of Indiana, was born in 1846 in Henry county. Went with his parents to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and three years later to Olmsted county, where in 1869 he married Angie Lamb. He served from March, 1864, until the close of the war, in Company K, 3d Minnesota. Mr. Faucett removed in 1871 to Lyon, but seven years after came to Rock Lake. The children are Celesta, Thomas E., Alice, Della and John A.

J. B. Gibbons was born in 1853 in New York. When fourteen years old he went to Farmington, Minnesota, where, after leaving school he engaged in teaching and clerking; in 1878 removed to Marshall; taught school two years, then entered the insurance business also clerked in a bank; since 1880 he has been in mercantile business at Balaton. Mr. Gibbons serves as postmaster and notary public.

Emery Hamm, native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1832 in Tioga county. In 1875 he came to Minnesota and was employed in farming near Rochester until the spring of 1872, at which date he migrated to this town and took a claim on section 10. In 1858 he married Eliza Ann Pew, who died in 1870. Harriet M. Byon became his wife in the autumn of 1871. Mr. Hamm is the father of seven children; John E., Cora and Henry H. are living.

William H. Hamm was born in 1830 in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. In 1865 he located near Rochester, Minnesota; from 1873 to 1880 his home was in Rock Lake, Lyon county, where he owns a farm; he helped organize that town and was one of the first supervisors; in 1880 he came to Balaton; erected and is proprietor of the Balaton Hotel. Mary A. Pew became the wife of Mr. Hamm in 1855. They have lost one child; the living are Elbert, Inez L., Lucy and Leroy.

G. W. Linderman, who was born in 1830 is a native of Chenango county, New York. His business was that of a farmer and lumberman; in 1866 he removed to Minnesota; was employed in farming in Goodhue and Olmsted counties but has resided since 1872, in Lyon county. In 1857 Miss Sarah Pew, who was born in New York, was married to Mr. Linderman and has borne him four children; one is deceased.

William Livingston, born in Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1831, accompanied his parents to Broome county, New York, and thence, at the age of thir-

teen, to Rock county, Wisconsin. From 1856 to 1873 he was farming in Dakota county, Minnesota, then located on section 30 of this town. Married, near Northfield, in 1858, William Livingston and Helen M. Bager, native of Vermont. Their children are Charles M. and Clarence R.

J. F. Moore was born in 1853, in Michigan, and when he was an infant the family located near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he lived until seventeen years of age. He finished his studies at the Mount Vernon College and has since been at different places in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; has been in charge of the station and railroad office at Balaton since 1880. He married in 1876, Mary Helm and they have one child: Grace.

A. Parker, born in England, in 1847; immigrated to Michigan in 1853. He located in Wabasha county, Minnesota, and after finishing his studies at the Commercial College of St. Paul, was employed in clerking in his fathers store; in 1872 he began mercantile trade at Minneiska; continued six years, then managed a supply store in southern Minnesota; since the fall of 1880, has been in business at Balaton. Married in 1877, Josephine Dickerson. One child: William M.

D. F. Sanders, born in New York State in 1844, went when seven years old, with his parents, to Wisconsin. After leaving school he was farming and in mercantile trade five years; in 1876 he went to Cherokee county Iowa, but in July, 1881, embarked in the hardware business at Balaton. Nettie A. Carey became the wife of Mr. Sanders in 1867. Two children: Mattie and Millie.

Jed. B. Smith, who was born in the year 1840, in New York, accompanied his parents in 1846, to Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood. In July 1878 he migrated to Minnesota and located on section 21, of Rock Lake township. Mr. Smith was married at Northfield this state, in the autumn of 1872; his wife was Louisa A. Terry a native of New York city. Jesse Guy is their only child.

J. A. Van Fleet, native of New York, born in 1823, in Sussex county, removed when sixteen years old to Pennsylvania. He learned the printers' trade at Montrose and worked at it in New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota; in the spring of 1857 he located at Chatfield, this state, and in 1872 came to his present place. Nancy M. Geer, became his wife in 1846, and has three children: Charles L., Gertrude and Hattie G.

SODUS.

Sodus is formed of township 110, range 41, and is in the south-eastern part of the county. The first settler was Henry Cuyle, who came in the spring of 1871. Matthew Steele, Elizer Hall, Nathan Ware and William Bolander, were among the first settlers. The town was designated as Martin, October 9, 1876, and the first town meeting held October 27. The name was changed to Sodus by vote, Elizer Hall elected chairman, C. Fisher and Daniel Warn, supervisors; W. H. Chaffee, clerk; G. Sykes, treasurer; Nathan Warn and J. H. Clark, justices; Oscar Pangburn and W. G. Williams, constables.

The first school was taught by Miss Frances Mason, in 1877 in a dwelling house.

The first death was that of a son of Tollef Olson, in September, 1873. The funeral sermon preached by Rev. Joseph Rees, was the first religious service held in the town.

David Davies, who was born in 1828, is a native of Wales, where he was reared on a farm, and married in 1857; his wife was Miss Maria Jones. In 1869 immigrated to Michigan, and in July, 1870, came to Minnesota; he was farming in Blue Earth county four years, but in 1874 removed to Sodus and brought his family the year following. They are the parents of six children: Isaac, Richard, Laura, Ellen, Maria and one who died.

STANLEY.

Stanley is on the eastern line of Lyon county, and is township 112, range 40. The first settler was T. W. Caster; he located on section 24, in December, 1867; his son, Hugh, born in 1868 was the first birth. Daniel Munro settled on section 12, in 1870. The town was named Delevan in September, 1876, and election ordered. the name was changed to Stanley in December, but the first town meeting was not held until March 12, 1878. The first officers were: F. B. Patterson, chairman, C. A. Knox and C. H. Currie, supervisors; D. T. Ludwig, clerk; Edward Wilson, assessor; S. C. Knox, treasurer; Duncan McKinlay and Edward Wilson, justices; Thomas Savage, constable.

Rev. Edward C. Wilson, a Methodist, held the first services July 13, 1873, at the house of C. H. Currie. School district number 29 was organized in September, 1874, and school taught the next spring at the house of James White by Ann Munro. In 1880 a frame school-house was erected. Ceresco post-office was established in 1872, with T. W. Caster in charge; the office has passed through

several changes and is now kept by W. J. Simmons. The first marriage was Daniel Munro and Harriet White, November 12, 1874. Charles Knox died in November, 1876, the first death in the town.

James Dick was born February 3, 1833, in Canada. In 1870 he moved to Michigan, and in 1878 came to the town of Stanley, Lyon county, Minnesota, where he has a farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 8. Is a member of the town board and school director. In 1856 he married Jeannette Streach; they have had eight children; seven are living; have also an adopted child.

Henry Glashon, deceased, native of Scotland, was born in 1829, and came to this country in 1854. Lived in Racine county, Wisconsin, until 1858, then settled in Wabasha county, Minnesota, and was the pioneer of the Scotch settlement in that county. December 2, 1853, he married Jane Green, who was born in Scotland in 1835. Mr. Glashon died in Wabasha county, May 23, 1875, leaving four children: Maggie Jane, John, Robert and Isabella. In 1877, Mrs. Glashon and family came to Stanley.

Charles Kennedy was born in Vermont, September 24, 1833. At the age of three he went to Illinois with his parents, and when nineteen learned the printer's trade, which he followed five years. In 1871 he moved to Dakota county, Minnesota, and in 1874 came to Stanley; he owns 160 acres on section 30. He has been chairman three years and assessor two years. May 20, 1857, he married Emily Barber; Ada J. and Cora B. are their children.

Duncan McKinlay was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March, 1829. In 1845 he emigrated to Canada, and in 1870 he went to Duluth, Minnesota; in 1872 he came to the town of Stanley, and has a farm of 160 acres. Has been justice of the peace since the organization of the town, and has held other offices. January 4, 1850, he married Ann Stretch; they have had ten children; nine are living: John, Duncan, Jessie, Thomas, James, William, Richard, Mary and Arthur.

Louis Sprague was born at Racine, Wisconsin, June 20, 1856. When eighteen years of age went to Ripon and attended college two years; then went to McMym's Academy at Racine three years, and graduated with the class of 1878. In the spring of that year he came to Stanley and settled on section 22; is town clerk, and has held

other offices. Married, November 20, 1881, Nina K. Leach.

ISLAND LAKE.

This town is on the west line of the county, and is named for the lake within its borders. Township 111, range 43, was set apart for organization in September, 1878; and the first election held in March, 1879; officers chosen: Robert Gardner, chairman, Lafayette Grow and G. George, supervisors; J. R. King, clerk and assessor; — Kennedy, treasurer, failed to qualify; J. H. Sykes, constable.

The first settler was Rev. Williams, who located on section 24, about 1868. J. R. King came in 1870, and Lafayette Grow in 1871. The first school was taught by Ada Kennedy in 1879 in the building erected for the purpose in district 22. Island Lake post-office was established in August, 1874, and located at the house of J. R. King, postmaster; he also keeps a stock of merchandise. The first marriage was in 1879, Leslie A. Gregg and Ella Kennedy.

Major D. A. Kennedy, born February 13, 1826, in Saratoga county, New York, and lived in Ohio from the age of six to eighteen years. In September, 1861, he enlisted from Wisconsin in Company I, Eighth infantry; was promoted to major and served through the war; he was in many of the most severe engagements and was wounded at the battle of Nashville. In 1868 he came to his present place, from Wisconsin. Married Sarah Atwater in 1849; they have five girls and one boy.

John R. King was born March 4, 1837, in Boone county, Indiana. Removed to Winona county, Minnesota, in 1856. Enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Sixth Minnesota; was with General Sibley on the plains and was at the battles of Wood Lake and Birch Coolie where his brother, C. L., was killed; served till 1864. Mr. King returned to Winona county, where he started a store, but in 1870 located on the farm which is now his home; he was the first justice, clerk and assessor of his town. Married in 1858, Miss C. G. Knowles; his second wife was Elizabeth Millner, married in 1877; there are five living children.

Gustaf O. Rask, native of Sweden, was born May 14, 1853, near the city of Stockholm. At the age of eighteen years he immigrated to the United States and located in Winona county, Minnesota, but since the autumn of 1874 his home has been on section 8 of Island Lake. The marriage of Mr. Rask occurred in August, 1877; his

wife was Julia Nelson; Hannah C., born September 4, 1880, is their only child.

Presley Tuel was born December 16, 1833, in Washington county, Ohio, and when thirteen years old moved with his parents to Illinois. He migrated in 1855 to Winona county, Minnesota, and enlisted from there in the First Light Artillery; upon being honorably discharged at the close of the war, he returned to his former home and resided there until coming to Island Lake; located his place here in July, 1876. Married Nancy Morrison in 1856; their children are Wilson and Charles.

SHELburnE.

This town occupies the southwest corner of the county, and was first settled in 1871 by E. K. Ronning, C. P. Myran and Christopher Johnson, Norwegians. The first town meeting was held September 6, 1879, at which the officers elected were: P. C. McCann, chairman, D. A. Aurand and W. T. Randall, supervisors; W. N. Olin, clerk; F. W. Howard, assessor; E. Peterson, treasurer; E. F. Dickson and C. P. Sanden, justices; C. P. Howard and Andrew Gilbertson, constables. The first sermon was preached in the fall of 1876, by Rev. Egland, a Norwegian Lutheran. The society built a frame church on section 20, in the fall of 1880. School district No. 49 includes the whole town; it was organized in 1880 and the first school taught in 1881, by Sadie Bartlett.

Edwin F. Dickson was born September 6, 1835, in Louisville, Kentucky, where he lived until about eight years of age. In 1877 he came to Minnesota and soon after to his farm of 200 acres in this town. Married in May, 1858, Lucy Emerson. The children are William A., Elmer E., Charlie C. and Francis J. Mr. Dickinson's mother died in 1843; that year his father went to St. Louis and in 1845 to Illinois, but returned to Kentucky where he died December 12, 1851.

John Murphy, native of Canada, was born April 7, 1856. The family immigrated to Goodhue county, Minnesota, about 1866, and settled on a farm which was his home till March, 1880, the time at which he located in Shelburne; his farm lies on section 14. Martha Denman was married to him in September, 1879; they have one child, Ellen Maud.

Lieutenant Winslow N. Olin, was born April 16, 1842, in St. Lawrence county, New York, and learned the printer's trade. September, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 60th New York; partici-

pated in many very severe engagements; re-enlisted in 1863; was made first lieutenant and served through the entire war. Came to Northfield, Minnesota, in 1869 and in 1878 removed to his farm in Shelburne; has been justice and town clerk. Married in October, 1870, Maria Howard; there are five children.

Erik K. Ronning was born May 16, 1843, in Norway, where he lived until coming, about 1869, to the United States. From Wisconsin he removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and thence in November, 1871, to the farm where he now lives; he came in company with two or three others, and they were the first settlers in town; his was the first house. Married in 1869, Miss I. Pederson; the children are Knut E., Peter M., Minnie K., Karen A. and Edward A.

H. P. Sanden was born October 30, 1852, in Norway, where he was reared on a farm. He came to America in 1871 with his parents, and the next year removed from Fillmore county to the farm where his father and younger brother now live. Mr. Sanden owns a farm of 160 acres adjoining his father's. He has been twice chosen assessor of the town. There were six boys and two girls in the family.

STOWE.

This town is one of the western tier of the county, and second from the south. A petition for organization was granted January 4, 1882, under the name of Garfield, but as there was a town of that name in the state it was changed to Stowe. The first settler, D. S. Burt, came in May, 1870, and located on section 24. Other early settlers were J. R. Burgett, H. H. Hodgkins and F. T. Burt. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Ransom Wait, in the spring of 1875. Thomas Millner and Ella Knapp were married November 28, 1877, the first wedding. The first birth and death occurred at Mr. Burt's house. The birth was William, son of Samuel Starrett, in 1870, and the death in November, 1876, a babe of Mr. and Mrs. Burt's.

J. R. Burgett was born February 3, 1831 in Carroll county, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he became cabin boy on a steamboat; was employed as pilot on the Mississippi and other rivers about fourteen years. From June, 1864 to the close of the war he was in Company F, 41st Wisconsin infantry. Mr. Burgett has lived on section 4, of Stowe since June, 1871. Married Maria Marshall in 1860, and has five children.

D. S. Burt, native of New York, was born September 11, 1846, in Oswego county. He migrated in 1869 to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in the spring of 1870, came to Stowe, which has since been his home; Mr. Burt was the first settler in the town. Mary Knapp was married to him in May, 1843 and has three children. Charles F. Edward V. and Leander B.

Luther C. Hildreth was born November 30, 1850, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. When he was fifteen years old, the family went to New Lisbon, Wisconsin; in 1868 he migrated to Lyons, Minnesota, and remained until March, 1879, then came to Stowe. Mr. Hildreth married in January, 1874, Ida Uhlon; Henry H., Anna C. and Clara B. are their children.

C. A. Johnson, born in Stockholm, Sweden, May 4, 1840. Immigrated at the age of twelve to Chicago and when fourteen years old came to Minnesota. He enlisted in October, 1861 and served through the entire war. Since March 18, 1878 his home has been in Stowe, where he has a farm of 250 acres. In 1868 Betsy Nelson was united in marriage with him; They have four children: Mary, Emma, Lillie and John.

E. J. Lichte, who is a native of Missouri, was born in the year 1853, in Warren county. At the age of four years he went to Red Wing, Minnesota, and that was his home until November, 1877, at which date he came to Lyon county and has since resided on section 12 of Stowe.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

COUNTY OF YELLOW MEDICINE OTIS TOWNSHIP—
GRANITE FALLS SIOUX AGENCY—STONY RUN—
SANDNES NORMANIA—MINNESOTA FALLS—LIS-
BON WOOD LAKE—ECHO.

The first white people to live within the confines of what became Yellow Medicine county, were those connected with early missions and what was called the Upper Sioux Agency, established by the government, in 1853. The agency was located near the site of the present village of Yellow Medicine. A portion of the county being in the Indian reservation, no settlers came in until after the outbreak. The reader is referred to the chapters on the Sioux Massacre for particulars of the

destruction of the agency. Rev. T. S. Williamson was in charge of a mission station four miles up the Yellow Medicine river from its mouth, and Rev. S. R. Riggs was stationed to the west some two miles at a place called Hazelwood; these men and others with them, escaped the massacre. In this county was fought the battle of Wood Lake, which decided the fortunes of Little Crow and practically ended the Sioux war.

The first permanent settlers of the county came in 1865; they were John Winter, and Mrs. Desire Sanders, who settled in the town of Yellow Medicine, and repaired and occupied one of the brick houses built for the Indians. The next year Mr. Winter made a claim and built a log house where Yellow Medicine city is located. This house was the first built after the outbreak, and was subsequently occupied as a store by Joseph Fortier. In October, 1865, Geo. S. Johnson and D. P. Lister settled in Minnesota Falls; other early settlers of that town were J. A. White, J. Q. Parke, M. O. Castle, and Geo. H. Coburn. The first settlers of each township are given in the histories of the respective towns.

Until 1871, Yellow Medicine county was a part of Redwood county, but in that year a legislative act was passed establishing Yellow Medicine county with boundaries as at present defined. The act required that notice of the proposed change should be given to the voters of Redwood county, that they might at the next general election cast their votes for or against the measure; the result was the ratification of the act and the election of three commissioners for organizing the new county. The county was attached to Redwood, for judicial purposes, and so remained until February 25, 1874, when an act was passed separating it, and providing for general terms of the district court on the first Tuesday in October, and placing it in the Ninth judicial district.

The first meeting of the county commissioners was held at Yellow Medicine City, January 1, 1872, in a small brick building owned by George Cary; present, the three commissioners John Winter, Ole O. Lende and Leonard Hazelden; no business of importance was transacted. On the 9th of January a meeting was held and N. T. Hoxie elected clerk and John Winter, chairman of the board of county commissioners. Several places were desirous of obtaining the county seat and bonus bonds were presented by Messrs. Hill, Worden and Winter, to in-

duce the county commissioners to locate the county seat at Granite Falls, Minnesota Falls and Yellow Medicine City respectively. At the meeting held January 27, at Minnesota Falls, Yellow Medicine City was selected by ballot as the county seat and the following officers appointed to serve until the next general election: N. T. Hoxie, auditor; T. K. Reishus, sheriff; J. M. Merriman, treasurer; George E. Olds, surveyor; J. W. R. Winter, register of deeds; Gorham Powers, attorney; J. A. White, superintendent of schools; J. Otis, coroner. At the next meeting of the board the county was divided into three commissioner districts; several school districts were also formed.

At the November election in 1872 the following were elected: C. Bordewich, treasurer; N. T. Hoxie, auditor; Ole Joel, sheriff; P. J. Smoot, clerk of the court; J. S. White, H. S. Berg and Ole J. Dahly, commissioners.

John Winter offered a block of land in Yellow Medicine City for the purpose of erecting thereon a court house; Gorham Powers and others had undertaken to have the necessary buildings erected. At a meeting of the county commissioners held May 21, 1873, the time for building the court house was extended to November 15, 1873.

In 1873 the board assessed a tax of eight mills on the taxable property for county purposes, one mill for support of poor, one mill for roads and bridges, and one half mill for school purposes. The valuation of property in 1872 was \$295,447, and the tax was \$7,835. In 1881 the assessed valuation was \$1,287,349, and the tax \$29,475. In 1874 there were 11,227 acres of land cultivated; in 1881, the amount had increased to 48,308 acres, 37,650 acres of which were in wheat.

Minnesota Falls and Granite Falls, both made continuous efforts to secure the removal of the court house from Yellow Medicine City. Granite Falls finally succeeded in obtaining the passage of an act of the legislature, removing the seat of justice which act was approved March 9, 1874. The question was submitted to the people at the following election and resulted in a majority of votes in favor of the change. The removal was effected but not quietly, however. An action at law was brought on behalf of the interests of Minnesota Falls, but in the name of a private citizen seeking an injunction to prevent the removal on account of an alleged informality in the act, which, it was alleged rendered it illegal. The case was

tried before Judge M. G. Hanscome, and it was decided adversely to the plaintiffs.

Pending the action of the court in the matter, some parties from Granite Falls made a trip to Yellow Medicine City and obtained possession of all the books and records of the county. These were taken and hidden securely in the town of Stony Run, the concealing place being a hole cut into a haystack. No one but those interested in the matter had any knowledge as to where the books were. When the decision of Judge Hanscome was recorded, one morning all the books and records were found safely deposited in the court house at Granite Falls. Three acres of ground had been donated by Henry Hill, and the citizens of Granite Falls had erected the court-house, which they built and had in readiness at the time of the election.

The first meeting of the county board at Granite Falls was held December 10, 1874. At the November session of 1878 a petition from the town of Granite Falls, asking that a county jail be erected in their town, was presented, and to this extent granted, viz: that if the citizens of Granite Falls "will erect a good, substantial jail on the southwest corner of the court-house block in said town, such jail to cost not less than \$200, the county commissioners will agree to issue county orders to the amount of \$100, to assist the said town in paying for such jail." The proposition was not accepted by the people of Granite Falls, and nothing was done until 1879, when the county and town united in building a jail containing a double iron cell, the latter to be the sole property of the county, but the city and county each having equal right to the use of the jail; it was built at a cost of \$500.

The first term of the district court held in the county was opened on the 6th of October, 1874, with M. G. Hanscome as the presiding judge. It was then a part of the Ninth judicial district.

There are forty-five school districts in the county, in which there are thirty-one school-houses, all of frame, the valuation of which is estimated at \$21,630. There are thirty-three teachers and 1,403 scholars reported for purposes of apportionment. In 1879 Granite Falls was created an independent school district, and in the fall of the same year a substantial and handsome school house was erected, costing nearly \$8,000. Three teachers are employed.

M. J. Whipple and Martha Erickson were married

in 1869, by B. H. Monroe, the first marriage in the county; it occurred in the town of Yellow Medicine. The saw-mill built by Jacob Fisk on the Yellow Medicine in 1871 was the first in the county; it was built at a cost of \$5,000.

Minnesota Falls is the head of navigation on the Minnesota river, the rapids, some three miles in length being situated there. The first boat to arrive after the county was organized, was the "Osceola," which landed in May, 1873, loaded with lumber and merchandise. The water-power at the falls is of considerable capacity.

OTIS TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to a call, the board of county commissioners met on October 16, 1873 at Yellow Medicine City, when township 116, range 39 was organized and named Otis. The boundaries were fixed and determined as follows: Commencing on the range line between ranges 39 and 40, where the Minnesota river crosses said line, running thence south to the south-west corner of said town, thence west on the south line of said town to the Minnesota river, thence up said Minnesota river to place of beginning. The election of officers was ordered to be held at H. J. Simpson's hall at Granite Falls and which resulted in the election of T. P. Hill, J. D. Todd and E. W. Howard, supervisors, the first named being chosen chairman; C. E. Clark was elected town clerk. The first taxes assessed were highway labor and road tax, real estate and personal property being assessed at the rate of fifty cents on every one hundred dollars worth in value and two days labor as legal commutation therefor assessed to each and every person liable to a poll tax. The second town election resulted as follows: J. D. Otis, W. C. Campbell, E. W. Howard, supervisors; O. B. Laird, town clerk; Ole Foss, treasurer; L. C. Laird, assessor and justice of the peace.

GRANITE FALLS.

A glance at the map of Minnesota shows that the Minnesota river, at this point, forms the boundary line between Yellow Medicine and Chippewa counties. That portion on the west side of the river, on which the village of Granite Falls now stands, was formerly a part of the Sioux reservation. A few years after the admission of Minnesota as a state, the reservation was abolished, and the country opened to settlers; but owing to the presence of the Indians and their hostile tendencies, there was very little done in the way of settlement until about 1870.

At that date, Henry Hill—now deceased—who was then register of the government land office located at Greenleaf, secured the ground and planned the village of Granite Falls. The plat now in use bears date of May 7, 1872, when the survey was made, by G. W. Daniels. This plat states that "Said town of Granite Falls is located on lots 1, 2, and 3, of section 34, on the west side of the Minnesota river, owned by Henry Hill; on lots 2 and 3, of section 34, on the east side of the Minnesota river, owned by Henry Hill and Orange S. Miller, in undivided shares, in township 116 of range 39."

That on the east bank of the river being in another county, it necessarily formed another corporation, and has been known as East Granite Falls. In the first few years of existence the two places were joined, for school purposes, and formed a single school district.

It should be stated that previous to the improvement of the place, Mr. T. P. Hill, brother of Henry Hill, in 1868 made a claim to the property, which afterwards became the possession of Henry Hill. The first house was built in July, 1868, by T. P. Hill.

The town is surrounded on three sides by a series of rapids which each furnish good water-power. Two of these are improved. As soon as he had made the settlement Mr. Hill set about the work of improving his town site by building a dam, reservoir and flouring mill. Operations were first commenced on the production of flour in this mill in the year 1872. This mill possessed three sets of buhrs, and had also an attachment for sawing lumber. The total cost of the mill and the improvements to the river, including the building of the dam, was \$15,000. The location of the mill had quite an influence in helping to settle the town. It is the mill now owned and conducted by W. W. Pinney.

Soon after the location of Mr. Hill a small wave of emigration rolled towards the new town and carried several families with it. Among the earliest settlers of the town after Hill were A. J. Luce and A. W. Dodge. A hotel was built soon after the erection of the mill, it being the second structure of any importance erected. Mr. Luce came in 1871, but did not erect for himself a residence until the succeeding year. The first store was opened in 1872 by Fortier & Davidson. A second store was opened the same year by H. J. Simpson, who arrived in this locality about a cou-

ple of years previous to the opening of the store. In 1874 a newspaper called the Granite Rock, was established and the village began to assume proportions of importance.

It was about this time, too, that the county seat was removed from Yellow Medicine City to Granite Falls. There had been quite a struggle between the latter and Minnesota Falls, a lively village about two miles and a half below, on the river, as to which should obtain the honor of becoming the county seat. Both were prosperous little cities in embryo, and each considered its claims the best. Granite Falls, however, managed to secure the prize, by donating ground and buildings for county offices.

Among the earliest settlers should also be mentioned C. E. Clark, now county superintendent; R. H. Baldwin, proprietor of Baldwin's addition on the east side, who came to this neighborhood as early as 1868, and Mr. Pound, his son-in-law, who arrived about the same time. In 1873 a third store was started by Messrs. W. B. Winston & Son. The same year the Stoddard & Libbey flouring mill was built by a gentleman named Fuller. From the first settlement, in fact, the village of Granite Falls has experienced a steady and healthy growth. In 1880 J. W. Hixon & Bro. added a third mill to those already established within the place. These, together with the two large elevators, each with capacity for holding immense quantities of wheat, the largest, that of B. F. Pillsbury, having a storage capacity, including extra warehouse room of 225,000, give the village a high rank as a grain market. Situated as it is in one of the finest agricultural districts in the North-west, and with the rapid development now in progress, the excellent transportation facilities afforded by the Hastings & Dakota railroad, the traffic in produce and grain must necessarily become an important element in the business transactions of the locality, a foundation upon which the surest and most substantial prosperity will be built.

A substantial bridge spans the river, connecting the two villages of Granite Falls and East Granite Falls. Since the completion of the Hastings & Dakota railroad, in 1878, a vastly increased growth has been apparent. A substantial and handsome school building has been erected, which, together with the usual good churches, five in all, speaks well for the interest taken in moral and intellectual welfare.

The act incorporating the village of Granite Falls was approved March 17, 1879. Although in reality a village organization, the charter grants to it the right, title and style of the "City of Granite Falls." The territory embraced is all of section 33, and that part of 34, lying west of the Minnesota river, in township 116, range 39.

The first officers of the corporation were: C. Burton, president; M. C. Sullivan, recorder; K. E. Neste, treasurer; W. M. Stratton, John Winter, and William Wallace, trustees; E. F. Baker, constable; E. F. Hilton, justice of the peace. Subsequently E. F. Baker resigned the office of constable, and Joseph Fortier was appointed to hold the office until the next election. At the extra session of legislature the city charter was amended, granting enlarged powers to the corporation.

Churches.—The first permanent church organization was the Congregational, November 3, 1872. the meeting for organization was held in a building erected of logs, with a sod covering, which stood on the prairie about a mile from town. Meetings were held there during the summer, and on December 4, of the same year, the church society was fully organized and the meetings held in the hall over the store of H. J. Simpson in the village. At that time there were thirteen members; the only remaining members of this first organization are A. J. Luce and his wife, the remainder having removed or died. The following summer it was intended to have erected a church edifice, but the society united with the village and erected a school-house instead, which they used for the purpose of meetings and divine services. They erected their present church edifice, which was finished in the fall and winter of 1874-'5. The first pastor was Rev. J. D. Todd. G. W. Sargent is the present incumbent. The building of the church cost over \$2,800.

Methodist Episcopal.—A class had been organized in 1871 of this denomination, but for some reason it was soon afterwards discontinued. Another organization was effected under better auspices which has continued until the present. This like the Congregational society, first met in the log house on the prairie. Meetings have since been held at different places until the erection of their present edifice, at an expense of over \$2,000. It was finished and ready for occupancy in the early days of 1881.

Baptist.—This denomination has an organiza-

tion in existence and possesses a very handsome little frame church.

Episcopal. This organization is known as Trinity church society, and consists of about twenty members. Rev. J. Karcher, the pastor, arrived at Granite Falls in the June of 1880, and at once proceeded to gather together such as professed the doctrines of that church, with the view of forming a congregation. The edifice belonging to the Baptists is used for purposes of worship.

Besides the above churches, the Norwegian Lutherans are engaged in the erection of a house of worship, where they will be able to celebrate services in their native tongue.

The business interests of Granite Falls are of a varied and complete description. It is quite remarkable to find such an extensive amount of business transacted in a place of its size.

Among the oldest and most prominent of the firms is that of K. E. Neste & Brothers. They keep on hand a large and well selected stock of general merchandise and do a very heavy business.

C. Burton is largely interested in the handling of all kinds of lumber and building materials, fencing materials, sash, doors and blinds, builders' hardware etc.

J. Olson has a large brick store in which dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, are carried in large quantities. He has been in Granite Falls about three and a half years.

Hawley and Orwoll deal in dry goods, clothing, etc. The former has been in business about nine years, the present firm is of recent date.

H. J. Wilkinson has been for nearly three years engaged in the book and stationery line, in addition to which he deals in musical instruments.

Wethern & Donaldson are located on the east side, where they are engaged in the grocery and flour and feed trade.

Edward Crane has a large assortment of clocks, jewelry, etc. Johnson & Neste Bros. conduct an extensive business in agricultural implements, as also do the following: Goodenow & Winter, Letts & Johnson, W. H. Lyon, C. L. Jones and W. P. Baker. R. M. Clark has been for nearly three years in business as hardware dealer, carrying also stoves and tinware. F. Stoppe & Son deal in dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., which firm has been established at Granite Falls about four years. Barnes & Ireland, successors to the firm of Barnes & Co. are dealers in drugs and furniture. L. J. Rice & Son are general merchants and have good

stocks. I. O. Russell, dealer in groceries, has been for long identified with the locality; Hotchkiss & Foss established themselves in business in 1874, and have built up a heavy trade in general merchandise; the drug trade is well represented by F. J. Cressey, H. J. Simpson and K. T. Hazelburg; William Wallace is extensively engaged in the hardware trade, as also is the firm of Whitcher & Wilson; J. L. Putnam keeps a saddlery and harness store; Johnson & Diegan are also engaged in the harness trade and deal in boots and shoes; the furniture trade is well represented by Jensen & Olson and by E. Enos, the successor of Goodenough & Enos; Gregg Bros. conduct an excellent restaurant and confectionery business; W. A. Schweiger deals largely in flour and feed. There are many other firms and individuals in the village, but enough have been mentioned to show the extent and variety of the commercial interests of the place. The legal and medical profession are well represented by competent and successful practitioners.

The Granite Falls Journal is the only newspaper published in the village. It is the official paper of the county and is very widely circulated. Being ably conducted it has a large influence which reaches beyond the confines of the county limits. It was originally established in the year 1874, when it was called the Granite Rock. In 1875 it changed hands and became the property of M. O. Hall, who changed the name to the Granite Falls Journal. It subsequently became the property of F. A. Wilson, who subsequently sold it to the firm of Bennett & Harroun. The latter only retained his share a few months when he sold his interest, and the firm became Bennett & Lathrop. The entire editing and management rests with Mr. C. A. Bennett, who fills the position with ability and enterprise. In connection with the paper there is a well equipped job office.

The banking facilities of the village are excellent, the Granite Falls Bank of J. A. Willard & Co. being possessed of ample financial means and experience. The bank was established in June, 1878, and has since its inception proved itself well worthy of the support and confidence of the public. Mr. Willard is president of the First National Bank of Mankato, and resides in that city; the bank here is under the management of Mr. J. G. Dodsforth, an experienced and capable financier.

The Commercial Hotel is a large, well constructed structure, nicely furnished and comfort-

able in all respects. It was opened about three years and a half ago by Messrs. Teachout & Allen, but has been for some time carried on by Mr. S. M. Teachout, under whose administration it has become one of the most popular places of resort of travellers in the western part of the state.

The Merchants' Hotel is kept by Mr. John Winter, the first settler in the county. It was formerly kept by his son, Mr. J. W. R. Winter.

Granite Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, Feb. 7, 1874. The first regular communication was held April 20, 1874. The names of the masters have been successively Henry Hill, G. W. Dewey, I. O. Russell, O. J. Foss.

Blessor Lodge No. 59, A. O. U. W., was instituted January 6, 1879. The following were the first set of officers: A. J. Blessor, P. M. W.; A. J. Studeman, M. W.; W. Wallace, G. F.; O. J. Foss, O.; M. N. Rathbone, R.; C. Burton, F.; J. A. Weaver, Rec.; J. Swift, G.; Joseph Fortier, I. W.; C. E. Shannon, O. W.

S. Anderson was born in 1847 in Sweden and in 1872 came to America. After staying a short time in Mankato, he began business as a railroad contractor. In the autumn of 1878* he came to East Granite Falls; built and conducted a hotel known as the St. Paul House; in 1881 he erected his large hotel near the depot. Mr. Anderson was married in 1879, to Sarah Mickelson who died in September 1880.

W. R. Barnes, native of New York, was born in 1825, in Plattsburg. After receiving an academic education, he taught school a number of years; he lived at Eau Claire, Wisconsin from 1855 to 1872, at which date he came to Minnesota and was engaged in the drug and furniture business at Minnesota Falls till 1877; since then has been at Granite Falls. J. F. Ireland became his partner in trade in 1878. Married in 1853, Miss R. M. Phelps.

Charles A. Bennett was born July 21, 1845 in Baltimore, Maryland. Removed to Ohio and thence in 1856 to Minnesota; settled in Chatfield, where in 1860 he began learning printing. Enlisted in 1862 in Company I, mounted rangers, for one year; re-enlisted and served on the plains in Company D, Brackett's battalion; was mustered out in May, 1866. He was connected with the Glencoe Register until 1874; was employed in the government printing office at Washington until 1879, then resigned and bought the Journal at Granite Falls. Married in May, 1879 Maggie

Lee who died March 25, 1872. Two children. July 12, 1875, he married Rhoda Kibbey; she also has two children.

Henry Bordewich was born in 1844 in Norway. After gaining a liberal education, he kept books until immigrating in 1864 to Chicago; entered the United States army and served until war ceased then after passing one year south, he was on the lakes three years. Visited Norway for one year then was in business in Iowa till removing in 1873, to Granite Falls, where he was in mercantile trade two years. Mr. Bordewich has been auditor of this county since 1875. Married in 1869, Miss B. Anderson.

C. E. Clark, born in Anson, Somerset county, Maine, in 1839, went, when five years old, with his parents to Ohio. Entered the Western Reserve College, from which he graduated in 1862. He had enlisted in 1861 and served three months; after graduating he re-enlisted; was in the 86th Ohio infantry as sergeant; discharged in 1863, then served one year in the quartermaster department. Mr. Clark was in the mercantile trade four years in Ohio, farming the same length of time in Missouri, and in 1872 removed to Minnesota Falls; was in the lumber business there, and three years at Granite Falls; taught schools winters and has now been county superintendent several years. Married in 1866, Miss I. Hawk.

William Dodge was born in 1834 in the state of New York. At the age of seventeen he went to Wisconsin, thence in 1853 to Red Wing, and from 1879 to 1880, was in the hotel business at Minnesota Falls; the hotel then burned and he went into the livery business. Mr. Dodge entered Company C, First Minnesota and served till the close of the war. Married at Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1855, Almira Conat; they have lost one child and have seven living.

J. D. Dodsworth, native of England, was born in the year 1829. From 1834 to 1843 his home was in Canada; he then resided in Erie, Pennsylvania till 1855, when he returned to England and for six years was in commercial pursuits in London. He married at Mankato in 1861, Jennie, daughter of the late Rev. R. J. Sibley, of that town. Mr. Dodsworth came to this place in May, 1878, and opened the Granite Falls bank; firm name, J. A. Willard and company.

Andrew Eckman, who was born in Sweden in 1840, immigrated in 1868 to the United States. Until the fall of 1876 he was engaged in the wagon

making business at New London, Minnesota, then came to Granite Falls and erected the carriage shops where he has since carried on the trade. Miss Clara Grun was married to him in 1875, and has borne five children: Louis, Hjalmer, Phillip, Paul and James A.

Joseph Fortier was born in 1835 in Montreal, Canada. Came to St. Peter in 1854 and in the spring of 1855 located at Yellow Medicine where he clerked in a dry goods store until joining the Renville rangers in 1862; was wounded twice at Fort Ridgely; passed the following winter in St. Paul, and in the spring of 1863 joined General Sibley's expedition; was afterward scout under General Thomas. After visiting Canada he was in the mercantile trade at Yellow Medicine till 1877; the following autumn was elected sheriff; married in 1868, Sarah E. Soward; two of their four children are living.

O. J. Foss, born in 1844, in Norway, came in 1850 to America. Lived until 1861 in Texas; went to Wisconsin in 1862 and enlisted in the 2d regiment of cavalry; was mustered out in December, 1865. In 1873 he came to this county and since 1874 has been register of deeds; he is also in mercantile business with R. R. Hotchkiss. Emma Hazelbery was married July 25, 1869, to Mr. Foss and has five children.

H. T. Goodnough was born in 1845 in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont; went with his parents when a child to New York. He was in Canada a short time then returned, and from 1862 until May, 1865, served as a drummer in the army; enlisted in the 28th New York infantry. In 1868 he settled in Minnesota; farmed two years in Stearns county, and afterward was employed four years in New London; came to Granite Falls in 1875; has here been in the drug, the furniture and the harness business. Married Lucretia Rice in 1878.

Hon. M. O. Hall, born in 1853 in Norway, accompanied his parents to Dane county, Wisconsin, and when ten years old to Pierce county. At the age of fourteen he removed to Minneapolis to attend school; he was obliged to work for his board and saw wood evenings to pay for books and clothing; when twenty years old he attained a good education and began the study of law with Hon. Henry Hill, at Granite Falls. At the age of twenty-one he was elected judge of probate for this county; held the office six years. He published the Granite Falls Journal two and one-

half years, then sold it; besides filling other offices he has been clerk in the senate two terms; is now with his brother in the insurance, collection and real estate business. Married in 1876, Julia O. Bruha.

T. O. Hall, native of Norway, was born in 1846. When a child he immigrated with his parents to Dane county, Wisconsin, and at the age of ten began earning his own living; worked on a farm for three dollars per month summers, and attended school winters, until he acquired a good business education. At the age of seventeen he went to Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he was in the employ of Professor Wells, also clerked in a store and for a time attended school at Prescott, after which he taught school, clerked and engaged in the insurance business; is now in partnership with his brother at Granite Falls. Married in 1868, Anna Tarbenson; four children.

Honorable Henry Hill, deceased, born in New Hampshire in 1879, acquired an academical education. In 1850 he went to Ohio where he taught school and read law; was admitted to the bar in 1854 and the next year began practice at Minneapolis. Mr. Hill married Mary Mills in 1858; in 1862 removed to the western part of the state and was on the frontier during the Indian troubles; settled at Granite Falls in 1871; laid out the town, built the first dam across the Minnesota, erected a mill and began manufacturing flour and lumber; was also in real estate business. He held numerous offices and was in the legislature three terms. He died March 3, 1879, at Lead City, Dakota.

R. R. Hotchkiss, native of Indiana, was born in 1842, but in 1852 migrated to Minnesota and in 1859 removed to Wisconsin where he enlisted; was in service from May 1861 to July 29, 1864; he was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. Came to Rochester, Minnesota, and began farming; since coming to this county in 1874 he has been in mercantile business. Married at Rochester in 1867, Elizabeth Bostwick; there are four children.

J. F. Ireland is a native of Maine, where he was born in 1851. Received an academical education and then entered a store as clerk. In 1872 he came to Minnesota; after staying a short time at Yellow Medicine, he clerked three and one-half years in a Minneapolis drug store. Returned to Maine but came to this state again in 1878 and settled at Granite Falls; is in the drug trade here in company with W. R. Barnes. Mr. Ireland has

been mayor of this city. Married in 1877, Ellen Rowell.

Lewis Jenson, born in 1848, in Norway, came with his parents in 1850 to America, and was brought up on a farm in Iowa. In 1871 he removed to Chicago; worked at the carpenter trade there four years and one at Minneapolis; continued the same business at Granite Falls until the autumn of 1880, when he began the furniture trade. In 1881 he married Miss H. S. Anderson.

B. Johnson was born in 1847 in Norway. Came to America in 1869; worked at harness making about five years in Mankato and four years in Northfield; also attended the Norwegian College at the latter place. In 1878 he came to Granite Falls; engaged in the harness business with A. G. Diegan; since the summer of 1881 he has been alone. Married Caroline Fingalson in 1879. Bertha M. is their only child.

L. H. Kramer, who is a native of Germany, was born in 1852. He immigrated to the United States in 1872; resided three years at Washington D. C., then visited California and Oregon; in 1876 he came to Minnesota and located at Austin, but removed in 1878 to Granite Falls where he is engaged in the butcher business; married in 1880 Miss Katie Faber.

Hans Larson "Ousdahl," was born in the year 1853 in Norway. Upon leaving that country and becoming a resident of America, in 1871, he settled in Wisconsin, but removed in 1878 to Minnesota and has since lived much of the time at his farm on section 10, town 112, Lincoln county, but spends his winters in Granite Falls. Married in 1878, Miss Caroline Knudson.

Ole O. Lende, native of Norway, was born in 1839, received a common school education, and in 1860 came to America. He located in Fillmore county, Minnesota, but in 1867 came to Yellow Medicine county, where he was one of the first commissioners; he is now serving his fourth term as treasurer. In 1863 he married Anna Angels: they have six children.

C. D. Lewis, born in Stafford, Connecticut in 1845, accompanied his parents to Indiana, and in 1855 to Ottawa, Minnesota. He went in 1868 to Minneapolis and worked three years at his trade, that of carpenter, then went to Michigan. From 1874 to 1877 he was in mercantile trade at Minnesota Falls, and returned there after spending two years at Ottawa; since July 1881 he has been

in business at Granite Falls. Married in 1868 Miss Manda Smith.

G. W. Lewis was born in 1849 in Indiana, and when a child went with his parents to Connecticut. In 1855 he located at Ottawa, Minnesota; learned blacksmithing and worked there until 1875, then in Minnesota Falls until the summer of 1881, when he came to Granite Falls and began business with J. S. Newell. Married in 1875 Miss Saphrona Brodughdon.

J. A. Lewis, of Vermont, was born in 1825, in Franklin county. In 1852 he migrated to Iowa, but in 1855 came to Minnesota; was employed at carpenter work in Winona about eighteen months, then went to Olmsted county; removed in 1872 to Minnesota Falls; held the office of justice of the peace there till 1878; since coming to Granite Falls he has held several offices.

A. J. Luce was born in 1820 in Ohio. He was employed as teller in a Dayton bank until coming west; went to Chicago, thence to St. Louis, where he was in mercantile trade until 1860, then went to Illinois, where he was farming and superintending mercantile business. Since 1872 he has been interested in real estate in this county, where he was among the first settlers; pre-empted 160 acres joining the present site of Granite Falls; his residence is in East Granite Falls. Married Miss F. L. Clough, January 1, 1850.

E. W. Messer, native of Maine, was born in 1816. He worked there at farming and lumbering until 1856, was then in Pierce county, Wisconsin, till 1869, at which date he came to Minnesota; has since lived in Granite Falls, with the exception of two years in the Black Hills. Mr. Messer was one of the first settlers in the town, and was chairman of the first town board; he worked at farming until the fall of 1881, when he entered the grocery trade. Married in 1840, Adeline Jones.

Ole Nelson, born in 1847 in Dane county, Wisconsin; in 1854, the family located in Lake Prairie, Nicollet county. He enlisted in 1862, in Company B, 1st Minnesota infantry; served a little more than one year; was afterward one year and eight months in the 1st Minnesota heavy artillery; was wounded three times. Left his farm in 1868 and was in the saloon business at St. Peter, till 1878, since then at Granite Falls. Married in 1867, Julia Sanderson; six children.

J. S. Newell, native of Maine, was born in 1847, and lived on a farm until 1863. He then entered the 12th Maine infantry, Company F; one year

later he returned to Maine; resided there and in Massachusetts until 1877, at which time he came to Minnesota and entered the blacksmithing business, in company with G. W. Lewis; came to Granite Falls in 1881. Married in 1871, Sarah A. Peper.

F. T. O'Donnell, who was born in 1857, is a native of New York city. When he was two years old his parents migrated to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm; while quite young he began to learn blacksmithing, and has been employed at that trade since. Mr. O'Donnell came in 1878, to East Granite Falls, where he is carrying on his business as blacksmith.

S. Olander, born in Sweden in 1846, came to America in 1869. He worked at the blacksmith's trade three years in West Mitchell, Iowa; in 1872 came to Minnesota and took a claim in Granite Falls; since 1874 he has been employed in blacksmithing. Ellen Anderson became his wife in 1870; their children are Emil, Willie, Elida, Minnie, Alford and Hulda.

H. L. Olson was born in Norway in 1849. He immigrated to the United States in 1872, and engaged in photography in Iowa; has continued in that business at Granite Falls since 1879. Married in 1875, Miss G. Olson; have two children: John E. and Anna M.

C. S. Orwoll, native of Wisconsin, was born in 1854 in Dane county. After living in Adams county twelve years he came in 1868 to Minnesota; lived on a farm in Sandnes three years, after which he was employed as clerk in stores at Yellow Medicine and Granite Falls; since 1880 he has been engaged in business in company with K. A. Hawley. Mr. Orwoll married Miss Carrie Hawley in November, 1878.

B. F. Pillsbury was born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, March 29, 1831. He attended the common schools, after which he followed lumbering, farming and mercantile pursuits; came in September, 1878, to Granite Falls, where he is engaged in elevator and lumber interests. Married in March, 1871, Susan Wright.

W. W. Pinney, born May 8, 1834 in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. In 1844 he went to Wisconsin, in 1864 to Iowa, and in 1866 came to New London, Minnesota; he engaged in mercantile business; was appointed county auditor and in 1868 elected for two years; also practiced law. Removed to this place in 1876 and bought the Granite Falls flouring mill; has been postmaster

since 1877. He married Kate Jesmer, December 13, 1857; Leslie H. and Will J. are the children.

A. L. Poole was born in 1854 in Philadelphia, where he acquired his education. In 1874 he went to Detroit and thence to Chicago where he learned telegraphy; came in 1880 to Minnesota; was for a time at Shakopee, Renville and Sacred Heart; is now located at Granite Falls in the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

Gorham Powers was born in September, 1840, in Somerset county, Maine. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fourth Maine battery; two and one-half years later was transferred to 13th United States colored artillery; served as second lieutenant until October, 1865; was wounded in 1863 and disabled for life. In 1866 he graduated from the Albany law-school; practiced at Minneapolis two years in company with Alonzo Plummer. He located in 1868 in Yellow Medicine; was attorney of this county five years; since 1876 he has been in practice at Granite Falls; firm name is now Powers & Rathbone; he was elected to the legislature in 1878; married in 1866 Addie Ireland; the children are Minnie, Mantie and Edward.

J. L. Putnam, born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1850, lived in his native state and Pennsylvania until moving in 1865 to Olmsted county, Minnesota. He learned harness-making, and in 1873 came to Granite Falls; his was the first harness shop in the town. Mr. Putnam has officiated as constable, town clerk and justice. Married in 1875 Josephine Vermilya; Pearl and Madge are the children.

A. B. Regester, born in 1820 in Columbiana county, Ohio, removed in 1847 to Indiana, in 1856 to Iowa, and from 1857 to 1870 lived in Fillmore county, Minnesota. After going to Minneapolis and to Rice county, he came in May, 1871, to Granite Falls; was on his homestead five years, and has since resided in East Granite Falls. His daughter Addie taught the first school in town; he has been notary public and justice; also postmaster since 1880.

B. Roessler, native of Austria, was born in 1840, and since 1865 has been a resident of America. He clerked in a store three years at Fari-bault, then lived at St. Paul, Mankato and many other places; since 1878 he has been in the saloon business at Granite Falls. Married in 1870 Johanna Harde; they have five children.

G. J. Rolfstad, whose native land is Norway, was born in the year 1856, and in 1868 accompan-

ied his parents to the United States. Until 1873 he lived at St. Peter. In 1878 he came to Granite Falls; after clerking two years in a drug store he bought the business, but soon after sold, and has since been in the saloon business.

I. O. Russell was born in 1840 in Bartlett, New Hampshire. In 1852 the family went to Illinois; from 1857 till 1872 lived in Faribault county, then came to Granite Falls; drove stage from here to Willmar three years, and for five years was interested in mail contracts, then embarked in the grocery trade at East Granite Falls; has been town clerk several years. Married Miss J. E. Russell in 1858; four children: Elva, Charlotte, Ira and Josephine.

Charles E. Shannon, born in Brown county, Indiana, in 1848, went with his parents to Illinois, thence at the age of seven years to Shelbyville, Minnesota. In 1865 he removed to South Bend; from 1867 to 1869 he was in Hamline University, and in 1870 graduated from Groveland Seminary. Mr. Shannon studied law with Daniel Buck; was admitted to the bar in 1872, after which he was recorder one year at Mankato; from 1873 till 1876 he practiced at Minnesota Falls, then came to Granite Falls, and has since been attorney for this county. Married in 1872 Martha Gibson.

M. C. Sullivan was born in 1842 in Indianapolis, Indiana. His home was at Dayton, Ohio, from two years of age until the year 1859, and then at New Haven, Connecticut, till 1861, when he enlisted in the First regiment heavy artillery of that state; served three years, then re-enlisted; was in service till the war closed; came to Minnesota; removed from Rochester to St. Paul, where he clerked till 1874, then began mercantile trade at Minnesota Falls, but in 1878 came to Granite Falls. Married in 1869 Ellen Carr.

S. M. Teachout was born in 1842 in Racine county, Wisconsin. Accompanied his parents to Minnesota in 1860, and located in Olmsted county; in 1874 he removed to Granite Falls and engaged in the grocery business two years, then went to Owatonna, but returned in 1878; enlarged his building, and has since used it as a hotel. Adelaide Kemp was married to him in 1864; they have three children.

William Wallace, native of New York, was born in 1832 in Essex county. After clerking one year in Burlington, Vermont, he worked four years at the tinners' trade; removed to Wisconsin and shortly after returned to New York, but soon went to

Cleveland, Ohio, where he was in the tin business; continued that line of trade at Winnebago City, Minnesota, from 1863 to 1875, then came to Granite Falls; his was the first hardware store here. Married in 1854, to Miss A. F. Kidd.

Dr. F. H. Wellcome was born in 1856 in Wisconsin, and at the age of two years accompanied his parents to Minnesota. Lived three years in Zumbrota, twelve years in Garden City and five years in New Ulm. After attending high school at Mankato two years he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago; graduated in 1879 and the same year settled at Granite Falls. Mary Taylor became his wife in 1879; they have had one child: Mamie, now deceased.

Benjamin Wethern, who is a native of Maine, was born in the year 1801, and resided in that state till 1851. Mr. Wethern was in mercantile trade in Pierce county, Wisconsin, from 1851 until 1872, when he came to East Granite Falls. He has married three times; in 1872, Mahala Putnam became his wife.

H. J. Wilkinson, born in 1858, is a native of West Virginia. When he was nine years of age he accompanied his father's family to Minnesota, and until 1879 lived in St. Peter. In 1879 he came to Granite Falls and has since been engaged in the book and stationery business. He married Miss Mina Ripley in 1880.

Andrew Winter, native of Germany was born in 1847. Upon coming to America in 1866 he located in Wisconsin, where he worked until 1873 at his trade, that of tinner; he was employed for a short time in St. Paul, after which he resided at Prescott, Wisconsin, till 1878, the date of his coming to Granite Falls; he built the store where he is engaged in the hardware business. Married in 1874, Frances Ferner; Joseph and Theodore are their children.

John Winter was born in 1868, in England. When thirty years old he embarked in the mercantile trade in Canada, but removed in 1858 to Minnesota; was interested in grist and saw mills in Le Sueur county, until 1865 when he located at the Upper Agency; he was the first settler in this county. In 1878 he removed to Granite Falls and became proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel. Priscilla Parr, married to him in 1846, died in 1856; his second wife, Victoria Walker died in 1864, and in 1871 he married Mrs. Jane Winter; they have six children.

SIOUX AGENCY.

This town was set apart for organization September 4, 1866, while it was yet a part of Redwood county, and named Yellow Medicine. In 1872 its boundaries were cut down by the establishment of Yellow Medicine county. In March, 1877 the present boundaries were fixed and the name changed to Sioux Agency. Upper Sioux Agency was established in 1853 and placed in charge of Mr. Robinson; it was located on the Yellow Medicine river about three miles above its mouth. Besides the necessary government buildings there were several stores and the village had at one time, sixty-two inhabitants. During the Indian outbreak of 1862, the buildings were destroyed; two kilns of brick were left partly burned, which were appropriated by John Winter.

The first settlers, John Winter and Mrs. Desire Sanders, came in 1865. The latter with her son Benjamin and two daughters, located on the site of the old agency, and Mr. Winter located on the bottom lands and became the founder of Yellow Medicine City; the first store in the county, after the later settlement, that of Joseph Fortier, opened in 1866, was located at the old agency. In 1868, N. T. Hoxie started a store on the site of the village, which was laid out in 1869. Mr. Fortier moved his goods to the village, which at one time had two stores, a steam grist-mill, a hotel completed in 1874 by Mr. Winter, blacksmith shop and a few dwellings; when the county was organized this was the county seat, but that being removed and other villages cutting off its trade, Yellow Medicine City soon lost its standing and the buildings were removed to other places, leaving little to show at the present time.

Yellow Medicine post-office is in charge of John Jacobs, postmaster; John Winter was the first postmaster. April 2, 1867, the first town meeting was held. First officers: O. N. Castle, chairman; B. F. Sanders and J. Q. Parke, supervisors; J. A. White, clerk; Joseph Doncaster, assessor; G. S. Johnson, treasurer; G. E. Olds and Henry Pratt, justices; Ingebrit Johnson and O. N. Castle, constables; Mr. Pratt did not qualify.

The first school was taught by J. W. R. Winter, in the fall of 1871 in a house belonging to Joseph Harper.

T. C. Ellingson was born in 1853 in Norway. He was sailing about a year and was once shipwrecked on the St. Lawrence river. After visiting Chicago and Milwaukee he came into

Minnesota in 1872 and settled in Sioux Agency township. Mr. Ellingson has served his town in various offices. In 1864 his widow mother married Lars Haagenen who was born in 1840 in Norway. He and his step-son reside together.

Joseph Falkingham, born in 1819 in England, came to America in 1842. Remained about twenty-one years in Canada, three years in Winona county Minnesota, and finally settled in Sioux Agency; has been supervisor and justice. Married in 1844 Mary Wise; eight living children: Elizabeth, William, Mary, Ann, Jane, Joseph, Alfred and Alice.

STONY RUN.

This town is named for the creek that courses through it. It includes all south of the river of townships 116 and 117, range 40; the latter fraction was taken from Lac qui Parle county, October 16, 1873. The first settlers, Charles and John Mooney, came in 1869; they were followed by L. M. Jensvold, Mathias Olson, Christian Christianson, Torger and John Anderson.

The first town election was held September 26, 1871, while the town was yet in Redwood county; officers elected: O. N. Nelson, chairman, John Helgeson and Rasmus Knudson, supervisors; Leonard Hazelden, clerk; A. J. Sundahl, treasurer; L. Hazelden, and O. N. Nelson justices. L. M. Jensvold and Halver Swenson, constables.

The Synod branch of the Norwegian Lutherans held services in 1871, and a society organized under H. Solseth; in 1874 the church was built on section 18, at a cost of \$400. Rev. Ole Lokengaard is pastor. Catholic services were conducted in 1873, by Father Brennan, of Birch Cooley, at Charles Mooney's. The first school was taught by Leonard Hazelden in the winter of 1871; the district was organized in Sept. of that year, but funds not being available, the expense was paid by subscription. There are now five districts in the town and four frame school-houses.

A store was opened by K. E. and K. O. Neste, in 1872, and moved to Granite Falls about three years ago. Stony Run post-office was established about the same time, with K. E. Neste as postmaster; Rolof Rollofson is now in charge and has the office at his house on section 17. Hans Blix and Mary Olson were the first married; it occurred in 1873. Anton Jensvold, born in 1870 was the first birth. The first death was in the fall of 1870, that of Mrs. Marie Nelson.

Gustave Anderson was born in Norway in 1848,

and came with parents to America when six years old. In the spring of 1872 he came to this town; been assessor and supervisor. May 11, 1872, he married Mary Watson, in Wisconsin; Peter, Joseph, Gensina M., Gilbert and James M., are their children.

P. A. Anderson, native of Norway, was born October 6, 1848. At the age of four years he came with parents to this country; lived in Wisconsin and in Fillmore county, Minnesota, until June, 1872, when he came to Stony Run; has 200 acres and has filled town offices. In 1872 he married Caroline Johnson; children: Eliza, John, Anthony, Annie.

Henry Benson was born in 1840, in Norway, and came in 1866 to America; lived in Winneshiek county, Iowa, until he came to this town in June, 1871, and settled on 180 acres, sections 18 and 19; has been school treasurer. Married in Norway, in 1866, Jane Anderson; Lena, Bertha, Jane, Elert, Albert, Matilda and an infant are the children.

Judge Halvor S. Berg, native of Norway, was born March 16, 1843. At the age of ten years he came with parents to Minnesota and lived in Fillmore county. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the 11th Minnesota, and served until the end of the war. In 1872 he came to Stony Run and owns 275 acres. In 1874 was member of legislature; has been county commissioner and is at present probate judge; has also held town offices. His wife was Torborg Rollefson, married in 1872; they have four children.

Erik Christenson, born in Norway in 1842, came to Dodge county, Minnesota, in 1866. In June, 1869, he came to this town; has 160 acres on section 31, and also the same amount in the town of Tyro. Married in Norway, in 1863, and has eight children.

John Christensen was born in Norway in 1860, and came with parents to Minnesota in 1863; lived in Dodge county six years then came to this town. Married Annie Tollefson in 1879 and has two children. His father, Christian Erickson, was born in Norway, and is one of the oldest settlers in this town, where he came, in 1869, with his family.

Torger Christensen, native of Norway, was born in 1845; came to Minnesota in 1863 and lived in Dodge county till June, 1869, then came to Stony Run. His wife was Anna Ellingson Baarnaas; Ranil, Elling, Mary and Christian are the children.

Ole L. Enstad was born in Norway in 1848 and came to Freeborn county, Minnesota in 1869; lived there three years then came to this town and took 160 acres on section 6. Married Julia Kvam in 1872; Louis, Ellen, Mary and Henry are the children.

Johannes A. Farse was born in Norway, in 1841, and in 1869 came to America; lived two years in Floyd county, Iowa, one year in Meeker county, Minnesota, and in 1873 made a claim of 160 acres in this town. He married Annie Johnson Stremmen in Norway, in 1869; six children: John, Albert, Coren, Helmer, Annie and Berthina.

Ole Hansen, native of Norway, was born in 1845 and came to America in 1866; worked in Iowa and Wisconsin two years, and in the fall of 1869 came to Minnesota and worked two years in Chippewa county, then took a claim in Stony Run township; has been school treasurer and town supervisor. Married in St. Peter, in 1870, Mary Anderson; they have one child living: Hannah, born in 1881. Hannah, Louisa, Elizabeth, Martin and Knudt died of diphtheria.

L. M. Jensvold was born in Norway in 1843, and in 1866 came to Minnesota; lived in Fillmore county two years; in June, 1869, came to his present farm; was among the first settlers and the first of those now here, to bring his family; has been supervisor and school director. Annie Frederickson became his wife June 24, '62, in Norway; they have ten children living and have lost two.

Chr. Lockrem was born in Norway in 1831; immigrated in 1849 and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, afterward worked at tinner's trade in Chicago, Cambridge and Janesville; moved to Independence, Iowa, and followed his trade three years. In 1856 he began farming in Rice county, Minnesota, and ten years later moved to Goodhue county; in 1873 he came to this town, and bought 160 acres on section 36. He has held various town offices in this and other counties. In 1858 he married Gertrude Lien, in Rice county; they have nine children living.

Charles Mooney was born in county Armagh, Ireland, about 1816. Came to New York in 1850, and from there moved to Virginia; after farming there about seventeen years he moved to Camp, Renville county, Minnesota, and early in the spring of 1869 came to this town. Married in Scotland, in 1850, Jane Ried; they have nine children living.

John G. Olson, born in Norway in 1837, came to America in 1868; spent one year in Iowa, and

came to Stony Run, July, 1869. He has 139 acres on sections 33 and 5; has been school director and road overseer. Married in Chippewa county in 1871 Christina Blix; Annie, Louis, Georgina and Ellen are the living children.

Wentworth Paine was born in Ireland in 1855, and in 1877 came to Stony Run and bought 160 acres on section 26. In 1877 he married Mary Watson. Susanna and Mary Jane are the children. His father, Enoch Paine, died in Wicklow, Ireland, in 1871, aged about 76 years.

Knud Rollefson was born in Norway in 1826. Emigrated in 1861 and settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota. In June, 1876, he moved to Granite Falls and engaged in merchandise business, and continued four years. In the fall of 1879 he bought 320 acres in the town of Stony Run; has also 160 acres in Lisbon. In 1848 he married Susan Olson. Roleff, Ole, Tilda, Isaac, Susan and Charles are the living children; six are dead.

Joseph H. Watson was born in Ireland in 1858. When a child his parents moved to England, and from there to New Zealand, then returned to England. Came with parents to America in 1872 and settled in the town of Stony Run. In 1830 he married Anna Amelia Peterreins, and has one child, Isabella Anna.

Samuel Watson was born in Ireland in 1856 and with his parents went to England and New Zealand and finally settled in this town, when about fifteen years of age. In October, 1877, he married Inga Jensen; Samuel and Martha are their children. Samuel Watson Sr., was born in England in 1817; he died in this town, on the farm now occupied by Samuel, January 17, 1875.

O. C. Wilson was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin; at two years of age he moved with his parents to Columbia county and at the age of seventeen began clerking in a store at Columbus; worked in Rio and Oconomowoc; in the spring of 1872 he came to this town; has been town clerk and county commissioner. In 1875 he married Carrie Jurgensen; Clarence E., Ella, George H. and Alfred J. are their children.

SANDNES.

The first settlers in the town were Ingebrit Johnson, Gerharth Garman, and Hallek Glaim, who came in 1866. Most of the settlers are from Norway. The town was set apart for organization in 1871, while in Redwood county, but the election was not held until March 12, 1872; first officers: O. J. Ochly, chairman; L. Lorwold and T. K.

Reishus supervisors; O. S. Reishus, clerk; Tennis Hanson, assessor; Ingebrit Johnson, treasurer; O. E. Stevens, justice; Knut Kjemhus, constable.

The Yellow Medicine congregation of the Norwegian Lutherans, built a church in 1879 which cost \$2,300. Rev. Thomas Johnson conducted the first services in 1868 and the society organized the same year; there are now 550 members and Rev. Knud Thorstenson is pastor.

The first school was taught in district No. 15, by T. S. Nordgard; there are now four frame school-houses in the town. Silliard post-office was established about 1872 and located at Johnson and Veldy's store in the northern part of the town; the store was opened about the same time and is now owned by Mr. Veldy, the present postmaster. Vineland post-office was established about the same time with O. S. Reishus in charge; S. O. Reishus now has the office at his house.

The first marriage in the town was Helen Glaim to O. E. Stevens, January 10, 1867.

Harry Anderson was born in Norway in 1840, and in 1857 emigrated to Wisconsin, and from there to Freeborn county, Minnesota, the same year; moved to Fillmore county in 1861, and in February, 1862, enlisted in the Second Minnesota light artillery; was engaged in all principal battles, and discharged in 1864. He farmed near Winona till 1868, then came to Sandnes. In 1860 he married Anna Johnson; they have five children: Fred, Henrietta, Julius, Amandus, Milo.

Ole T. Anderson, native of Norway, born in 1840, came to America in 1861, and worked for farmers in Wisconsin two years, then moved to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and in 1868 came to Sandnes; on section 14 he has 160 acres. In 1862 he married Miss Gunnellson Johnson. Christine, Susanna, John, Anton, and Mary are the children.

H. K. Beetlend was born in Norway in 1845. In 1860 he came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in 1867 to Yellow Medicine county. In 1868 he married Liva Jacobson; six children: Julia, Knut, Lewis, Josephine, Sarah O., Henry O.

Ole J. Dahly, born January 17, 1841, in Norway, came to America in 1859; lived in Illinois and Iowa; came to Minnesota, then returned to Iowa, and again moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota. In 1867 he came to Sandnes; has been chairman, assessor, justice and town clerk; was also county commissioner two terms. In 1865 he married Julia Olson, who bore three children: Betsey and Anna are living; his wife died in 1875,

and in 1876 he married Thoma A. Trydal; Marget and John are the children.

Siver Helkson was born in Norway in 1855, and located in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1866. He learned the trade of blacksmith of his father, Hel-leik Siverson, who was born in Norway in 1828. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1866 emigrated to Rock county, Wisconsin; came to Sandnes and lives on section 24. He married Isabel Kittleson in 1854, and has seven children.

C. H. Nellie, born in Norway in 1852, came to America in 1869; he landed at Quebec and went to Columbia county, Wisconsin; he lived also in Dunn and Chippewa counties, and in 1875 came to Yellow Medicine county. November 17, 1877, he married Jennie Bestland; two children; Dina and Anna.

Isaac Johnson was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 15, 1853. He was raised on a farm and in 1879, came to Sandnes and lives on section 25. In 1878 he married Maria Nordgood; they have one child, Elmer G.

K. S. Kjemhus was born in Norway in 1838 and came to this country in 1854 and lived in Illinois till 1858; in 1859 he came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and the next year returned to Norway, but came again in 1861. He enlisted in 1862 and was sick until his discharge in 1863; in 1864 he enlisted in the First Minnesota heavy artillery and served through the war. In 1867 he came to Sandnes. Married in 1868, Olnia G. Stevens; seven children.

Ole S. Kolhei was born in Norway in 1845. In 1860 he came to Fillmore county, Minnesota; was there five years, then moved to Iowa, and the next year came to this town; married Anna Simmondson in October, 1873; Annett, Laurits, Elizabeth, Ollai S. are the children.

Ed. Knudson, native of Norway, was born in 1848, and came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1861; came to Yellow Medicine county in 1867 and located in Sandnes; is supervisor. His wife was Julia Olson, married in 1867; one child, Jane A.

O. G. Veldey was born in Norway in 1845 and came to this county in 1867; he lived in Fillmore county Minnesota until 1872, then came to this town, built a shop and worked at his trade, blacksmith, two years, and has kept the only store in the town since; has been postmaster since 1873; has also been justice and treasurer. In 1877 he married

Dena Hanson; three children, Enoch G., Tidlef A., Laurets O.

Rev. K. Thorstensen, native of Norway, was born September 6, 1839; he received his education in a religious school and taught for two years; in 1860 he came to America and after teaching in Wisconsin and Minnesota, went to Lutheran College in Decorah, Iowa, and Concordia College in St. Louis. In 1866 he took charge of a Lutheran church in Wisconsin and in 1874 came to Sandnes and is pastor of the Yellow Medicine congregation. November 2, 1866 he married Aasne Aslak-sen; four children: Margaret, Thorsten, Thone, Anna.

O. E. Stevens was born in Norway in 1844. Came to America in 1860 and lived in Racine, Wisconsin, and then in Adams county. Came to Sandnes and has 200 acres on section 8; has been town clerk and justice. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, 50th Wisconsin, and was in the army of the Potomac; had a narrow escape, bullets passing through his clothing and grazing his ears. January 10, 1872, he married Helen Glaim. Children: Rodnia, Clara, Helena, and Petrina; his wife died April 9, 1880.

Andrew O. Lende, born in Norway in 1845, came to America in 1864 and to Fillmore county, Minnesota; he lived there one year then went to Winona and kept saloon two years; went back to Fillmore county, then moved to this town and located on section 10. He deals in stock; has been chairman, supervisor and constable. In 1872 Mary Hanson became his wife; five children; Olai, Tennes, Mina A., Amanda and Mette.

J. J. Stevens, native of Norway, was born April 12, 1846, and at the age of three came with parents to Wisconsin and lived near Milwaukee and in Adams county. In 1867 he came to Sandnes and located on section 10. January 29, 1871, he married Anna Barnson; their children are: Rebecca L., Peter C., John O., Ella, Benjamin, James A., Ida M.

Ole Simundson was born in 1844 and came to America in 1863; located in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in 1865 enlisted in Company D, as a recruit; served four and a half months; in 1867 he came to Yellow Medicine county, and located 160 acres on section 10, Sandnes. Married Hannah M. Johnson, December 9, 1869; Simund, Julius, Arent O., Elizabeth S. and Amelia are the children.

S. L. Orwoll, native of Norway, was born in

1829. He learned the trade of tailor and came to America and worked at farming in Dane county, Wisconsin; in 1855 moved to Adams county; in 1868 he came to Sandnes. He has held nearly all the town offices and is now county commissioner. Married Martha Christianson in 1851; they have seven children living: Christian, Lasse, Emma, Sarah L., Esther, Martha, Sylvester M.

G. S. Reishus, native of Minnesota, was born in Rushford, Fillmore county, April 8, 1869. He attended the St. Olaf College, at Northfield, in 1876, then went to the Lutheran College at Decorah Iowa, three years, and is now engaged in teaching school; at present he is teaching in district number one, Sandnes township.

NORMANIA.

Was organized while a part of Redwood county, under the name of Ree, and the first town meeting held March 12, 1872; first officers: Ole O. Lende, chairman, O. O. Brusnee and P. J. Berre, supervisors; I. L. Kolhei, clerk; Halvor Gullikson, assessor; O. A. Oraas, treasurer; Ole O. Lende and I. L. Kolhei, justices; M. T. Myhre, constable. The name was changed to Normania by the legislature in 1874.

The first settler was Halvor Gullikson, in 1867; Ole O. Lende, Ole Brusreen and Ole Maller came the next spring. School district number 2 was organized in 1872, and the first school was taught by C. Christenson; there are now four organized districts. The Norwegian Lutherans have a church organization; their first minister was Rev. Thorsten Johnson. Stavenger post-office has been established several years; Reier Swendson is postmaster.

John N. Bisseberg was born in 1839, and resided in Norway, the land of his birth, until 1867, at which date he removed to Michigan, and soon afterward to Minnesota. Until 1870 his home was in Dakota county, he then came to Normania. Married in 1874, Miss P. Bratberg; they have four children.

A. O. Dotseth, who was born in 1853, is a native of Norway. From 1868 to 1872 his home was in Steele county, Minnesota; he then removed to Normania and located at his present place, on section 6. Lizzie C. Fredrickson was married to him in 1879 and has borne two children; Anna C. is living.

Halvor Gullikson, born in 1844, lived in Norway, his birthplace, until 1861. Went to Chicago, thence to Wisconsin, where in January, 1862, he

entered Company K, 15th infantry; was discharged in 1863 because of sickness. Came to Normania and has held town offices. Married in 1865, Christiana Martin: the children are Olous, Carl, Ola, Hannah, Clara, Emma, John and an infant.

John J. Kise, who was born in Norway in 1843, was reared to manhood in his native country. In 1870 he immigrated to Clayton county, Iowa, but removed in 1879 to the town of Normania. His marriage took place in 1878 with Stena Larson; the children are Eli, Loutis and Nellie.

Osmend Knutson, whose native state is Minnesota, was born in the year 1836 in Fillmore county. When only five years old he came to Normania and now lives on section 27.

I. Kolhei, born February 18, 1847, in Norway immigrated with his parents in 1860, to Fillmore county, Minnesota. Went to Iowa in 1866 but the next year settled in Sandnes, this county, and in 1870 came to Normania. From the organization of the town till 1881 he was clerk; has also been justice and county commissioner; is director of the Norwegian Mutual Fire Insurance Company and treasurer of St. Lucus church. Married in 1872, Miss C. Hareldson; three living children: Noken, Hagbert and Carlina.

O. L. Lovsner, native of Norway, was born in January, 1843. At the age of thirteen removed to Illinois for one year, then lived until 1872 in Fillmore county, Minnesota; at that date he came to Normania. Mr. Lovsner has held some town offices. In 1871 he married Ranny Tolifson; Anna, Eliza, Louisa, Olof and Edward are their children.

M. T. Myhre, was born November 8, 1837 in Norway. In 1860 went to Michigan and to Chicago; until 1863 he was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad; his trade is that of boiler maker and engineer; he worked in several states and finally deafness compelled him to give up a position as railroad engineer. Bought a farm in this county, but sold and went to Dane county; since 1871 has lived at his place in Normania. In 1865 he married Maria Nelson; they have lost one child; the living are Martin T., Marte M., Caroline L., Albert B. and Fritof A.

Tobias K. Reishus was born May 10, 1843, in Norway. When eight years old he went with his mother to Dane county, Wisconsin, and three years later to Fillmore county, Minnesota. Enlisted in Company D, Eighth infantry and served from August, 1862, till war closed. In 1868 he removed

to Sandnes, but now lives on his farm in Normania. He has held town offices and was the first county sheriff. Married February 5, 1867, Anna Kolhei; the children are Alata, Knut, Maria, Laures, Anna T. and Ametia E.

Reier Swendson, who was born in 1844, lived until twelve years of age in Norway, the land of his birth, then immigrated to Iowa. He enlisted and served over two years in a regiment of Iowa cavalry. Mr. Swendson migrated to Fillmore county, and that was his home until 1874 when he came to Normania. He has held different town offices and is postmaster at Stavenger. Married in 1866, Julia Thompson.

MINNESOTA FALLS.

This town is in the eastern part of the county and contains about thirty square miles. The mission stations of Revs. T. S. Williamson and S. R. Riggs, previously mentioned, were located in this town. The first actual settlers, George S. Johnson and D. P. Lister came in October, 1865; other early settlers were J. A. White, J. Q. Parke, John Doncaster, J. Soward, John Fuszard, O. N. Castle, G. H. Coburn and Isaac Willey.

Julius a son of Mr. White, born in 1866, was the first birth in the town.

The village of Minnesota Falls is located on a point of land made by a bend in the Minnesota river, and was laid out in 1871. The first settlers on the site were J. H. Coburn, in 1870 and G. L. Letts in 1871. G. H. Fuszard opened a store in the spring of 1872, and S. S. Russell opened in August; a hotel was built by Wm. Dodge. In 1871 a saw-mill was built by Horace Austin and Park Worden, the original proprietors of the town site; a grist-mill was added in 1872. S. M. Yearly started a store in 1874. The Methodists began holding services at the hotel in 1872, under the leadership of S. S. Russell; a church was begun in 1875 but not completed. The town proved a failure; the hotel was moved to Granite Falls, the mills were burned, and the only store now in the place, is Mr. Yearly's. The post-office was established in 1872 with G. M. Coburn as post-master; J. M. Barkey, now has the office.

During the winter of 1872, E. H. Sorlein and Bros. built a grist-mill on the Yellow Medicine river in section 35; it is a two story mill with four run of stone. Sorlein post-office was established in July, 1878, with E. H. Sorlein in charge.

The first town meeting was held April 5, 1873; officers elected: T. O. S. Mirthorn, chairman, C.

E. Clark and W. A. Monroe, supervisors; W. A. Dodge, assessor; S. S. Russell, treasurer; J. A. Lewis and Frand Everson, justices; L. Barrett and D. Dibble, constables; C. P. Griswold, overseer of poor; W. A. Dodge, poundmaster.

A. Buffum, native of New Hampshire, was born October 31, 1826, in Cheshire county. He removed to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin and enlisted from that state in Company E, 36th Wisconsin; was discharged at the close of the war at Washington, D. C. In 1874 he came to Minnesota Falls.

Scott Bundy, who is a native of Otsego county, New York, was born February 27, 1853, and after leaving the common schools, studied several terms in a seminary. He removed to Minnesota and in the spring of 1876 came to Minnesota Falls. Mr. Bundy has been town clerk several terms. In 1879 his marriage occurred with Julia Kelehan; one child: Catherine Luella.

Lewis Dibble, a native of New York, was born October 8, 1829, in Delaware county. In 1856 he located in Cottage Grove township, Washington county, but removed in 1867 to section 26 of Minnesota Falls. In 1848 Mr. Dibble married Hannah Franklin who died in 1867; she has borne him seven children; five are living.

Joseph Doncaster was born September 16, 1823, in England, but since 1853 has been a resident of America. After residing two and one-half years in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, he removed to Crawford county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, 12th Wisconsin, and in 1863 was discharged for disability. He located on section 15, of Minnesota Falls in 1866. He married in 1854, Caroline Fuszard.

George S. Johnson was born December 18, 1838, in Newark, New Jersey. From 1861 to 1863 he served in Company F, 57th New York, and from January to August, 1865, in Company E, 33d New Jersey. In October, 1865, he located on his farm on section 24 of this town. Married in 1859, and his wife died in 1862. Mary Sharp became his wife in 1866.

Peter Kelehan, who is a native of Ireland, was born in 1826. He emigrated from there in 1849 and became a resident of America; his home was in Bridgeport, Connecticut, until 1872, at which date he came to Minnesota Falls, and in 1874 took a claim of 160 acres on section 8. Catherine Gelson became his wife in 1854, and six of the eight children she has borne him are living.

J. F. Langmaid was born in April, 1836, in Mer-

rimac county, New Hampshire. When eleven years old he removed to Grafton county, and at the age of sixteen went to New Jersey; he taught there and subsequently in his native county, also engaged in farming. Since the spring of 1880 he has lived on section 24, of Minnesota Falls. Married in 1859, Mary Ann Morden. They had three children: one died in infancy; Josie was murdered October 4, 1875, in New Hampshire, while returning from school, and Waldo died of grief.

George L. Letts, native of England, was born June 28, 1846. He served seven years at blacksmithing, also learned locomotive blacksmith work; upon coming to America in 1868 he located at Meadville, Pennsylvania; worked at his trade some time there and was afterward employed eighteen months in car shops at Minneapolis; followed blacksmithing at Minnesota Falls until 1881 when he began in the machine trade at Granite Falls; Mr. Letts is town treasurer. Married Myra Palmer in 1866; they have seven children.

B. H. Monroe was born July 31, 1823, in Alfred, New York. After being in business there four years he engaged in farming for some years, was also in the lumber business in Wisconsin: in 1865 he settled in Dodge county, Minnesota, then kept a store eighteen months, after which he was employed in farming and clerking; finally opened a hotel at Minnesota Falls, but it burned. Mr. Monroe has been county commissioner and sheriff, also held town offices. Married in 1843 Samantha Hunt; three living children. Martha Rood was married to him in 1861.

J. Q. Parke was born August 1, 1824, in Lee, Oneida county, New York, and remained there until 21 years old. He was employed four years as clerk in Deerfield, Massachusetts, and eight years in Springfield. From 1859 to 1862 he was in Missouri; on a farm at Springfield; afterward went to Illinois and New York. From the fall of 1864 till the war closed he served in Company L, 115th New York engineers. In 1866 he came west, and has a farm in Minnesota Falls. He has been town supervisor and treasurer. Married in 1861 Sarah Jane Reed; one child, Henry, is deceased.

D. W. Sherman was born in Oswego county, New York, March 4, 1834. At the age of five he went with his parents to Illinois, where he lived in Fulton county and Chicago until 1853, then went to California and stayed six years; he returned to

Illinois, and two years after came to Minnesota and located at Rochester. In 1862 enlisted in Company B, 10th Minnesota, and took active part in the Indian war; served until the close of the war, and in 1868 settled in Minnesota Falls. Married Caroline Young in 1861; they have three children living.

E. H. Sorlien was born in Norway January 16, 1846. In 1857 he came to this country and after one year at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, moved to Watonwan county, Minnesota, and from there to Linden, Brown county. In 1876 he came to Minnesota Falls and started a mill. Was supervisor two years and is county commissioner. Josephine Christine Holdorson became his wife in 1876; two children living.

Andrew Steele, native of Scotland, was born in February, 1848. Emigrated to Canada in 1856, learned the miller's trade and in 1872 came to Minnesota; worked at his trade in Dundas three and one-half years, then came to Minnesota Falls and worked in a mill until it burned; since then he has been farming. Married in 1872, Julia H. Sabin, who has four living children.

James Walker was born in Ireland, in October, 1849. In 1850 his parents emigrated and settled at Mentor, Ohio; he lived there until he came to Minnesota Falls in 1872; is chairman of town board. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, 23d Ohio, and served till the close of war. In 1870 he married Mary Thompson.

S. M. Yearly was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, October 15, 1827. Accompanied his parents to Vermont where he studied law, and was admitted to practice in Wisconsin in 1850; he began practice in Boston, Mass., and continued till 1856; came to Owatonna, Minnesota, and was appointed county attorney before the first term of court in that county; practiced there until 1874 then came to Minnesota Falls. Has been court commissioner six years and justice of the peace. Married in 1851, Clara Culver; she died December 25, 1870. In 1874 he married Lydia Glasgow; two children living.

LISBON.

This town is composed of township 116, range 41. The first settlers were H. J. Holtan, Ole Amundson, Ingebrit Ingebritson, B. E. Molstad, Mrs. Mary Bakken and Ole Halverson; they came in June, 1871, and later came Iver Larson, Halvor Lee, Axel Falch and Jacob Olson. The first town meeting was held September 20, 1873, at which

were elected: B. E. Molstad, chairman, N. O. Norman and John Dronen, supervisors; Iver Larson, clerk; H. J. Holtan, treasurer; Theo. Stoltenberg and F. Johnson, justices; Ole Amundson and Paul Iverson, constables.

The first school was taught by Hans Christian-son in 1872. A school-house was built in 1878 in district No. 28. There are four organized districts and three buildings.

The conference branch of the Norwegian Lutheran church was organized in 1871; Rev. Erickson conducted the first services and Rev. O. N. Berg is present pastor; the society owns eighty acres of land on section 24, where the parsonage is located.

The first marriage was that of Iver Lund, in 1872. John N., son of Theodore Stoltenberg, born January 21, 1874, was the first birth. In September, 1872, occurred the first death, an infant son of Kudt. Solomenson.

Gust. Halvorson was born in Norway, October 13, 1853. After the age of sixteen he was dependent upon his own exertions; came to America and lived in Wisconsin and Iowa until settling in Minnesota; since March, 1878, his home has been in Lisbon. Married in 1875 Anna Ottoson. Mr. Halvorson has taught school since coming to Lisbon; they have two boys and two girls.

Ole S. Heimark, native of Norway, was born January 5, 1846. He came to this country in 1866 and lived on a farm in Winneshiek county, Iowa, until coming in the spring of 1875, to his farm in Lisbon. Martha Johnson, was married to Mr. Heimark in 1871; they have six children.

Lewis E. Larsen was born April 28, 1857, near Rochester Minnesota; his father was among the first settlers of Olmsted county; lived on the farm with his parents until coming in October, 1881, to Lisbon, where he keeps a general store, the only one in the place. Mr. Larsen has one brother and one sister, Stark J. and Martha E. who live with their parents in Olmsted county.

Timan H. Lee, a native of Norway, was born May 19, 1849. At the age of nineteen he came to the United States. Was employed on a farm in Wabasha county, Minnesota, but has lived since 1870 in Lisbon where he has held some town offices; Christiana Foss became the wife of Mr. Lee in January, 1880; they have one child, Oliver.

N. J. Nelsen was born August 30, 1845 in Norway; while he was a young boy his father died and his mother still lives in Norway. Mr. Nelson immigrated to Wisconsin in 1867, but removed in 1870

to Minnesota, and since 1873 has been a resident of Lisbon; he has served his town as chairman of the board. In 1875 he married Louisa Olsen, a native of Wisconsin, and has three children.

Ole Olson was born September 13, 1850, in Norway; came to America in 1870; was in Michigan, also in Wyoming and Utah territories, mining. Returned in 1875 to Norway but the next year immigrated to Wisconsin and remained in that state until coming to Minnesota; in 1879 he came to his farm in Lisbon. Married in March, 1877, Emma Rosse.

Theodore Stoltenberg was born March 19, 1832 in Norway, and was ship's mate on the seas for a number of years. In 1866 he immigrated to Olmsted county, Minnesota and in 1873 moved to Lisbon. Mr. Stoltenberg has been county commissioner, also justice of the peace and supervisor. Anna Johnson, became his wife in 1866. They have seven children.

WOOD LAKE.

The town of Wood Lake is situated in the eastern part of the county and includes all of congressional township 114, range 39. It was here that the decisive battle of the Indian war between the forces of General Sibley and those of Little Crow, was fought. The remains of the trenches used by them, are still visible.

The first settlers were William Churchill and Samuel Ferguson, and came in 1868. Other early settlers are Prof. S. A. Hall and brothers, Rinaldo and Benjamin, James Cohglan, H. N. Tibbils and Jacob Barr.

The first election was held November 1, 1873, and S. A. Hall elected chairman, Daniel Smith and H. N. Tibbils, supervisors; B. G. Hall, treasurer; Evan Hegland and J. A. Cohglan, justices: Wilim Cook and James Purington, constables. The town has four school districts, one entire and three joint with other towns. The Methodists have an organized society and hold services in the school-house in district number 7.

A. H. Cook, born September 14, 1832, in Canada, went to New York when twelve years old, in company with his parents. Seven years later removed to Washington county, Minnesota, which was his home for twenty-seven years, he then came to Wood Lake. Enlisted in Company F, Hatch's battalion and served one year. Married in 1861 Melissa Palmer; Mary E., Henry R., George S., Cornelia A., Jennie E. and Ettie O. are their living children.

R. B. Cooley, native of New York, was born in 1837. Enlisted in Company M, 10th New York artillery, and served nearly three years. In 1867 he came to Minnesota; lived two years in Steele county and three years in Waseca county, then settled in Wood Lake where he has filled various town offices. Married in 1861, Sarah Kenney; Rosa Belle is their only child.

Hon. S. A. Hall, native of Jefferson county, New York, was born in 1835. In 1845 accompanied his parents to Wisconsin and in 1861 graduated from the Madison University; immediately afterward took charge of the Wesleyan Seminary at Eau Claire. He raised a company in the 5th Wisconsin, and became its captain; was mustered out in 1865. Since 1869 he has lived in Minnesota; is now located in Wood Lake; has served in the state senate and was chairman of the board of education. Married in 1868, Miss E. L. Knapp; the children are Charles F., Addie L., Mary R., Benjamin and Albert H.

J. F. Hannah was born March 24, 1847, in Canada. Went to Michigan at the age of thirteen, and seven years later to Cleveland, Ohio; after living several years in Faribault and Hastings, Minnesota, he located on section 12 of Wood Lake. Married in 1877, Mary McCulloch; they have two children: William J. and Robert T.

L. W. Olson, native of Illinois, was born in 1851. Accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, thence to Minnesota and located at Red Wing; his home is now in the town of Wood Lake. The marriage of Mr. Olson with Betzie Harrison took place in 1881; they have a daughter, Esther C.

John Purington was born in 1844 in Massachusetts. While he was a boy his father died and he went with his mother to New Hampshire. Enlisted in Company C, 1st heavy artillery of that state; served about two years. Came to Minnesota and lived in Owatonna until 1872, then came to Wood Lake. Cornelia Dix, born in 1845 in Wisconsin, became his wife in 1868; two children: Jay and Merton.

F. Robson, born in 1833, in England, came in 1856 to America. Lived in Olmsted county, Minnesota, until coming in 1874, to Wood Lake; he owns a farm here, has served in different town offices and since 1879 has been postmaster. Mr. Robson was in the federal army three years; enlisted in Company F, 9th Minnesota. He married in 1860, Mary Potter, who has had five children; Eunice C. and Sarah L. are living.

Lorenzo Satchwell was born in 1839, in New York. When twenty years old he went to Wisconsin; four years afterward he came to Minnesota and stayed about five years then returned to Wisconsin; since 1878, his home has been in the town of Wood Lake. Miss Sarah Barr, native of Wisconsin, was married to him in 1861, and has borne him seven children; the living are Theodore H., Mary A., Ernest R., Sherman D., Ransom E. and Roscoe E.

Daniel Smith was born in 1814, in Vermont, and when twelve years old went with his parents to New York. From 1837 to 1841 he was in Ohio, and then till 1870 in Illinois, at that time he came to Minnesota; his home is now in Wood Lake, where he has filled various town offices. Married, in 1845, Eliza James; she was born in 1823, in England. They have an adopted son, George A.

Henry T. Sowl, deceased, was born in New York, in 1803. The children by Mr. Sowl's first marriage were Polly, William R., Charles W., Phoebe M., Henry D., Cynthia, Lydia M. and Dela Verne. His second wife was Rhoda B. Newton, born in 1823, and married in 1849. They came to this county in 1870 and located in Wood Lake, where his widow and family now live. The children are Joseph B., Benjamin F., Samuel S., and Abraham L. The death of Mr. Sowl occurred June 9, 1881.

O. J. Swan, native of Maine, was born August 27, 1839. From 1850 till 1861, his home was in St. Anthony; he then enlisted in Company K, 5th Iowa, and served over three years. After living fourteen years in Dakota county, he removed to Wood Lake. Miss O. V. Nichols became his wife in 1868; they have three children: Frederick, R., Albert B. and George L.

H. N. Tibbils was born in 1836, in Auburn, New York. He went to Wisconsin, and in 1869 came to Minnesota, and lives on section 22, Wood Lake. Mr. Tibbils has served his town in different offices. He was married in 1858 to Anna Hall, she was born in Jefferson county, New York; they have an adopted child, Isabelle.

ECHO.

The town of Echo was originally called Empire. It is in the south-eastern corner of the county, and was first settled in 1869 by Robert Houston, G. B. Miller, W. J. Radford, D. S. Brown and Eli Broughton. The first town meeting was held March 31, 1874, at which were elected: Thomas Mather, chairman; J. W. Atkinson and James Brown, supervisors; Samuel Mather, clerk; A. H.

Yarns, assessor and treasurer; Samuel Mather and G. B. Miller justices; John Kitson and D. S. Brown, constables; Robert Atkinson, overseer of poor. The first religious services were conducted by Prof. S. A. Hall, in 1873, at the house of Robert Houston. The first school was taught by Jennie Grimmer in the summer of 1875. There is now only one district in the town.

Friedrig Machlanburg was born in Germany in 1828. In 1858 he came to America and located in Watertown, Wisconsin; twelve years later he went to Columbus, and in 1872 removed to Brown county, Minnesota; in 1877 came to Echo. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company A, Third Wisconsin, and served till the war closed. In 1852 he married his first wife, who died in 1869; in 1870 he married his present wife; he has eleven children, five by his first wife.

Samuel Mather was born in England, August 23, 1829; he learned the trade of machinist; in 1850 he removed to Virginia, and in 1855 to Hastings, Minnesota, where his father ran a machine shop until his death, in 1868. Samuel Mather went on a farm in 1858, and in 1865 enlisted. In 1873 he came to Yellow Medicine county, and owns 1,200 acres of land in different towns, with about 500 acres under cultivation. In 1853 he married Catherine De Pue, who has borne him six children; three are living. Echo post-office was started in 1878 at his place.

G. B. Miller was born in Lanark county, Canada, February 8, 1839. He came to Wabasha county, Minnesota, at the age of twenty-six years, and lived there and in Goodhue county until 1869, when he came to this town. Married in June, 1866, Miss Ann Radford; Martha E., Thomas A., Mary E., Ella J., Sadie M. and William G. are their children.

William J. Radford was born in Canada in 1843, and at the age of eighteen began working in the lumber woods; in 1869 he moved to Minnesota, and in May of that year took a homestead in this town; he was one of the first settlers. He has been chairman, supervisor, justice and assessor. In 1868 he married Isabella Robinson; their children are William, Wallace, Jennie A., Maggie and Anabell; one child died in Canada.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

NORMAN—CANBY—HAZEL RUN—HAMMER—SWEDE
PRAIRIE—FRIENDSHIP—FLORIDA—WERGELAND
—POSEN—BURTON—OSHKOSH—TYRO—OMRO
FORTIER.

Norman is the most important town in the western part of the county, and had the county of Canby been organized, as was attempted a few years since, would have contained the county seat. In June, 1870, the first claim was taken by A. G. Gulmon, of Fillmore county, on section 32. He returned to Yellow Medicine, and while on his way met S. A. Hegaard, Friber Olson and John Bryngulson, also from Fillmore county, and directed them to his claim; they all located in the southern part of the town. The next year Thor Olson and Knut Christianson took claims further down the river. During 1872 and 1873 most of the land near the Lac qui Parle river was taken.

The first township officers were elected April 7, 1874. The list is not complete as the early records are missing; A. G. Gulmon was chairman, Christian Houg and Borne Peterson, supervisors; John Swenson, clerk; John Paulson, assessor; Andrew Knudson, treasurer; A. G. Gulmon, justice; Friber Olson, constable.

The Lutheran parish school taught by Christian Houg at private houses in 1875-'6 was the first. The first public school was taught by Andrew Overson in 1877 at the house of Gustave Erickson. The first religious services were held by Rev. N. Brandt, Norwegian Lutheran, at the house of Friber Olson July 10, 1871. The society now occupies the school-house in Canby and numbers 359 members with Olof Hoel as pastor.

Magnus Anderson was born in 1826 in Norway, and in 1866 came to America. He located in Houston county, Minnesota, and his home was there five years with the exception of about one year spent in Iowa. Since the spring of 1872 he has lived in Norman. Married Mena Olson in 1858, and has had six children; the living are C. M., Anna, Carrie and Edward.

Martin Gilbertson, native of Norway, was born in 1858, and when twelve years old came with his father to the United States. After living seven years in Houston county, Minnesota, he came in 1877 to Norman. January 17, 1880, Mary Olufson became his wife; their child, Hilda Caroline, died here April 1, 1881, aged six months.

Nelson Gilbert was born in 1851 in Norway. When sixteen years old he came with his parents to America; lived in Wisconsin until 1879 when he came to Lincoln county, Minnesota, and in the fall of 1881 to this town. He married in 1875, and his wife died in the summer of 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Erik Knudson settled here in 1875; their children are Tina, Petrina and Annie; Mr. Knudson died in 1879, and his widow became the second wife of Mr. Gilbert in 1881.

Martin A. Gulrud, native of Norway was born in 1842, and when eleven years of age accompanied his parents to the United States and located in Houston county, Minnesota. Enlisted in Company D, Second Minnesota cavalry; served from January, 1863, to December, 1865. In 1867 he took a farm in Wilmington, but since 1872 his home has been in Norman. Married August 3, 1868, Martha Larson; Louis, Adolph C., Bernard M. and Clara M. are the living children.

A. G. Gulmon was born in 1841 in Norway, and in 1851 came with his parents to America. Lived three years in Wisconsin, then in Fillmore county, Minnesota, until twenty years of age when he returned to Wisconsin for three years then came again to this state. In June, 1870, he came to Norman and took the first claim in the town; at the first town meeting he was elected justice and has held other offices. Married in 1870, Annie Lawrence; has six living children: John, Laura, Ida, Gilbert, Lawrence and Julia.

Syver Hegaard, born in Norway in 1838, learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1868 he immigrated to America; resided in Fillmore county, Minnesota, until 1870; June of that year he came to Norman as one of the earliest settlers; he built the first house in town; Karen Johnson was married to him in 1868, and has six children living: Andrew, John, Martin, Charles, Olans and Albert.

Christian Houg, born in Norway in 1841, came to this country in 1867; after living on a farm in Houston county, Minnesota, one year he went to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and remained about three years; taught school winters. Since 1872 his home has been in Norman; he taught the first school here and has held different town offices. Betsy Erickson, became his wife in 1872; they have lost four children; only one is living, Adolph.

Rev. Olaf Hoel was born in 1841 in Norway; from 1868 to 1871 he lived in Fillmore county, Minnesota, engaged chiefly in teaching. He studied eighteen months in the Norwegian Luth-

eran College at Decorah, Iowa, and three years in St. Louis; graduated July 3, 1876; was ordained July 16th of that year, and came to this town as pastor of Stephanus church, also has charge of the congregation at Minneota. Married August 19, 1876, Mary Lund; they have three children: Hannah, Wilhelm M. and an infant.

Andrew Knutsen, who is a native of Norway, was born in 1846. Immigrated to the United States in 1868; after working four years in Fillmore county, Minnesota, he came to this town in 1872; has officiated as town treasurer and assessor. In 1872 he married Mary Mathison who died in 1879, leaving one son: Anton; Anna Bindiksen became his wife in 1881.

Ole N. Lien was born in 1842 in Norway. He worked at carpentering until 1869, when he settled in Houston county, Minnesota, and worked on a farm there four years. In the spring of 1873 he came to Norman; has served his town as treasurer. Miss Olena Simonson became his wife in 1869; they have seven children: Anna, Emma, Nels, Netta S., Thea, Hannah M. and Alette L.

Ole O. Lokken, native of Norway, was born in 1845 and came in 1869 to the United States. After working four years in Fillmore county, Minnesota, he came in 1873 to Yellow Medicine county; resided two years in Wergeland and since May, 1875, his home has been in Norman, where he has officiated three years as supervisor; married in 1871, Mathia Peterson. The children living are, Ole, Petra, Martin, Peter and Albert.

Arnt Olufson is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1855, and came with his parents to the United States in 1865. Resided in Houston county, Minnesota, until the summer of 1873, when he removed to this town with his mother who took a claim on section 14; in 1878 Mr. Olufson took 80 acres on which he has since lived. In 1877 Miss Lena Paulson became his wife. They have two children, Matilda J., and Samuel O.

Jens Nicolay Pederson, who was born in 1841, is a native of Norway where he learned the business of stone mason. Since 1866 he has been a resident of America; worked at his trade seven years in Houston county, Minnesota, but in the spring of 1872 he located in this town. Mr. Pederson married in 1867, Mary Erickson who has borne him seven children; the living are, Martina, Nels, Peterina and John.

Charles Swendson was born in 1840 in Norway; immigrated in 1866 to America. He worked two

years in Goodhue county, Minnesota, and in the pineries the same length of time. In 1872 he came to Yellow Medicine county and chose a farm of 160 acres in Norman; was one of the early settlers of the town. Married in 1874, Mary Everson; the children are Lem J., Thea C., John and Rena.

John A. Tvedt was born in 1851, in Norway, and in 1872, came to America; lived four years at La Crosse, Wisconsin; he came here in the spring of 1876, and took 160 acres on section 10. Miss Lena, daughter of Harry Larson Rye, of Woodbury county, Iowa, became the wife of Mr. Tvedt, July 19, 1879.

VILLAGE OF CANBY.

In August, 1876, the village of Canby was laid out on land owned by the railroad company and occupies the northwest quarter of section 3, town of Norman. The site proved a good one, and Canby has grown rapidly, and taken her place among the enterprising business points of the Northwest, with a population of about 400. Canby was incorporated in 1879; the first officers were: John Swenson, president of council, E. P. LeSuer, Gustave Erickson and H. G. Smith, trustees; H. C. Westby, recorder; O. N. Lund, treasurer; Nels Landru, justice; L. C. Mosier, marshal.

The first store was opened by John Swenson, in his claim shanty, in 1872, with a stock of goods amounting in value to fifty dollars. Mr. Swenson has grown with the town and is now the leading business man, owning a mill, an elevator, a general store, a lumber yard, besides being engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. Almost every branch of business is represented in the village. There is a newspaper, "The Canby News," edited by A. M. Morrison; two banks; two law firms; a flouring mill with three run of stone, capacity eighty barrels per day; several general stores with large and complete stock of goods; hardware and drug stores. There are two lumber yards, one livery stable and three hotels; the LeSuer House is the most prominent. The village school building is a credit to the place, and was erected at a cost of about \$3,000. The Norwegian Lutheran church society occupies the building for worship. The Baptists also have an organization. The village officers for 1882, are H. C. Westby, president, Gustave Esickson, A. W. Chester and Milo Gates, M. D., trustees; Nels Erickson, recorder; John Swenson, treasurer; John Moore, justice; N. K. Landru, marshal.

John P. Arnott was born in Hanover, Indiana,

in 1852. He completed his education in 1876 at the Indiana State University; read law at Madison, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1876, at Bloomington, Indiana, and practiced there two years. In 1878 he came to Canby and opened a law and land office. He has been village attorney and deputy clerk of court for Yellow Medicine county; also member of village council. In 1880 he married Maggie J. Davis.

S. T. Bland was born in Indiana in 1844, and moved to Illinois when eight years old. In 1862 he enlisted in the 123d Illinois infantry, and served three and one-half years; returned to Illinois, and moved to Missouri and Kansas; in 1870 he came to Minnesota, and was in business in various places until 1880, when he engaged in the saloon business at Canby. In 1874 he married Eva Beatty.

A. E. Chase, native of Maine, was born in 1853, and in childhood moved to Wisconsin. He completed his education at the Oshkosh Commercial College in 1872, and then entered mercantile business; for four years he was deputy clerk of court in Winnebago county, and in 1878 came with a company and settled in what became Oshkosh township, Yellow Medicine county; in 1881 he came to Canby and was made clerk of the Exchange bank when it was started in January, 1882. In 1874 he married Alida E. Little.

M. E. Dodge was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1842. At the age of three years he moved with his parents to Wisconsin and farmed there until he came to Minnesota in 1870; he was farming in Lac qui Parle county six years, then went to Elgin and engaged in the butcher business. In 1879 he came to Canby and engaged in livery business. In 1867 he married Annie Westover; two children, George and Wallie.

N. J. Doxtader, native of New York, was born in Fulton county in 1840. He was raised on a farm, and in 1867 went to Wisconsin; engaged in mercantile business until 1880, then came to Canby, and has been in general merchandise business since. In 1869 he married Miss M. E. Haynes.

Gustav Erickson, born in Norway in 1848, came to America in 1871, and settled in Cottonwood county, Minnesota; the next year he went to Watonwan county, from there to Lac qui Parle county, and in 1877 located at Canby in the farm machinery trade. He married, in 1873, Julia Anderson; Ida, Edward and Oscar are the children.

Nels Ericson was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1850. In 1873 he came to Minnesota and lived on a farm in Renville county till 1876, then moved to Beaver Falls and engaged in business about a year and a half; went into business at Minnesota, Lyon county, and in 1880 came to Canby and entered the office of J. P. Arnott as clerk; was elected village clerk.

Dr. H. E. Farnsworth was born in Clinton county, New York, in 1856 and when thirteen years old, accompanied his parents to Goodhue county, Minnesota. In 1876 he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago and graduated in 1879; came to Canby and began the practice of medicine. In the fall of 1881, he married Mary E. Wells.

A. G. Feldhammer was born in Norway in 1848. He immigrated to America in 1868 and after a year and a half in Wisconsin, moved to Sacred Heart, Minnesota; farmed three years, clerked in a store at Waseca three years, and in 1876 came to Canby and entered general merchandise business. In 1878, Martha Thompson became his wife; they have one child, Mellie.

Hon. E. A. Gove was born in Weare, New Hampshire, in 1832. At the age of twenty he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1856, after which he taught private school some time, then went to Janesville, Wisconsin; he was admitted to the bar in June, 1857, and soon after moved to Sparta, Wisconsin; in 1858 went to Tomah and in 1866 came to Minnesota. He practiced in Farmington until 1870, then went to Hastings, having been elected judge of probate the preceding fall; after four years he moved to Minneapolis, and in 1875 was judge of probate. In 1878 he removed to Marshall and in 1880 to Canby. In March, 1881, he was appointed postmaster. In 1857, he married Miss M. L. Haynes; they have two children: Lottie E. and Florence.

C. H. Hastings was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1845, and when twelve years old went with parents to Wisconsin; when seventeen he entered the 3d Wisconsin cavalry and served two years. In 1875 he moved from Wisconsin to Waseca, Minnesota, and in 1880 came to Canby and engaged in saloon business with S. T. Bland.

N. K. Landru, born in December, 1835, in Norway, came when six years old to America. Lived ten years in Rock county, Wisconsin, and twelve years in Dane county; removed to Forest City, Iowa, where he followed his profession, that of

veterinary surgeon. Since December, 1877, he has lived at Canby; owns 160 acres of land, also practiced his profession and carried on a livery until 1880. He has served as justice of the peace here. Married in December, 1856, Catharine Lewis; nine children.

E. P. Le Suer was born in Jamestown, New York, in 1832. In 1856 he came to Minnesota and was in hotel business at Rochester, for two years, then went to St. Louis and learned photographing; from there he went south and was engineer on the Mississippi Central railroad until the Union army took possession. In 1864 he returned to Rochester, and ran hotels in different places until 1877, when he built the house he now owns, in Canby. August 3, 1879 while riding with his wife and five children, a storm arose and his wife, three of the children and a little girl, cousin of his wife, were killed by lightning; he was rendered unconscious, but recovered after a long time. He has been married three times, his present wife Julia Olson, he married in 1881.

O. N. Lund was born in Norway in 1825, and came to America in 1855. He followed the trade of harness maker twelve years in Iowa, then moved to Winona, Minnesota, and five years later to Rushford, where he engaged in general merchandising. In December, 1876 he came to Canby, and built the double store where he is now in business; for a time he handled general merchandise and hardware, but now, only the latter. In January, 1882, he started the Exchange Bank of Canby, of which he is president. In 1856 he married Johanna Johnson.

William Michael, native of Switzerland, was born in 1851 and came to this country in 1868; went to St. Paul and to Shakopee where he learned the trade of harness maker. He worked in Minneapolis and other places at his trade and came to Canby, where he engaged in business for himself; he has been constable two years.

A. M. Morrison, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1852 and came to Minnesota in 1865. He learned the printers' trade in Mankato and followed it there until 1877; he then came to Canby and established the "Canby News" which he still continues to edit and publish. He was teacher of the first school in the village of Canby. In 1879 he married Miss Eva O. Morse of Mankato.

C. O. Norton was born in Washington county, New York, in 1850. In 1868 he moved to St. Paul and went into the First National Bank as

book-keeper, and after four years there, accepted a position in the office of the Sioux City railroad. In 1874 he took a trip through England, France, and Switzerland, and returned to St. Paul, went south, and then went to Marshall, Lyon county and bought an interest in the Lyon County Bank of which he was vice-president; after one year he came to Canby and helped establish the Bank of Canby, of which he is cashier. In 1879 he married Miss Lottie E. Gove.

D. E. Sawtelle, native of Illinois, was born at Rockford in 1852. His parents moved to Wisconsin, and when he was eleven years old, to Chicago. In 1877 he went to Florida and engaged in farming for a year and a half, returned to Chicago, and in 1879 came to Yellow Medicine county; he was one of the first settlers in the town of Wergeland; in 1871 he came to Canby and began the grocery business. Married in 1876 Miss E. B. Wilson; four children.

John Swenson was born in 1842 in Norway; came to America in 1870, and settled on a farm in Wisconsin; in 1872 he came to Minnesota and located in town 114, range 42, where a portion of the village of Canby now stands. He built a small shanty, and with a capital of fifty dollars opened a little store; he has kept pace with the growing town, and now has one of the leading stores, an elevator with capacity of 2,500 bushels, a flour mill capable of producing eighty barrels per day, a lumber yard, and also deals in farm machinery; he also owns a large farm adjoining the village; he was post-master from 1878 till 1881, and held the office of town clerk. In 1870 Olive Olson became his wife.

A. A. Wattner, native of Norway, born in 1839, immigrated to Chicago in 1860. In 1875 he moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and engaged in mercantile business until 1878, since when he has been in business at Canby. Married Laura Erickson in 1878; two children, Martha and an infant.

HAZEL RUN.

Hazel Run includes township 115, range 40. The first settler was Mads Peterson, who came in 1871, followed in the fall by G. Overson, Andrew and Edwin Anthony, and S. S. Neskang. The town was organized in 1877; the first officers were: S. S. Neskang, chairman; Edwin Anthony and Andrew Christianson, supervisors; Andrew Anthony, clerk and justice; Mads Peterson, treasurer; G. Hoverson, constable. The first school

was taught by Sarah Doncaster, in a private residence on section 20. Rev. Knut Thorstenson preached the first sermon. The first marriage was C. C. Anderson and Emma Anderson in 1872. Sophia Peterson, born in 1871, was the first birth, and Iver Iverson, frozen to death January 1, 1873, the first death.

A. Anthony was born in 1845 in Norway. In 1850 the family moved to Wisconsin, in 1852 went to Illinois, and when he was twelve years old they returned to Wisconsin. From the winter of 1865 till the next autumn he served in the 52d regiment of that state. In 1871 he came to Hazel Run; married in the fall of that year Lettie S. Tollefson; Jeanett, Clara, George, Ida, Albert, Alfred, Peter and Melvin are the children.

Edwin Anthony, native of Illinois, was born in 1851, in Boone county, and when a child accompanied his parents to Adams county, Wisconsin, where he was subsequently employed in farming. In the spring of 1872 he located at his present farm in Hazel Run. Betsey Holverson was married to him in 1875, and has borne him three children: Selina J., Belle D. and Henry C.

Amund Johnson who was born in 1855 is a native of Norway. At the age of fifteen he located in Fillmore county, Minnesota, but since March, 1879, has lived in Hazel Run, Yellow Medicine county. In the spring of 1880, he married Julia Everson, who was born in 1860 in Norway.

S. S. Neskang, born in 1836, grew to manhood in Norway, his birthplace. In 1869 he immigrated to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1870 came to Minnesota; after spending a year in Sandnes he located on section 34 in Hazel Run; he helped organize the town and was the first chairman of the board and has since held the offices of supervisor and justice.

Mads Pederson was born in 1836 in Norway, and after leaving school engaged in teaching; also followed the life of a sailor for a time. In 1869 he immigrated to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and the next year came to Minnesota; in the spring of 1871 he removed from Sandnes to Hazel Run. Married in 1866, Annie Madson; Jennie A., Mathew M., Sophia, Andrew, Annie, Mary, Margaret and Robert are their children.

J. A. Thompson was born in 1848 in Norway, and at the age of twelve came with his parents to America. In the spring of 1878 he removed from Wisconsin to Minnesota and located on a farm in Hazel Run. Mr. Thompson has filled different

town offices. In 1878 he married Annie Gundersen; they have one child: Andrew.

HAMMER.

Hammer is in the western part of the county, and is formed of township 115, range 45. The first settler was John Huffman, who came in June 1872; his father and brother came soon after. The first town meeting was held July 2, 1877, at which were elected: E. Huffman, chairman, E. E. Grasswick and Austin Oleson, supervisors; Erick Rulison, clerk; Austin Oleson, treasurer; E. Huffman and O. E. Johnson, justices; Martin Oleson and Hans Johnson, constables. There are two organized school districts, numbers 38 and 41. The first school was taught in 1880, William Little, teacher. Rev. Bird, a Lutheran, preached the first sermon in 1879. The first child born was Maud Huffman.

Erick E. Grasswick was born in Norway in 1845 and immigrated to Wisconsin in 1867; moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and from there to this town; has been town treasurer and supervisor. Married in 1871, Margit Oleson; their children are Emil O., Carl A., Annie C., Mina E.

Gunnell Jackson was born in Norway in 1826. At the age of thirteen years he came to America and lived in Rock county, Wisconsin, until 1848, then moved to Dane county. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, 16th Wisconsin, and was at Chickamauga and Resaca, where he was crippled; was discharged in 1866. After the war he moved to Clayton county, Iowa, and five years later returned to Wisconsin. In 1877 came to Hammer.

Thomas McMillan, was born in Lower Canada, June 16, 1834. In 1856 he moved to Wisconsin and engaged in lumbering until 1862, then enlisted in the 27th Wisconsin infantry; was promoted from second to first lieutenant and mustered out in 1865. In October, 1866, he moved to Redwood county, Minnesota, and lived on a farm four years, then engaged in livery business at Redwood Falls. In 1878 he came to this town and has since given his attention to breeding fine blood horses. He was sheriff of Redwood county five years; member of village council two years. Married Lydia B. Malone in 1857. Florence M., Charles J., Lydia B., Minnie May are the children.

Andrew Olson, native of Norway, was born in 1843. In 1858 he came to America, and lived in Illinois. Enlisted in the 16th Illinois cavalry and was discharged in three months; enlisted in Company F, 9th Illinois infantry and served through

the war. He learned the carpenter's trade in Chicago; in 1877 he came to this town. In 1872 he married Ida Jergenson; five children: Annie L., Oscar S., Edward O., Freddie A., Ida A.

SWEDE PRAIRIE.

This town is on the south side of the county, and contains thirty-six square miles of rolling prairie land. The first settler, Christian Olson, came in 1870; Ole and Peter Nelson, and Ola Olason came the next year. January 19, 1878, the first town meeting was held; officers elected: Christian Olson, chairman, O. F. Wilson and Nels Johnson, supervisors; N. O. Carle, clerk; C. B. Lindberg, assessor; P. J. Quam, treasurer; N. O. Carle and C. Schram, justices; Lars Carlstrom and Ola Olason, constables. The name first given the town was Green Prairie, but changed March 12, 1878, to Swede Prairie. The first school meeting was held August 10, 1877, and the first school opened January 7, 1878, with Charles A. Minthorn as teacher. The religious services were conducted in the fall of 1876 by Rev. K. Thorstenson.

C. B. Lindberg was born in Sweden in 1836. In 1869 he came to Minnesota and lived in Carver county; removed to St. Peter and from there to Swede Prairie. He has been assessor, school officer and poundmaster; owns 360 acres of land. In 1870 Anna Johnson became his wife.

Ola Olason, native of Sweden, was born in 1848. He came to St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1869 and in 1871 moved to his farm in Swede Prairie; has been supervisor and constable. December 12, 1872, he married Christina Lingren; they have two children, Charley and Alfred.

A. J. Oleson was born in Sweden, August 22, 1852. While a child he came with parents to America; they lived in Chicago a year, in St. Paul a few months, then lived in Washington county, Minnesota until 1864; went to Nicollet county and in 1876 to Janesville, Wisconsin, and studied telegraphy, after which he was employed in Chicago. After working for the Metropolitan Telegraph company two years, he returned to Nicollet county and came to Swede Prairie. March 4, 1879 he married Martha S. Peterson.

P. W. Swenson was born May 10, 1849 in Sweden. In 1868 he came to St. Peter, Minnesota, and worked on a farm there and in Olmsted county; for four years from 1873, he was an attendant at the hospital for insane at St. Peter. It 1878 he came to Yellow Medicine county and located on section 28, Swede Prairie; he has been chairman

of town board two years. Married Inger Peterson November 24, 1874.

FRIENDSHIP.

This town is in the eastern part of the county, and is formed of township 115 range 41. Oscar Trovaton was the first settler; he came in the spring of 1872. Solomon Mickelson, Hans Cheeseey, J. L. Gulseth, and Gunder Johnson, were early settlers. The first school was taught by Carrie Hawley, at the house of C. Mickelson, on section 14. The Norwegian Lutherans have an organization. Rev. Knut Thorstenson was first pastor. August 3, 1878, was the date set for the first town election; the people failed, however, to organize at that time. The first officers were elected March 11, 1879, and were H. A. Trovaton, chairman, J. L. Gulseth and Gunder J. Kjos, supervisors; J. T. Hersother, clerk; Lewis Anderson, assessor; H. A. Trovaton and J. L. Gulseth, justices.

Gerharth Gorman was born April 19, 1821, in Norway, where he acquired a good education, and then engaged in teaching. In 1864 he removed to Quebec, Canada, and soon after to Fillmore county, Minnesota; in 1866, went to the town of Sandnes; was one of the first settlers there; still owns that farm and one in Friendship, where he has lived since 1879. Married in 1869, Carolina Tompkins-Knutson. She had three children by a former husband and has borne Mr. Gorman, four.

Iver Iverson, native of Norway, was born December 6, 1836. The family came in 1839 to America; from New York, removed to Chicago, and in 1841 to Wisconsin, where he lived on a farm until coming in 1860 to Minnesota; located in Linden, Brown county. In May, 1879, he came to Friendship, where he owns a farm of 160 acres. Married in 1857, Elena Christophers; of their six children four are living.

Gunder Johnson, born April 14, 1843, was reared on a farm in Norway, the land of his birth. In 1863, he emigrated to Canada, soon after located on a farm in Wisconsin. In 1867, Mr. Johnson came to Minnesota, and to his present home in June, 1875. He was married on Christmas day, 1870, to Mary Gulason, and has six children.

Henry Munson, born November 15, 1846, in Norway; at seventeen years of age he came with his parents to America, and located in Iowa. In June, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, 9th Iowa cavalry; from the close of the war till August, 1878, he lived in Dodge county, Minnesota, where he owns a farm, then came to Friendship; he has

been town treasurer and supervisor. Married in 1866, Anna Wilson; eight children.

Peter Petersen was born November 9, 1829, in Sweden; came to America in 1855; lived the greater part of the time at Chicago until enlisting in March, 1865; served until the war ceased. In 1869 he located at Lac qui Parle, but since May, 1877, has lived in Friendship. Married in 1851, Sarah Magnus, since deceased; his second wife was Anna Olson. Seven of their nine children are living.

FLORIDA.

Among the first settlers of this town were Andrew West and George B. Enos. The first town meeting was held January 27, 1879, at the house of Andrew West; officers elected: G. B. Enos, chairman, Helge Golickson and Anton Hendreckson, supervisors; A. E. West, clerk; Andrew Anderson, assessor; J. L. Dorr, treasurer; W. B. Enos and A. E. West, justices; J. L. Dorr and G. B. Enos, constables. Andrew West taught the first school, in 1881; district number 40, includes the whole town.

WERGELAND.

Congressional township 114 range 44 was organized in 1879, and the first election held April 5th. B. A. Borgersen was elected chairman, O. O. Narkin and J. Jorgensberg, supervisors; Arthur Hewitt, clerk; Thor Landsverk, assessor; Isaac Olson, treasurer; W. H. Cole and Carl Gunderson, justices; K. T. Sebberg and Isaac Anderson, constables. The first settler was Frederick Jacobson; other early settlers were B. A. Borgersen, K. T. Sebberg and O. O. Narkin. The first school was taught by Arne Swensess, at the house of Isaac Anderson. Rev. Berg, a Norwegian Lutheran minister, held the first services at Isaac Olson's; a society was organized in 1872.

The village of Porter was laid out in September, 1881, on land owned by the railroad company, in section 33. There are two elevators, one general store and one blacksmith shop in the village. Mr. Porter built the first elevator and the village was named for him. Harstad post-office was moved from across the county line in Lincoln county to this place and the name changed to Dalston, and recently to Porter; Ole Dahl is postmaster and has the office at his store in the village.

Bernhard A. Borgersen was born in 1845 in Norway; traveled through different portions of Europe; was also a soldier in Norway; immigrated to the United States, and previous to com-

ing to Minnesota was for a time in Chicago and Wisconsin. In 1876 he located in Wergeland, where he works at farming and carpentering. Married, February 22, 1873, Anna Torgerson; the children are Henry E., Ludwig M., Alfred N., Janette F. and Lillie E.

O. H. Dahl was born October 1, 1849, in Norway, and came to this country in 1866. He located in Dunn county, Wisconsin, and from there moved to Decorah, Iowa, where he attended the Norwegian Lutheran College, and graduated in 1872. He then came to Yellow Medicine county and engaged in business until 1875 at Minneota; then lived on a homestead in Lyon county two years, then bought wheat in Minneota for Van Dusen & Co. In 1881 he came to Dalston, now Porter, and engaged in merchandise business and buying wheat for Van Dusen & Co.; he is also postmaster. Married, February 7, 1877, Amelia Michaelson; Alma, Toline and Hans M. are the children.

W. E. Drummond was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1845. Moved with parents to Iowa when ten years old, and to Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1856; he began learning blacksmithing in 1866. Enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Seventh Minnesota, and served till the spring of 1865. He worked at the blacksmith trade in Fillmore county three years, then came to Wergeland; is now running a blacksmith shop in Porter village. Married Mary H. Cooper in 1875; she died in 1877, leaving one child, Charles E. Lizzie Pifenger became his wife in 1878; one child, William R.

Arthur Hewitt, a native of England, was born in 1844. Emigrated in 1848, and lived in Indiana until 1855, then moved to Carver county, Minnesota; in 1879 he took a homestead in Wergeland. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Second Minnesota cavalry, and served until November, 1865. In 1874 he married Mary M. Cole; children, Elizabeth, Frank E. and Ellen M.

POSEN.

This name is derived from the province of Posen formerly belonging to Poland but now a part of the German Empire, from whence most of the settlers came. The town was set apart for organization May 2, 1879, and includes all of congressional township 113, range 39. Settlement began in 1868; in the spring of that year Joseph Tyson accompanied by his wife's father, William Alderson come in, both having their wives with them.

The first birth was that of Jennie Maria, a

daughter of B. F. and Agnes Curtiss, born April, 30, 1873. The first death was that of David M. Frank; he died July 10, 1874. The first religious services were conducted by Prof. S. A. Hall, a Methodist, at the residence of Joseph Tyson in section 10, in the summer of 1873. The Lutheran denomination have a frame church which they built in 1879; first minister was Rev. Hunziker.

There is but one school district in the town, which includes the whole of it. The school-house was built in the spring of 1876 and located in section 14. The first school was taught by Miss Susan L. Lampman of the town of Minnesota Falls during the summer of the same year.

The first town meeting was held at the above school-house, May 17, 1879. The following officers were elected: August Milbradt, chairman, L. S. Moses and Julius Frank, supervisors; B. F. Curtiss, clerk; Randolph Frank, treasurer; David Frank and Herman Stetzepfand, justices; M. A. Lee and August Timm, constables. No assessor was elected. Neither justice qualified and B. F. Curtiss appointed to the office. August Strosheim was appointed constable in place of those elected who failed to qualify.

J. C. Christianson, native of Norway, was born in 1822, and in 1850 settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming for fifteen years; removed to Iowa and farmed eight years; came to Minnesota in 1873 and bought 156 acres in Posen. Stena Toleff was his wife's name; married in 1849; of the twelve children born five are living: Gabriel T., Della, Lena, Ella, Annie.

B. F. Curtiss was born in Yates county, New York, in 1843. At the age of fourteen he settled in Olmsted county, Minnesota. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 6th Minnesota, and was discharged for disability in January, 1865. In 1871 he moved to Redwood county, and the next year came to Posen. January 22, 1867, he married Agnes McCorquodale, at Rochester; the children are: Alexander R., Samuel B., Arthur Garfield, Jennie M., Edith M., James A., John F., Harvey M.

Julius Frank was born in Posen, Germany, in 1849. In 1856 he came with parents to America, and lived in Wisconsin until 1870, then came to this town; has been supervisor three years and is now chairman. Married in 1873 Henrietta Strosheim. Albert D., Agnes, John and Robert are their children.

R. Frank was born in Posen, Germany, March 19,

1847, and at the age of nine went with parents to Marquette county, Wisconsin; lived there ten years, and in Fond du Lac county four years. In 1870 he came to this town and made a claim. He was first town treasurer, and has held other offices. December 6, 1871, Augusta Steabner was married to him. Their living children are Emma R., Reuben D. and Amelia. Anna A. burned to death March 25, 1877. David Frank, father of Randolph, was born in Posen, Germany, in 1806. He brought his family to this town in 1870, and made the second actual settlement. He took a homestead of 160 acres, the farm now owned by his son-in-law, John Bahn. He was married in Germany in 1835 to Charlotte Klavetter. He died here July 10, 1874.

August Keger, native of Saxony, Prussia, was born August 6, 1834; he learned the blacksmith trade at eighteen years of age; he immigrated to Philadelphia, and worked there for twenty-five years. In 1877 he came to this town and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 34. In 1855 he married Catharine Frade; have six children living: Louisa, Christiana, Augusta, Charles, Katie, Frederick; four children have died.

A. Milbradt was born in Germany in 1828. He learned cabinet making and came to Wisconsin in May, 1867. Lived in Ripon eleven years, then moved to St. Charles, Minnesota. In 1871 he came to Posen and took a homestead; has been chairman of town board. He married Henrietta Stroschein January 17, 1858; children: Gustave, Herman, William and Frederick were born in Posen, Germany; August in Ripon, Wisconsin, Mary and Augusta, at St. Charles, and Charles in Posen, Minnesota.

Herman Milbradt, native of Germany, was born in Posen, December 1, 1859. He has always lived with his parents and followed farming. He owns forty acres on section 10, Posen township.

Peter Palmer was born in New York, in 1812, and lived there until 1855, then moved to Minnesota and lived in Washington county until 1870; he then came to Posen, and lives on section 6. In 1841, he married Elizabeth House; eight of their eleven children are living: Melissa, Alexander, Albert, Edward, Daniel, Olive, James, William.

Peterr Peterreins was born in Germany in 1819, and learned the trade of blacksmith. Came to America in 1849 and worked in Philadelphia until 1851, then came to Minnesota; worked at his trade in Minneiska two years and farmed eleven

years in Wabasha county. In 1864 he moved to Brown county and lived in the towns of Milford and Home until 1877, then came to Posen. He married in 1849, in Germany, Augusta Kocher; they have nine children living; three are married; those at home are Mina, Peter, August, Charley, John and Josephine; three children died.

Ludwig Preus was born in Posen, Germany, in 1840. In 1872 he came to Owatonna, Minnesota, and worked at farming and railroad work until 1880, then purchased eighty acres in this town. Married in 1867, Caroline Luck. Augusta, Herman, Charles, Rudolph, Frederick, and Otto are the children.

Rev. J. C. Reynhout, native of Holland, was born July 31, 1835. Studied theology in Holland, and after traveling in different parts of the world and acting as missionary in South America, he came to the United States in 1869. In 1879 he went to New Ulm, Minn., and from there to Winnebago Agency; in 1881 he came to Posen. He has been married twice; his present wife was Ida Gesstman; one child, James.

August Stroschein, native of Germany, was born in Posen, in 1852. At seventeen years of age he came with parents to America, and after six months in Wisconsin, came to Minnesota, and worked in Dodge county. In 1872 he came to Posen with his parents, and in 1874 he took a claim on section 28. Married at Sleepy Eye, Amelia Peterreins, April 1, 1877; Augusta, Amanda and Martha are the children.

Michael Stroschein was born in Germany, in 1820, and learned the trade of carpenter. Came to America in 1868; lived in Wisconsin till spring of 1869, then went to Dodge county, Minnesota. In the fall of 1872 he came to Posen and took a homestead. Married in 1845, Karina Timm; four children living: Augusta, August, Henrietta and Theodore.

Gottlieb Timm, native of Germany, was born in 1826. Came to New York state in 1869 and lived near Syracuse; in 1876 he came to Posen, Minnesota, and made a homestead of 80 acres on section 28. Mary Grummins became his wife in 1855; they have four living children: Minnie, Gottlieb, Ferdinand, Matilda. August died in 1872, aged twelve years.

A. H. Yarns was born in Broome county, New York, in 1843. At the age of fourteen he came with parents to Minnesota and settled in Fillmore county. In 1861 enlisted and served till July,

1862. In 1866 he moved to Olmsted county and in 1869 returned to Fillmore county; June, 1873, he came to Posen. In 1867 he married Emma Clark. Children: William, Mary, Ernest, Alice and Ethel are living; Arthur died in Fillmore county.

BURTON.

The first actual settler in this town was Andrew Sorenge who located on section 3 in 1877; claims were taken in 1875 by C. P. Kenyon and D. W. Richards but they did not locate permanently until later. May 20, 1879, the first town meeting was held; officers elected: P. O. French, chairman, A. L. Houghton and J. H. Footh, supervisors; Fred. Rockwell, clerk; P. C. Bayard, treasurer; W. J. Hooker and P. G. Wells justices; Victor Anderson and F. Roller, constables. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Christ. Botcher, German Lutheran, January 15, 1879. The people belong to an organization in Minneota.

There are two organized school districts in the town, numbered 31 and 35. The first school was taught in 1880 by Ella Sorenge.

The first birth was in 1879, Mary Tash. The first death, that of Mrs. Mary Houghton, occurred December 12, 1880. P. C. Bayard and Mertie Wells married August 30, 1880, were the first parties living in the town to marry.

P. C. Bayard, native of Ohio, was born in 1855, and while a babe accompanied his parents to Orange county, New York; six years later removed to Winona county, Minnesota. After working two years in the machine shop at Rochester he came, in the spring of 1878 to Burton, where, in company with a brother he is farming and stock raising. Married August 30, 1880, Mertie Wells.

P. O. French was born in 1837 in Bennington New York. Received common school and academic education, also took a scientific course at Hillsdale college; after leaving school he engaged in teaching. Enlisted in 1864 in Company B, second New York mounted rifles; after the war he was employed in speculating. Married January 11, 1866, Mrs. Nancy Wood, who died December 12, 1868. One child, Willis. Mr. French was in grocery and commission business for some time in Chicago, also engaged in manufacturing and selling machinery. In 1870 he married Rhoda Gillett. Mr. French resided for a time in Austin and was mayor of that city; in October, 1877, he took a claim in Burton, and moved here the year following.

J. W. McAllester, who is a native of Wisconsin, was born in 1855, in Oshkosh, where he lived until twenty-three years of age. He received a common and high school education, also graduated from a business college at Oshkosh, in 1875; taught school for a time, was also engaged in selling tomb stones. In 1878 he came to Minnesota and located on section 24 of Burton. Married in 1877, Hattie Richards; one child, Bradley R.

H. B. Peterson was born in 1843 in La Moille, Illinois. From nine years of age till the year 1862 he was in Rockford, Illinois, then enlisted in Company M, eighth cavalry; participated in many battles and served till July, 1865. Married in 1869, Kittie Rice. Mr. Peterson was in Iowa from 1865 to 1870, also traveled through other western states; was for some time in the employ of P. O. French; since 1879 his home has been in Burton.

W. H. Richards, native of England, was born in 1849. He came to the United States in 1853, and located at Fox Lake, Wisconsin; he was city marshal there, was engaged in the dairy and livery business; also had a meat market two and one-half years and was on a farm for a time. In 1878 he came to Burton and took a claim on section 34. Married April 21, 1872, Ida Walker; the children's names are Herbert J., Willie V. and Leon A.

Jerome B. Rogers, born in Oneida county, New York, in 1833, removed in 1844 to Wisconsin; after passing three years in Milwaukee he went to Winnebago county; he embarked in the lumber business, and was working in the pineries until 1862, when he visited California and Oregon, but returned to Oshkosh and soon after came to Minnesota. He was farming at Austin fourteen years but in 1881 located in Burton. Married in 1857, Adelia Wilkins, who died April 12, 1859; one child: William. In 1860 he married Lucretia Hall; children are Wallace, Nellie, May and Lila.

P. G. Wells was born March 16, 1821, in Rutland county, Vermont. In 1854 he moved to Du Page county, Illinois, and two years later to Howard county, Iowa, thence in 1860 to Winnebago county, and in 1878 to Burton. His home of 160 acres is on section 6. Married in September, 1852, Charlotte Bucklin; their children are Frank P., Mary E., Mertie O., George J. and Bertie.

Professor Frank Wells, son of P. G. Wells, is a native of Rutland county, Vermont, and was born about fifteen miles from his father's birthplace, and they came to Minnesota the same year. Mr.

Wells has been employed in teaching and farming since completing his studies.

OSHKOSH.

This town is named for Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and was first settled in the spring of 1877 by Halvor Landsverk; the next spring L. S. Chase located on section 32, and N. N. Smart came about the same time, but did not bring his family till 1879. The first town meeting was held July 19, 1879, and L. S. Chase elected chairman, J. F. Kuni and George Oale, supervisors; A. E. Chase, clerk; N. N. Smart, assessor; Alpheus Fuller, treasurer; Edmund Chase and G. E. Pratt, justices; I. J. Beals and Ole Mekelson, constables; C. G. Nelson, overseer of poor.

There are four organized school districts, and the school-houses two frame and one sod; the first schools were taught in 1880. July 25, 1880, the first sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. Y. King, a Baptist, at the Chase school-house. The first child born in the town was Mary, daughter of Carl Voss, born February 1, 1879.

Ira J. Beals was born in Massachusetts, March 25, 1829. He removed with his parents to Lewis county, New York, and in 1855 went to Winnebago county, Wisconsin. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 21st Wisconsin infantry; and was with General Sherman and served until the close of the war. In 1878 he came to Minnesota, and to Oshkosh township. January 15, 1857, he married Miss M. Chase; Elmer E. and Edward C. are their children.

L. S. Chase was born in Woodstock, Oxford county, Maine, May 16, 1840. At the age of fourteen his parents removed to Wisconsin. After receiving his education, he taught school for fifteen years. February 22, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, 46th Wisconsin infantry; in 1875 and 1876 he served in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature. In 1878 he came to the town of Oshkosh; he has been chairman of the town board since organization. December 18, 1866, he married Eliza J. North; their children are: Maud E., and Lee E.

C. A. Dano was born April 25, 1854, in Janesville, Wisconsin. His parents moved to Sauk county and to Baraboo. At the age of sixteen he began clerking for Huntington & Stanley, and when twenty-one began the clothing business for himself. In 1879 he came to this town. Married February 16, 1874, Jennie A. Ambler; of the three children born, Inez B., and Jennie I. are living.

George Y. King, born September 25, 1831, in New Sharon, Maine. At the age of fifteen he went to sea in the merchant service, and afterward joined the U. S. marine service; he went on the Japan expedition and witnessed the signing of the treaty. In 1857 he settled in Wisconsin, and in 1879 came to Oshkosh. He has a farm of 160 acres; he is a Baptist preacher, and delivered the first sermon in the town. In 1862 he married Phoebe Pratt; they have one son, Fred Y.

John F. Kuni was born in Switzerland in 1835. In 1843 he emigrated to Wood county, Ohio, and in 1849 came to Minnesota; lived in Winona county until 1879 and then came to this town. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, 11th Minnesota. Was married May 1, 1868, to Alice D. Welch; Cora, Belle, Frederick, Lettie, Merton, Wildred and Hattie, are their children.

Halvor Landsverk, native of Norway, was born February 9, 1846. In 1871 he settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, and in 1877 came to the town of Oshkosh. He was the first settler in the town, and located on section 32. Married in 1866, Lena M. Landsverk; have had nine children, seven are living; Teresa, Lena, Annie, Christina, Christ, Ole, and Hilbertina.

C. G. Nelson, born April 27, 1847 is a native of Sweden. In 1868 he came to the town of Faxon, Sibley county, and in 1878 to his present home in Oshkosh; has held town offices in this and Sibley counties. In 1875 he married Christina Johnson; Emma J., Hilda M., Edward J., and an infant, are their children.

Mons Swenson was born in Sweden in 1827. He came to Carver county, Minnesota, in 1856 and farmed there until 1878, when he sold his farm for \$3,500 and came to this town. In 1853 he married in Sweden, Elizabeth Sweltson; she died in Carver county; in 1870 he married Eva Andriotta; his children are: Emma M., Edwin, John A., Julia A.

Carl Voss, native of Germany, was born in 1833. He was raised on a farm and in 1861 came to this country; he lived in Illinois until 1863, then enlisted in Company C, 141st Illinois infantry; after five months service was honorably discharged. He worked at mason work in Cook county, Illinois nine years and in 1872 came to Minnesota; lived in Scott county until 1878, then came to Oshkosh. He married Henrietta Kiarn in 1864; Minnie, John, August, Annie and Mary are the living children; two have died.

TYRO

township 115, range 42, was set apart for organization October 6, 1879, and the first election held October 25. First officers: T. V. Vose, chairman; P. N. Rodnez and John Polson, supervisors; J. R. Brown, clerk; J. S. Kelm, treasurer; J. R. Brown and J. Johnson, justices; William Hartfield and Solomon Vestrom, constables. The first settlers were Swedes, John Polson and R. Olson, who came in August, 1872. School district number 29, includes the entire township; the school-house is built of prairie sod, and the first term was taught by Nels Rodnez in 1879. A Lutheran minister, Rev. I. Magny held the first religious services in 1874 at the house of John Polson.

John R. Brown was born in Yorkshire, England, December 20, 1818. He learned the trade of silk weaver and in 1855 came to this country and lived in Wisconsin until 1878, when he came to this town. In 1833 he married Harriet Speight and has ten children; his two eldest sons served in the war of the rebellion.

OMRO.

The first settlers in this town were George and William Dickerson, who located on section 18, in April, 1878; in June, 1878, Robert North located on section 12. The first town meeting was held January 29, 1880, at the house of James Abbott. Officers elected: Robert North, chairman, James Abbott and Richard Hillige, supervisors; William North, clerk; Anson Abbott, treasurer; Valentine Lenz, and N. S. Pratt, justices; George Jewell and J. G. Wheeler, constables; Adam Kackelman, overseer of highways. The first birth was in the family of Richard Hillige, a son, born March 12, 1879. The first marriage was George North and Elizabeth Barker. St. Leo post-office was established in January, 1880, with Valentine Lenz as postmaster, and the office located at his house.

J. Abbott was born March 28, 1814, in the town of Ossipee, New Hampshire. At the age of ten removed to Machias, Maine, and in 1848 went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin; in 1878 he came to the town of Omro, Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota. In 1842 he married Margaret Cofrin; his second wife was Jane Wilson, whom he married in 1878. His first wife bore him eight children; seven are living: James A., Elizabeth, Eldora, Anson, Edgar, Ida and Frankie.

G. Abraham, native of Germany, was born in 1843. In 1870 he came to this country and lived in Indiana until 1872, then came to Minnesota;

his home was in Faribault county until 1878, when he came to Omro. In 1872 he married Wilhelmina Zinter; they have had five children; four are living: Adelia, Bertha, Wilhelmina and Lydia.

Robert North was born in Essex county, New York, January 21, 1826. At the age of twelve he moved to Erie county, and in 1856 went to Winnebago county, Wisconsin; in 1878 he came to Omro; he has been chairman of town board since the organization of the town. His wife was Sarah Miranda Campbell, whom he married April 23, 1846; their living children are Eliza Jane, William H., George A. and Robert E.; one child died.

W. H. North was born July 6, 1850, in Erie county, New York. He moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and lived in Winnebago county until 1879, then came to Omro; he has been town clerk, treasurer and justice of the peace. Married, January 27, 1870, Nettie Drake, and has two children, Florence Elba and Sarah Agnes.

John G. Wheeler, native of Kentucky, was born November 5, 1852, in Kenton county. At the age of two he went with his parents to Ohio and two years later to Iowa; in 1858, went to Macon county, Missouri; at the age of fourteen his father died and he then traveled through the southern and western states; returned to Missouri where he married, March 1877, Elizabeth C. Kimble, and returned to Minnesota.

FORTIER.

This town was the last in the county to organize, the first town meeting being held May 30, 1881. The name of Le Roy was first given it, but as there was already a town of that name, Fortier was substituted in honor of Joseph Fortier, present sheriff of the county. The first settler was Hans J. Gunderson, who came in the fall of 1873. He located first on section 22, but removed in 1878 to his present farm on section 34. Fortier occupies the southwestern corner of the county.

James A. Coombes, born in 1844, lived in his native city, Boston, excepting one year spent in Virginia, till twelve years of age, when he went to Michigan, and worked four years on a farm. Returned to Boston and enlisted in 1861, though but seventeen years old; served three years; participated in many very hard battles and has never entirely recovered from a wound in the knee. He was then employed in carpenter and farm work in Michigan, Boston and New York till 1879, the date of his settlement in Fortier. Married, March 12, 1880, Sophia Scheef; one child, Jacob H., died.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

CHAPTER XC.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY — MONTEVIDEO — SPARTA —
GRANITE FALLS.

The first record that exists of any attempt at permanent settlement within the territory embraced in the present limits of Chippewa county, relates to two men who settled on section 29, town 117, range 40. This settlement was made some time before the Indian outbreak in 1862, by an Englishman and a Frenchman. Like many others on the frontier they fared badly at the hands of the Indians. One was killed; the other was wounded, but managed to escape.

In 1865, when Walter Carlton took the claim, he found the remains of the murdered man in the cellar of the log cabin, that was still standing. Besides Walter Carlton, the same year, came Daniel G. Wilkins, James Carlton, John Silvernail and Henry Gippe. Mr. Wilkins made a claim to the south-west quarter of section 18, town 117, range 40. Next year, in 1866, a few other settlers put in their appearance; G. W. Daniels, Frank Palmer, Samuel J. Sargent, C. J. C. Eldred, Henry and Edward Tunison and Horace Gregg. Palmer and Daniels located on what was afterwards known as Palmer's creek. Sargent, Tunison and Gregg settled near where the road to Fort Wadsworth crossed the Chippewa river. A. G. and C. D. Ward were also among the arrivals in 1866. Those already enumerated were all that were to be found in the county previous to 1867.

In March, 1867, George W. Frink and family, and Henry Soule and family, put in an appearance, the latter settling on the north half of section 18, town 117, range 40; the former on the north-east quarter of section 18, town 117, range 40. From this date onwards settlers began to come in very rapidly. The settlement was confined to a very narrow strip of country along the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers for several years. In 1870, the territory now comprising Swift and Chippewa counties contained only 1,467 white inhabitants. Nearly all the early settlers came into the county by following up the Minnesota river; a few, however, came and settled along the Chippewa river, in 1867 and 1868, from the east, or by way of Meeker and McLeod counties. Previous to the year 1870 all merchandise came up the

Minnesota river, not on boats, however, but on wagons, usually drawn by oxen; and up to that time the greater part of what was used by the inhabitants was drawn from New Ulm, or beyond, a distance of 85 miles or more, from Chippewa City, as the first settlement was called. The first goods brought into the county were taken to Chippewa City in 1868, by E. C. Alcorn and J. D. Baker. The first house built after the outbreak was by D. G. Wilkins. It was built of hewed logs, and was afterwards occupied by H. W. Smith.

The settlement of the county has progressed steadily, and the farms opened have been well improved. In 1869 there were only 539 acres of wheat under cultivation, the product of which was 8,359 bushels. The total area of ground under cultivation the same year, was 1,230 acres. In 1870, the total acreage was 1,326, of which 898 was in wheat, the product being 14,138 bus. of the cereal. From that on, the increase was very marked; so much so that in 1873 there were 9,457 acres of wheat under cultivation. In 1880 the agricultural reports show 29,923 acres of wheat, producing 406,383 bushels. The total area of cultivated land was 40,597 acres.

The principal lakes are Shakopee, Willow, Black Oak and Badwater.

The county was organized on the 5th of March, 1868, until that time it formed part of the territory belonging to Renville county.

Renville county then embraced all the territory north, on the eastern bank of the Minnesota river. Several separate acts were passed by the legislature dividing this territory. One of these was an act to change the boundary line of Chippewa county, section one of which provided that: "The county of Chippewa is established and bounded as follows: beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Minnesota river, on the range line between ranges 38 and 39, thence north to the north-west corner of township 116 north, of range 38 west; thence east to the north-east corner of township 116 north, of range 37 west; thence north to the northeast corner of township 122 north, of range 37 west; thence west to the northwest corner of township 122 north, of range 43 west; thence south to the centre of the channel of the Minnesota river; thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

The county seat was located at a village already established, called Chippewa City, opposite the present site of Montevideo.

Here was a post-office established also. When the struggle between the two rival places, took place Mr. Swift, of Beaver Falls, the representative of the district procured the passage of an act locating the county seat at Montevideo, and he, in connection with Governor Ramsey, secured the removal of the post-office. As the act referred to only made Montevideo the temporary county seat, another act was secured, which was approved February 25, 1870, by which the county officers were authorized to keep their offices at Montevideo until the county seat was permanently established, according to law, not exceeding three years from and after the passage of the act. At the same session the act detaching the county of Swift from Chippewa was passed, and approved February 18. This was ratified by the people at the next general election.

The first meeting of the commissioners of Chippewa county was held at Chippewa City, on January 9, 1869. D. S. Wilkins was appointed chairman of the board. The following county officers were then appointed: J. D. Baker, auditor; J. C. Eldred, register of deeds; S. J. Sargent, treasurer; G. W. Daniels, judge of probate; J. D. Baker, superintendent of public schools; Horace W. Gregg, coroner; George W. Frink, justice of the peace; F. S. Palmer and M. Norris, constables. On further notice T. Christolphson was appointed justice of the peace, and C. Fingerson, constable, until the ensuing election. The first board of commissioners was composed of D. G. Wilkins, O. Thorsan, and M. Davidson.

At a meeting held on March 16, the county was divided into three commissioner districts, and at the same time a resolution was adopted declaring each commissioner district an assessment district. Mr. O. Overson was appointed to the first, Ole Ray to the second, and Ole Duland, to the third district, as assessors.

The county was then divided into two road districts. Knute Anuson being appointed overseer in the first, and B. Soule to the second district. On motion, Henry Conners was appointed constable in the third district, in place of F. Palmer, resigned; John Silvernail, justice of the peace, in the second district; Christopher Fingerson, justice of the peace, and Ole Paulson, constable, in the first district. The verbal resignation of Samuel J. Sargent, was accepted by the board, and George W. Frink was appointed to fill the vacancy. At a subsequent meeting Ole Torgenson was ap-

pointed assessor of the second, and William G. Wilkins assessor of the third districts.

On September 6, 1869, the county was apportioned into four election precincts. The November election in 1869 resulted as follows: S. J. Sargent, auditor; J. J. Stewart, treasurer; O. Overson, sheriff; Iver Knutson, register of deeds; Alfred Lathrop, attorney; G. W. Daniels, surveyor; Alfred Lathrop, court commissioner; Joseph D. Baker, clerk of district court; J. B. Lawrence, judge of probate; Enos Connor, coroner; Resolvo Kingman, Oliver Halgeson, and Ole Torgeson, commissioners.

In 1870 the register of deeds elected, failed to qualify and the county board appointed V. J. Mathews. C. J. C. Eldred, the former register, resisted the appointment, claiming that his term did not expire until a successor was elected and that the board had no power to appoint. As a result, there were two registers and business was transacted with each, by the people. It was afterwards necessary for the legislature to pass an act making legal the official acts of each register of deeds, and the copying of records into official books.

January 3, 1871, the county was re-districted into three commissioner districts; this division continued until July, 1880, when the county was divided into five districts.

The first white child born in the county subsequent to the outbreak was Ella Daniels, daughter of G. W. and Julia Daniels, in the township of Granite Falls, in 1866.

The first term of court was held at Montevideo by Judge M. G. Hanscome, in the second Tuesday of June, in the year 1873.

From the time when the first school was taught in 1869, the educational interests of Chippewa have always been well attended to. The report of 1881 shows that there were then in existence thirty-nine school districts, which contained thirty school-houses, of which twenty-seven were frame, two log and one brick structures. The latter was in the independent school district of Montevideo. The valuation of this property was \$21,064. The total number of scholars in the county entitled to the apportionment was 1,270. The number of teachers was, in winter, thirteen males and fifteen females, and in summer, four males and twenty-six females.

MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, the county seat of Chippewa coun-

ty, is situated on the Chippewa river, about a mile from where it empties into the Minnesota river. It was laid out in 1870, the survey and plat having been made by George W. Daniels, which latter bears date of May 25, 1870. The property was owned by George W. Frink, and was part of the northeast quarter of section 18 of township 117, of range 40 west. The plat was acknowledged before J. D. Baker, clerk of the court and justice of the peace, on January 19, 1871, and filed in the office of recorder of deeds for Chippewa county the same day. The following additions have since been made to the original town site: Nelson's first addition, in April, 1876; Nelson's second addition, in December, 1878; Frink's first addition in November, 1878; and Whitmore's addition in May, 1879.

George W. Frink had settled and made claim to the quarter section above referred to, in the year 1867. The year after that he built a log house which was exactly sixteen feet square in measurement. This at one time was occupied as a hotel, post-office, land agency, and the offices of the county auditor and clerk of court. It was afterwards enlarged and formed part of the hotel subsequently known as the Montevideo House. The first frame house erected in the village was the one built by J. D. Baker. The first store was opened in January, 1870, by S. L. Haines, which was in a building owned by J. C. Sutherland. June following, W. H. Stone started in trade. Among those who arrived in 1870 were C. J. Nelson, L. R. Moyer and Henry Anderson. Montevideo, however, was not the first village that was started in Chippewa county. Chippewa City must take that honorable distinction. The former, however, proved too strong for the latter, and to-day it exists not at all.

Chippewa City, however, had a most excellent start. It came into existence under the most favorable auspices, and was designated as the county seat. Its location was across the Chippewa river, opposite to the present situation of Montevideo. It was laid out by D. G. Wilkins, in the fall of 1868, and was located on the southwest quarter of section 7. This place grew and flourished until Montevideo was laid out, when the business gradually removed to the latter place, and the site of Chippewa City reverted to agricultural purposes.

J. D. Baker and Edward Elker opened a store in partnership at Chippewa, and soon the aspiring city had the honor of receiving the mails reg-

ularly, a post-office being established on July 18. This, and the post-office at Palmer's Creek, were the first two established in the county, and with the exception of Montevideo taking the place of that of Chippewa, the only two for many years. A mail route was established from Fort Ridgely to Chippewa City. Besides the store already mentioned, Josiah Faus erected a blacksmith shop and engaged in business. Baker & Elker only conducted their store one winter; they then disposed of it to V. J. Mathews. John Lawrence added to the business interests by starting a drug store. Altogether it was the center of quite a settlement, and the future prospects of Chippewa looked well. The most important feature was a saw-mill, which was started in 1869. This was erected by the Chippewa Mill Company, which was composed of Kingman, Alcorn and Pettyjohn.

In the fall of 1869 there was some talk about laying out a new town, on the east side of the Chippewa river. In the meantime efforts were made, during the session of the legislature in 1870, which resulted in securing the passage of an act temporarily locating the county seat at Montevideo. The post-office was then secured and the doom of Chippewa city was sealed. Mr. Frink was appointed postmaster, and he and Mr. Nelson put the whole office in a box and carried it over to the rival city of Montevideo. For a while the office was held at the log house of Mr. Frink, once before referred to. Mr. Frink afterwards appointed Messrs. Moyer and Baker as deputies, but shortly afterwards he resigned the office in favor of J. M. Severens, who has since continued to fill the position. Chippewa City was killed; and its inhabitants, therefore, removed to the new point. Mr. Frink built an addition to his house, of some sixteen feet in dimensions and put on a shingle roof; previously it had only been covered with a roof composed of bark and dirt. It should be mentioned in this connection that in the construction of the first part of this house Mr. Frink had used logs that had been drawn out by some unknown parties, sometime before the outbreak. The drugstore, blacksmith shop, stores and mill all were moved over. Additions were soon made to this collection of enterprises, and the nucleus, once formed, the growth of Montevideo has been steady and prosperous ever since. V. J. Mathews came over and built a store building 22x40 feet, one and a half stories in height. Mr. W. H. Stone opened a store also. He drove stakes in the

ground and on these set the counters. In order to get the saw-mill referred to, changed in its location, Mr. Frink gave to the owners, one quarter of the new site. After the mill was removed, a flour mill was added with two sets of buhrs. The total cost of the new mill was probably about \$6,000. The machinery of the flouring mill was owned by J. W. Turner. This mill was run until December, 1873, when the saw-mill was destroyed by fire. It was then reconstructed and conducted by G. W. Frink, who rented a half interest owned by Persons Clark. They carried on the business for one year when Frink bought Clark's interest. E. N. Kitchel bought Alcorn's interest; next year W. B. Kitchel bought Pettyjohn's interest, and the firm became Frink & Kitchel Bros. In August, 1879, Mr. Frink sold his interest and the mill has since been conducted by Kitchel Bros. Besides the quarter interest in the town site given by Mr. Frink to secure the removal of the mill, he donated one block of twelve lots for county purposes, which, however, has not been improved by the county. He also gave three lots for school purposes.

The first birth on the present site of the village was that of Frederick J., son of G. W. and Martha A. Frink, December 3, 1868. The first marriage ceremony in the village was performed by Mr. Frink, justice of the peace, between Robert Starbeek and Miss Margaret Kohr, April 13, 1870.

One of the first cases before a justice court was before Mr. Frink. It was the case of Lorenzo Lawrence, charged with the murder of an Indian at Lake Osakis, in Douglas county, named John Lawrence. At the hearing of the case the Indian pleaded guilty and Mr. Frink committed him to the Douglas county jail. He was finally discharged.

Incorporation as a village was effected in 1879, the act granting the charter being approved March 4. The first section provided, "That the south half of section seven and of section 18, and the north-west quarter and fractional lot number 1, section 19, all in township 117, of range 40 in Chippewa county, Minnesota, is hereby set apart and incorporated as the village of Montevideo, under the provisions of chapter 139 of the general laws of the state of Minnesota."

J. M. Severens, G. W. Frink and J. K. Miller were designated commissioners for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the act. There was passed by the legislature of 1881, approved Feb-

ruary 5, an act to amend an act to incorporate the village of Montevideo. It made but a few verbal changes in the charter.

The first meeting of the village for the purpose of electing officers was held at the house of K. O. Bartlett. Officers elected: G. W. Frink, president; Henry Anderson, W. B. Kitchel and T. F. Knappen, trustees; John A. Munroe, recorder; F. A. Kline, treasurer; A. J. Mullin, constable; W. B. Wilson and J. L. Kitchel, justices of the peace. At this election the question of temperance was agitated and the matter of license or no license put to a vote. There were 92 votes cast in favor of, and 95 votes against license. In 1880 the vote was in favor of license.

The first school taught in the village was by Miss Florence Stewart, in the fall of 1869, in Mr. C. J. Nelson's house. There were then about twelve scholars in attendance. During the summer of 1872 the first school-house was built at Montevideo, in district number one, by issuing bonds to pay for the cost of construction. This structure when erected was 24x40 feet in dimensions. It was the first frame school-house built above Beaver Falls in Renville county. In 1880 the present large and handsomely constructed school building was finished, at a cost of \$9,000. It is two stories in height, of brick, with stone trimmings, and is fitted up with all the latest and most approved educational apparatus. Including the land upon which it stands the cost has been \$11,000. There are four teachers and about 225 scholars. Some time since Montevideo was created an independent school district.

The first church services held in the county were by Rev. Mr. Stewart, who was traveling through the country with A. M. Lathrop, at quite an early date, in Mr. Wilkins' house. Then, in 1868, Bishop Whipple and Colonel McPhaill came together from Redwood Falls, and the Bishop held divine services in a grove on the west side of the Chippewa river. The next services were those celebrated by Rev. O. A. Starr, on the banks of the same river. This last resulted in the perfecting of a church organization according to the methods of the Congregationalists, Rev. O. A. Starr becoming pastor. This was in 1871. The organization has been continued, but the congregation as yet owns no church edifice. The Rev. Starr was subsequently succeeded by Rev. D. Goodsell. At present there is no pastor.

The Baptist church at an early date was repre-

sented by some six or eight members who used to meet together, but no real organization was effected until March, 1877, when Rev. F. S. Ashmore became the pastor. There were then some nineteen members. This gentleman has since continued to fill the position of pastor until the present, with the short exception of a space of six months, during which time Rev. E. J. Grant filled the position. The first meetings were held in the old school-house. During the winter of 1879 they worshipped in the church edifice they were engaged in erecting, although it was then but partially finished. It was not completed until some time afterwards. It cost about \$2,000, and was dedicated to religious purposes June 20, 1881.

Methodist: This denomination succeeded in organizing during the summer of 1870. The first meeting was held in a small room over a drug store. The name of the first minister was Tainter. The church edifice was built in 1878, and the first sermon preached in it was by the Rev. J. S. Bean; the present minister is Rev. T. J. Higgins.

There is a congregation of Episcopalians, which holds services every other Sunday, which are celebrated by the Rev. J. Karcher, who comes from Granite Falls for the purpose. The Norwegian Methodists have recently effected a church organization. They purchased the old school building, removed it from its site, and now use it for religious purposes.

Societies.—Sunset Lodge, 109, A. F. and A. M. was organized under dispensation from the grand lodge, June 3, 1872, and received its charter March 10, 1874. The first meeting was held in a log house belonging to the Ward brothers, about half a mile east of town. The first officers of the lodge were: J. N. Porter, W. M., C. J. C. Eldred, S. W., V. J. Mathews, J. W., Morrison McMillan, treasurer, Lewis Eddy, secretary, W. J. Clark, S. D., R. Kingman, J. D., B. K. Soule, tyler. Montevideo Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., was instituted on February 11, 1880, and duly incorporated March 3, 1880. The first officers were W. R. Pearson, N. G., N. M. Reynolds, V. G., O. A. Griffis, secretary. When first organized there were only six members. At one time there was in existence a lodge of the A. O. U. W., but it has become defunct.

Chippewa Agricultural and Mechanical Society is an enterprising association that has made its influence felt for good in the community since its organization. The first fair under its auspices

was held in 1879, and was a great success. Since then it has held fairs every year. It possesses large and well arranged grounds, in which there is a most excellent racing track. It is all fenced with a ten-foot fence, and possesses all the necessary requirements, such as judges stands, stables, etc. L. K. Stone is president, and P. B. Nettleton, secretary of the society.

The first bank started was the Chippewa County Bank, in 1877 by L. R. Moyer. He continued it alone until the following spring, when additional capital was brought in by the admission of two new members, Charles H. Budd and L. G. Moyer. The second was the Citizens' Bank which was founded by L. K. Stone in 1879 and is still continued by him. These two banks furnish ample capital for the wants of the business interests of the village.

The first newspaper was the Valley Ventilator in 1877. It was founded by C. W. Wheaton. Soon afterwards the firm became Wheaton & Wilson which was again changed to Wilson & Knapen. This was in the fall of 1879, at which time the name of the paper was changed to the Chippewa County Leader. It was purchased in 1880 by W. F. Coffin. The same year A. F. Balton bought an interest and the firm became Coffin & Balton. The name of the paper was then changed in the fall of 1881, to the Montevideo Leader. The Leader is republican in politics and is published every Saturday. In connection with the business of publishing, a job office is conducted by the firm.

The Valley Blossom was first started by C. D. Bensele July 1, 1881. At present it is published by Messrs. Woodworth & Wilson who succeeded to the business November 8, 1881. It is a live republican journal, published every week, and with a good circulation.

The population of the village is in the neighborhood of 1,000. The location of Montevideo being in all respects most eligible for business purposes, and the surrounding country being well settled, it is natural to expect a good trade in the village. The largest general merchandise store is that of Henry Anderson, one of the old settlers. Another one is that of John Heynes, who also deals largely in hardware. Borgen & Co., the successors of the Tvedt Bros., carry, also, large stocks of general merchandise. George W. Frink handles flour, feed and groceries; Whitmore Bros., Paris Fream and Heins & Co., are also general merchandise dealers; George A. Cortelyou carries a good stock

of jewelry, watches and plated ware; Fullerton & Son, hardware, and Murphy & Griffis, drugs, are also prominent merchants. George J. Crane, P.B. Nettleton & Co., and P. L. Norman are engaged in the machinery business. Other enterprises are Charles Betcher, lumber; Byers & Silvernail, blacksmiths; John Dudley, lumber; A. M. Ellithorp, hardware; Josiah Faus, blacksmith; E. E. Husby, carriage maker; Leuves Meldal, lumber; W. R. Pearson, harness; Pratt & Robinson, grain; R. W. Purdy, grocer; J. R. Seaman, marble works; W. M. Taylor, farm implements; C. H. Wagelsteen, harness maker; F. A. Zeten and C. J. Resler, grocers; Ole Anderson, photographer. The lawyers are Budd, Moyer & Moyer, Joseph C. Hill, T. F. Knappen, T. S. Stiles and J. Owen Wood. The medical profession is represented by Lea Murphy, Dr. Bacon, G. E. Dennis and Charles E. Daniels. There are various other lines of business represented, as Case & Whitmore, grain dealers and owners of the elevator; Crane & Whitmore, insurance agents and sewing machines, and the flour-mill already mentioned in former pages. There is also a feed-mill, with a planing mill attachment, which is operated by Soule & French.

The first hotel built in the village was the Montevideo House, which was founded on the old log house built by G. W. Frink, and already mentioned. It has been enlarged with the growth of the place. It is now kept by Mrs. Bartlett.

The Dunn House is the largest hotel in the village. It was built in 1878 by Mr. Dunn. After his death it was rented to C. A. Dwight, but subsequently became the property of C. D. Bensel, by whom the house has been much improved. It is three stories in height and well constructed.

The Merchants Hotel, Excelsior House and one or two smaller ones complete the list.

Joseph Allschwager was born in 1855 in Germany, and in 1861 accompanied his parents to America. When eighteen years old he removed from Columbus, Wisconsin, to Milwaukee, where he worked five years at carriage making; in the winter of 1880 he came to Montevideo, and formed a partnership with Mr. Anderson in the carriage and blacksmith business.

A. I. Amundson is a native of Wisconsin, born in 1854 and reared on a farm. In 1867 he located in Chippewa county and engaged in farming; for a number of years Mr. Amundson was deputy sheriff, constable and supervisor, and in the autumn of 1881 was elected sheriff of this county.

Henry Anderson, born June 30, 1847, in Norway, came in 1857 with his parents to America. Lived on a farm in Grant county, Wisconsin, till 1864, when he located in McLeod county, Minnesota. From February, 1865, to the close of the war he served in Company G, 1st Minnesota heavy artillery. In 1870 he located on a homestead in Sparta; the next year was elected treasurer of this county; served two years, and in 1876 he engaged in mercantile trade with L. K. Stone, and in 1881 bought his partner's interest; in 1876 was re-elected county treasurer and again officiated for two years; is a member of the village council and also president of the board of education. Married in 1873, Rintha Palmer.

A. C. Arntson was born in 1849 in Wisconsin. Settled in Owatonna, Minnesota, in 1867, and worked two years as clerk in his father's store; after farming in Kandiyohi county until 1871 he removed to Swift county, where he was employed in clerking, teaching and farming; came to this county in 1877 and he has resided at Montevideo, serving as register of deeds since 1879. Married in 1869, Mary E. Wicks.

Dr. J. B. Bacon was born in 1854 in Illinois. After leaving the Northwestern college of Chicago in 1876, he attended Chicago Medical college until 1878, and the next year graduated from the Texas Medical college, then practiced one year at Elliott, after which he was made assistant physician in the Cook County hospital; he graduated in 1881 from the Chicago Medical college and located at Montevideo, where he has a good practice.

H. M. Bacon was born in 1858, at Macomb, Illinois. After attaining an education at the Northwestern and the Vanderbilt universities he was in a drug store, learning the business, till 1878, then went to Colorado where he made a small fortune in real estate, mining and drug business. Since 1881 he has been in the drug trade at Montevideo.

Lars H. Bay, born in Denmark in 1840, followed farming till 1863, then served in the army two years. From 1865 to 1868 he was farming in Dodge county, Minnesota, then located in Tunsburg, and continued in the same occupation until 1879, at which date he was elected treasurer of Chippewa county, and removed to Montevideo; was re-elected to the office in 1881; was assessor of Tunsburg seven years. Married in 1869, Dora Wick.

C. D. Bensel, born in Alliance, Stark county,

Ohio, May 11, 1855, came when two years old with his parents to Minnesota. Lived at Faribault and St. Paul; in 1876 he graduated from the law department of the university at Iowa city, then was in the office of Judge Quinn at Faribault; admitted to the bar in 1877 and began practice at Benson; published the Benson Times two years; in 1880 he came to Montevideo; practiced law and published the Valley Blossom; since September, 1881 has been proprietor of the Dunn Hotel. Married in 1879, Mrs. H. J. Dunn.

Adam L. Bolton, born in Scipio, Jennings county, Indiana, December 6, 1849, removed in 1869 to Mankato, where he learned printing. He was on the Review three years and then on the St. Paul Dispatch until 1880, when he became interested in the Montevideo Leader. Married February 23, 1879, Flora Berkman.

C. M. Borgen, native of Norway, was born October 6, 1854; followed the sea from the age of eleven till the year 1872, when he came to America. He farmed one year in Houston county, Minnesota, clerked one year in Eau Claire, Wisconsin and was salesman four years in a boot and shoe house in St. Paul, then carried general merchandise at Cannon Falls until 1879; when he came to Montevideo and has been in company with his brother since 1880. Married May 22, 1878, Carrie Olson.

C. J. Brazee, born in New York, in 1837, lived with his parents at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, from the age of thirteen to seventeen. After completing his studies at a commercial college in Dubuque, he learned painting. In 1861 he enlisted as musician in the Fifth Wisconsin; re-enlisted and served until the close of the war as chief musician in the 38th Wisconsin. Worked at his trade at Granite Falls from 1879 to 1881 then came to Montevideo. Married Emma Howard in 1871.

Hon. Charles H. Budd was born in 1848, in Cambria, Niagara county, New York. After graduating from the Wesleyan University, at Lima, in 1866, he read law for a time and in 1872, graduated from the law department of the university at Ann Arbor; was admitted the same year and practiced a short time at St. Paul, but the same year, 1872, he opened the first law office at Montevideo; has served as county attorney and judge of probate; from 1877 to 1878 he practiced at St. Paul, since then at Montevideo; is also president of the Chippewa County Bank. Married in 1877, Carrie Eastman, who died January 10, 1881; one child: Mary.

J. A. Case was born in 1838, in Rhode Island. Lived for a time in New York and Indiana; in 1856 came to Minnesota; after staying one year in St. Paul he located in Nininger; was there and at Hastings till coming in 1878 to Montevideo; he was employed in farming, lumbering, and in the mercantile trade; has been in the lumber and wheat business since coming here; the firm is now Case & Whitmore. In 1862 Mr. Case married Mary Batomly.

W. F. Coffin was born in 1849 in Indiana, and in 1856 removed with his parents to Blue Earth county, Minnesota. At fifteen years of age he enlisted in the First Minnesota heavy artillery and served until war ceased. He learned printing and worked five years at Mankato and one year in St. Paul, then bought an interest in the Review at Mankato; three years later opened a job office, and in 1879 started at Ortonville the Big Stone County Herald. In 1880 he came here and bought the Montevideo Leader; his partner is Mr. Bolton. Married in 1874 Ellen Brooks.

Captain George J. Crane was born in 1844 in Tompkins county, New York, and brought up in Wisconsin. In 1861 he entered the Third regiment of cavalry; was made captain of Company I, and served until the war closed. He engaged in the butcher's business at Oshkosh until settling on a farm in Sparta, this state, in 1870; he was one of the first in the county to embark in the sale of machinery; was in a general store three years. Mr. Crane was one of the first village aldermen, and has been county sheriff. In 1868 married Mary Reynolds.

P. B. Crane was born in 1847 in Racine county, Wisconsin. In 1869 he removed to Sparta township; after farming there three years he engaged with his brother in the sale of agricultural implements, but sold his interest in 1876 and formed a partnership with F. C. Whitmore; since 1879 he has been in the insurance business with J. M. Whitmore. Ada Lawrence was married in 1876 to Mr. Crane.

G. Durell, native of New York, was born in 1846 in Oswego county, and lived on a farm till seventeen years old, then began to learn the trade of miller; worked at milling in New York, Wisconsin and Kansas until 1881, then came to Montevideo and started in the butcher business in company with his brother. Miss Hafer, of Wisconsin, became his wife in 1879.

G. Eliason was born in 1848 in Norway, and at

the age of fourteen went to sea; was promoted to first mate; in 1871 he came to America, and after following the lakes one season, located at Montevideo and began clerking for Mr. Meldal, with whom he is now engaged in business; in 1879 they began the lumber trade, also started the Bank of Montevideo, where Mr. Eliason is cashier. Married in 1872 Sophia Lund; Adolph O. Emma E., Simon G., Emilie V. and Paul W. are the children.

A. M. Ellithorp, born in 1837 in Saratoga, New York, removed in 1855 to Iowa and the next year to Minnesota; was in the hardware trade at Rochester sixteen years, since 1879 has been in that business at Montevideo. Served in the army one year in Col. McPhaill's mounted rangers. He is a member of the village council and of the board of education. Married in 1865, Lucy Allen.

Josiah Faus, native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1834 and learned blacksmithing. He went to Florence, Michigan, where he worked at his trade eight years, and then at Morristown, Minnesota, until 1869, at which date he came to Chippewa county and opened the first blacksmith shop in the county; since 1870 he has been at Montevideo; his was also the first shop in the town. Married in 1856, Elizabeth Straub.

Paris Fream, born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1849, went when two years old with his parents to Davenport, Iowa, where at the age of fourteen he graduated. He was employed in different lines of business there and at Cincinnati, Chicago and Faribault; since 1879 he has had a successful trade at his general store in Montevideo. Married in 1874, Miss A. V. Root; two children: Jessie B. and Florence.

Hon. G. W. Frink was born June 24, 1829, in Lorraine, Jefferson county, New York. From 1850 to 1855 he was farming in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, then in Rice county, Minnesota; he was engaged in mercantile trade and milling till the crisis of 1857-8, when he lost everything, after which he was compelled to rent a farm; subsequently settled in the present site of Montevideo, and in 1870 located the town; he was largely instrumental in getting the railroad through the place, and has done all in his power to further the interests of the town. In 1873 he was elected to the legislature. At one time he was in the milling business here and now has a fine grocery store. Married in 1850, Martha Morrill.

Col. J. C. Hill was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1840. He followed the sea a number

of years, and served one year in the English army; in 1860 he began the study of law in Kennebec, Maine. At the commencement of the rebellion he was the first man in the state to offer his services; raised a company of which he was sergeant; returned at the request of the governor to drill soldiers; afterward served in different regiments as lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant-colonel; resigned in 1864 and went to New Mexico, where for a number of years he was clerk of the U. S. courts; was admitted to the bar and practiced there till 1876, then one year at Minneapolis, and has since been at Montevideo; Married in 1881, Charlotte Carlyle, his second wife.

E. E. Husby, native of Norway, was born in 1851. In 1869 he immigrated to the northern part of Michigan, where he engaged in farming one year, then went to Frankfort and learned the trade of carpenter; after working there about two years he migrated to Minnesota, and since 1877 has been in the wagon making trade at Montevideo. Miss O. J. Oleson was married to him in 1878 and died in 1880.

E. M. Kitchel, born in 1839, in Ohio, accompanied his parents to Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and in 1855, to Minnesota; lived in Olmsted county till 1862, then served in Company H, 6th Minnesota, until August, 1865; was on farm in Sparta, this county, from 1869 till 1879; since that date he has been in the milling business, in company with his brother, W. B. Miss H. M. Jennings became his wife in 1860.

James L. Kitchel was born in 1847, in Monroe county, Wisconsin; removed to Iowa and in 1856 to Olmsted county, Minnesota; in 1862 he enlisted in the 2d Minnesota cavalry; served two years and nine months; came in 1869 to Chippewa county, and for the past four years has been court commissioner; in 1872 and 1876 he was elected to the state legislature; was supervisor and justice several years in Sparta. Married in 1876, Carrie Wilson.

W. B. Kitchel, native of Illinois, was born in 1842 in Stevenson county; accompanied his parents to Iowa, and when thirteen years old, settled in Olmsted county, Minnesota; from that age he worked to support himself. Enlisted in 1861 in Company B, Second Minnesota infantry; served one year; was farming near Rochester till 1869, then in Sparta, this county; while there he held many town offices; in 1879 he and a brother

bought the flouring mill which they are now operating. Married in 1864, Mary Norris.

Hon. T. F. Knappen, born in Clinton county, New York in 1845, went at the age of fifteen with his parents to Arlington, Wisconsin. He began reading law in 1867, and in 1869 graduated from the law department of the Madison University; was admitted the same year; taught school one year at Duluth. Then practiced at Brainerd from 1871 to 1874, then at Cambridge and Anoka till 1878, when he came to Montevideo; he was a member of the legislature in 1873, and for several years attorney of Isanti county. Married in 1870, Sarah McFarland.

John Larson was born in 1857 in Norway, and in 1861 accompanied his parents to Columbia county, Wisconsin. From 1867 to 1871 he lived in Olmsted county, Minnesota, then was farming in Lisbon, Yellow Medicine county; came in 1879 to Montevideo; clerked a short time, but since 1881 has been in the hardware business with Mr. Nelson; while residing in Lisbon he was supervisor and justice.

C. H. Morton was born in 1828 in Jefferson county, New York. He learned the tinnerns' trade, at which he was employed till 1855, the date of his settlement at Rochester, Minnesota, where he was in the real estate and wheat business. In 1879 he came to Montevideo; is in partnership with N. M. Pratt of Faribault; they own elevators and handle about 400,000 bushels of wheat annually.

Hon. L. R. Moyer, born in Niagara county, New York in 1848, removed in 1869 to Chippewa county, Minnesota, and in 1871 located at Montevideo. He has held the office of county surveyor since that time, and has been judge of probate since 1877; organized the Chippewa County Bank in 1877 and the next year C. H. Budd became a partner; this was the first bank in the valley, above Redwood Falls. In 1876 he married Anna Wightman.

Dr. L. Murphy was born in 1849, in Wisconsin, and when he was seven years old the family settled near Rochester, this state. He attended school at St. Charles, and in 1871 entered Rush Medical College at Chicago; after practicing for a time at Montevideo he returned to college; graduated in 1874, and has since practiced his profession at this place, has also been in the drug trade since 1878, with Mr. Griffis. Married Ruth Lawrence in 1875.

N. S. Nelson, born in Normay in 1859, came in 1870 to America. He lived three years in Stony Run, Yellow Medicine county, and was employed

as clerk the same length of time at Granite Falls, after which he clerked in Montevideo until 1881, when he embarked in business.

P. L. Norman, born in 1847 in Norway, came to America in 1871. He was employed as architect three years in Chicago, then passed four years at the Madison University of Wisconsin; in 1877 he came to Minnesota; was located at St. Paul as collecting agent for Fuller and Johnson until starting in the farm machinery business at Montevideo in 1880; also does a large business in town collections and insurance.

W. R. Pearson was born in 1844 in England, and when a child immigrated to Ripon, Wisconsin. In 1864 he joined the 4th Wisconsin cavalry; returned in 1866 and learned harness-making, after which he was in business at Ripon nine years and has been at Montevideo since 1879; built his store in 1880. In 1874, Emma Tusten became his second wife.

George W. Prevey was born in 1854, in Juneau county, Wisconsin. After graduating from the Elroy Seminary in 1877, he taught in Wisconsin and Iowa; in 1879 he came to Minnesota; was principal of the high school at Montevideo two years; is now school clerk and village justice. Miss May Wilcox, of Wisconsin, was married in 1877 to Mr. Prevey.

James Quane, native of Canada, was born in 1853, and in 1855 emigrated with his parents to the United States. Until 1860 he resided in Sibley county, Minnesota, then removed to St. Peter and made that place his home till 1879, when he came to Montevideo; opened a barber shop here and since 1881 has had a restaurant also. In 1881 he married Jennie E. Glynn.

J. R. Seamans was born in 1855 in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and in 1867 accompanied his parents to Owatonna. He learned the marble business and after working about six years he went to Chicago; followed his trade there two years and in 1879 began in the business at Montevideo. Eliza Wiggins was married in 1879 to Mr. Seamans.

J. M. Severens was born in 1839, in Windham county, Vermont. When sixteen years old he went to Illinois; lost his left arm in a broom corn machine, after which he taught in Vermont and Illinois. Studied law in Michigan, graduated from the State University and was admitted to the bar; was also admitted in Chippewa county, but never practiced; upon coming to this state he engaged

in the nursery business in Rice county, till coming in 1871 to Montevideo; since 1872 he has been postmaster and county auditor. Married in 1868, Mary Billings.

Charles W. Simons, born in 1842, in Milwaukee Wisconsin, lived on a farm until twenty-two years old. He was in California three years, previous to coming in 1870, to Minnesota; after farming nine years in Sparta he engaged in milling at River Falls, Wisconsin, two years, then started his feed mill at Montevideo. He married the last time in 1874, Miss C. R. Short.

J. Harley Smith, born in New Jersey, in 1834, came to Minnesota in 1861 and enlisted in the third regiment of infantry; after serving two years he engaged in farming five years in Richfield; from 1868 to 1870 he was in an abstract and law office in Minneapolis, then came to Chippewa county; has a large farm joining Montevideo and makes a specialty of stock raising. Married in 1863, Mary Wilson.

Chriss Solberg, native of Norway, was born in 1855. While young he learned cabinet making, at which he worked in the old country till 1877, when he immigrated to Chicago; was employed at his trade there until migrating in the autumn of 1881, to Montevideo, where he and a brother are now in the furniture business together.

Herman Stevens was born in 1853, in Norway, and worked at tailoring there from the age of fifteen until coming in 1871, to America. He was employed at his trade a short time in Madison, Wisconsin, and six years in Chicago, also at Red Wing for a short time; since October, 1880, he has been engaged in the business of merchant tailor at Montevideo.

T. S. Stiles was born in 1857, in Indiana. In 1862 he removed to Sauk Centre; was educated at the St. Cloud Normal school, and the Minneapolis University, after which he taught one year; in 1876 he began to read law, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar; the next year he came to Montevideo and formed a partnership for the practice of law, with O. J. Ward, but since January 1882, has been alone; for two years he was village recorder.

Nelson Stoddard was born in 1822, in Maine, where he followed farming, lumbering, and mercantile business. In 1859 he went to Wisconsin, and two years later to Olmsted county, this state; he continued farming and mercantile trade there, until coming in 1881 to Montevideo, where he bought a large farm. His first wife, Henrietta

Clark, died in 1842, and in 1846 he married Mercy Record.

W. M. Taylor, born in 1837, in Oswego county, N. Y.; worked at milling in that state from eleven until eighteen years of age. Followed his trade in Illinois and Minnesota, until 1877, then spent some time in Iowa and Wisconsin, since 1879 he has been in the livery and farm machinery business at Montevideo; also owns a large farm. In 1860 he married Miss L. Allen. Mr. Taylor was county commissioner of Winona county three years.

M. E. Titus was born January 12, 1849, in Cleveland. Lived with his parents on a farm near Milwaukee till 1862, then lived for a time in Dodge county, Minnesota; he was in mercantile business in Iowa two years and three years in Tennessee, where he was also interested in the lumber trade; was in a railroad office at Hannibal, Missouri, four years, then returned to Iowa; since 1879 he has been at Montevideo, and since 1881 has been cashier of the Citizens' Bank. Married in 1873, Emma Hill.

T. J. Tvedt was born in 1850 in Norway, and in 1861 came with his parents to America. They settled in Warsaw, and in 1874 he and a brother started a small store on their father's farm, which they continued until coming in 1877 to Montevideo, where they built a store; since February, 1881, the firm has been Bergoust and Company. Mr. Tvedt married in 1881, Susan O. Holien.

Professor George L. Vorhees was born in 1856 in New Jersey; his father was killed by a team running away. When quite young he was prepared for college by a private tutor in New York; in 1875 he entered the University of Wisconsin, and graduated in 1879 as L. L. B.; he was afterward principal of the high schools at Middleton and Muscoda, and since 1881 has been superintendent of the schools of Montevideo. In 1879 he married Ella Culver.

H. E. Wadsworth, born in Wyoming county, New York, in 1844, was brought up at River Falls Wisconsin. He served in the 30th Wisconsin infantry, Company A, from 1862 till the close of the war. In 1869 he migrated to Renville county, Minnesota; in 1873 was a member of the state legislature and the next year was postmaster in the house; for a time he was proprietor of a stage line from Granite Falls to Montevideo, Beaver Falls and Willmar; he published the Montevideo Republican one year and then was in various lines of business; since 1881 he and Mr. Wilson have

been owners and publishers of the Valley Blossom. Married in 1867, Caroline Thomas.

W. B. Wilson was born in 1849 in Nova Scotia, where he received an academical education. After clerking three years he became a partner in the firm and continued in mercantile business four years; in 1876 he came to the United States and until 1881 was in the drug trade at Montevideo; Dr. Murphy was his partner for a short time; he bought the Valley Blossom in 1881, with Mr. Wadsworth; also owns a large farm in Sparta, and is interested in a drug store at Big Stone City. Married in 1869, Mary Merriam.

C. H. Wagelsteen, was born in 1832 and worked at milling in Norway, the land of his birth, till 1868, the date of his coming to America. He worked three years at harness making in Waseca, Minnesota; lived on a farm in Rosewood, this county, from 1871 till 1872, then came to Montevideo and started the first harness shop in the place. In 1874 Sarah Olddotter became his third wife.

William H. Wells was born in 1849 in Rochester, New York. Received an academical education also attended commercial college, after which he was one year in a railroad office at Rochester, then with Dunn and Company for a time, he was five years in grocery business at Rochester, then came, in 1881, to Minnesota; has been station agent at Montevideo since April of that year. Married in May, 1870, Ida Terris.

F. C. Whitmore, born in Livingston county, New York, in 1845, was educated at Lima Seminary. In 1872 he came to Montevideo, bought about a thousand acres of land, and began speculating; built the Merchants Hotel in 1874; was in hotel business one year and the drug trade about the same length of time; after spending six months east he returned and engaged in general merchandise, which he sold two years later and built a large elevator; is also in mercantile trade with his brother. In 1869 he married Amelia Keller.

J. M. Whitmore was born in 1852 in the state of New York, and was educated at the Lima Seminary, from which he graduated in 1868. He migrated to Minnesota in 1872 and settled in Montevideo, where he has since been engaged in the insurance business. Miss Belle Abbey, native of New York, was married to him in 1872.

Eric L. Winje, a native of Norway, was born in 1850. He followed the sea for two years previous to coming in 1869 to America; after living a short

time in Fillmore county, Minnesota, he was employed one year in farming in Sparta, which occupation he continued in the town of Granite Falls until elected in 1881 to the office of clerk of the court; he has also held several town offices. Married in 1873, Thibertina Johnson.

Owen J. Wood was born in 1853, in Lake county, Indiana. At the age of twenty he began the study of law with his father and at twenty-one was admitted to the bar of Lake county; in November, 1876, he graduated from the Bloomington University and returning to his father's office, practiced there till 1879, when he came to Montevideo; was soon after appointed county attorney and has since been twice elected to that office. Married in 1877, Anna Wright.

Dr. H. Woodmas, native of Ohio, was born in 1851 in Monroe county. When fifteen years old he located at Faribault, Minnesota, where, in 1876, he began the study of dentistry; in 1880 he located at Montevideo, and has branch offices at Granite Falls and Appleton. Dr. Woodmas is the pioneer dentist of the upper Minnesota valley. Ella Burnham became his wife in 1874.

SPARTA TOWNSHIP.

Sparta township when first organized, was given the name of Chippewa. Subsequently, however, information was received from the state auditor that the name of Chippewa had already been taken for a town in Douglas county. Accordingly the board of county commissioners adopted the name of Sparta. This town received the first white settlement in the county, it being within its limits that Chippewa city was situated and afterwards Montevideo. At first the settlement was confined to the timber districts, but increasing immigration soon made the desirable prairie claims to be taken. The first house built on the prairie was by John Kohr in 1869. It was situated on the south-west quarter of section 8 and was a cabin built of hewn logs with a roof of sticks, dirt and grass. The same year that Mr. Kohr located, Benjamin Fullerton, also, took his abode in the same vicinity, settling on the north-west corner of section 8. J. G. Wood also settled the same year, his claim being on section 4 as already before mentioned. Horace Gregg was one of the early settlers of this district. He was also located on section 8. He made his claim in 1868, and for some time lived in what is termed a "dug-out."

At the meeting of the board of county commis-

sioners, held September 8, 1869, a petition signed by William J. Wilkins, John B. Lawrence and others was received, praying for a township organization. In accordance with this petition the board ordered that it be established. This order was not carried into effect, and March 9, 1870, a petition was presented, signed by twenty-five legal voters of and in township number 117, range 40, and of such portions of township 117, range 41, and township 116, range 40, as lie within the limits of Chippewa county, praying the said above described territory be organized as a town, under the name of Chippewa. The petition was granted, and the 22d day of March, 1870, and the house of D. S. Wilkins, in Chippewa City, fixed as the time and place of holding the first town meeting. At this election B. K. Soule, L. Stevens and John Roberts were elected supervisors; J. D. Baker, clerk; John Kohr, treasurer, and Horace Gregg, assessor.

Walter Aitchison was born April 1, 1843, at Montreal, Canada. In 1867 he came to the United States, and lived in Wabasha county, Minnesota, two years, then came to Chippewa county; settled on section 10, Sparta. In 1866 he married Julia M. Gladden; they have two children: Edith M. and Guy W.

John Aitchison, native of Scotland, was born in August, 1820; and emigrated in 1830, settling with parents near Montreal, Canada. In 1866 he moved to Plainview, Minnesota, and in 1868 located on section 10, Sparta; for two years he lived in a sod house. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Ainslie, who died in 1855. December 23, 1857, he married Mary Coupilain. He has two living children by his first wife and eleven by his second.

J. S. Baker was born at Syracuse, New York, December 29, 1841. At the age of twelve he moved to Waupaca county, Wisconsin; in 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, and served till war ceased. He lived two years in Wisconsin, then moved to Faribault, Minnesota, and in July, 1873, came to Sparta; has been county commissioner two years, and is chairman of town board. October, 1867, he married Hannah South, and has five children.

V. G. Crane was born at Cooperstown, New York, March 28, 1810; learned the blacksmith trade and farmed until 1845, then moved to Wisconsin and lived in Racine and Walworth counties until 1869; in June of that year he settled on 160

acres in Sparta, section 2. Was chairman of the first republican central committee, and has since filled the position most of the time; was drum major of the 145th New York regiment four years. July 15, 1838, he married Esther L. Reynolds; have had five children, three are living.

C. J. C. Eldred was born in Rensselaer county, New York, March 23, 1827. In 1856 he settled at Waterville, Le Sueur county, Minnesota, and lived there ten years, eight of which he was justice. April 3, 1866, he came to Sparta; was appointed first register of deeds for Chippewa county; has been justice four years. In 1862 he married Miss L. F. S. Ward. They have four children living.

G. C. Griggs was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, October 27, 1857 and at three years of age moved to Winona county, Minnesota, remained four years, and the same length of time in Faribault county; came to Chippewa county and located on section 8, Sparta. Minnie Johnson became his wife in May, 1881.

A. J. Heagy, native of Illinois, was born in Carroll county, October 1, 1849. At the age of five years he went with parents to St. Paul, Minnesota; lived afterward in Rice county and in 1871 came to Chippewa county; his father, H. W., was one of the early settlers. In October, 1875, Miss F. A. Faus became the wife of Mr. Heagy; they have three children.

John Kohr was born in Prussia, December 9, 1842, and came to America in 1847 with parents. His father, Nicholas Kohr, was born in 1810 and learned the trade of wheel-wright; worked at his trade in Chicago, Dubuque and Lansing, Iowa. In August, 1862, John enlisted in Company B, 27th Iowa infantry; served until the war closed. In 1866, the family moved to Owatonna, Minnesota, where they engaged in hotel trade. In 1869 they came to Sparta. John was first town treasurer; has been assessor three terms and is town clerk. In 1868 he married Louisa Alburtis; they have three children living.

Lafayette Stevens was born in New York, January 7, 1830. He moved to Illinois and Wisconsin, then to Dodge county, Minnesota, from there he came to Sparta and settled in section 4, he has 120 acres. Enlisted in Company E, First Minnesota, and served eight months. In 1873 he married Christine Aitchison; two children: Ernest F., and Claud E.

Samuel Utley, native of New York, was born in Leyden, Lewis county, May 31, 1829. At the

age of twenty-two, he removed to Illinois, in two years returned to New York, then again went to Illinois, and engaged in traveling four years. Went into mercantile business at Glendale, New York, two years, then farming and wagon making till March, 1874, when he settled in Camp Release, Lac qui Parle county, Minnesota; two years after, he came to Montevideo, and is now on his farm near town. Married in 1861, Phoebe J. Hubbard.

Ole Wefsenmoe, was born in Norway, September 29, 1841. Came to Minnesota in 1868 and settled in Goodhue county; lived there one and a half years, then came to Sparta, where he owns 390 acres, was supervisor eight years, and school clerk three years. In 1881 he married Alava Marie Peterson.

Joseph Whipple was born in Connecticut, April 22, 1806. When sixteen years old, he moved to Trumbull county, Ohio; in 1858 he went to Rochester, Minnesota, and engaged in farming until 1871, then settled on section 17, Sparta. He married Rebecca Boyer in 1827; she had ten children, of whom two are living, and died in 1860. In 1862 he married Miss H. C. Phelps; one child living.

GRANITE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

This town includes all north of the Minnesota river of townships 115 and 116, range 39. The first settlers were Geo. Daniels, Frank Palmer, and Enos Connor, who located along the river in 1866. March 9, 1870, the town was set apart for organization; the first officers were: E. W. Messer, chairman; George Gullickson and J. R. Madison, supervisors; J. S. Pond, clerk; O. P. Anderson, assessor; R. M. Baldwin, treasurer; O. E. Stonsteli and M. P. Pengra, justices; Henry Connor and Christian Christianson, constables.

Several additions to the village of Granite Falls have been made in this township; though laid out as additions they are distinct from the village proper. Henry Hill, the first settler, made his claim and built a log house in 1870. D. Y. Wethern built a frame house the same year, and in it opened a store. There are now three general stores, a harness shop, blacksmith shop, two elevators and a warehouse; two hotels, the Granite Falls House and the St. Paul House. East Granite Falls post-office was established in May, 1880, with A. B. Regester as postmaster.

The Hungarian Mills, about a mile above the village in section 28, are owned by the Hixson Brothers, built in 1879-80, contain three run of

stone. About 1872, Fuller & Co. built a mill on section 27, which is not now in operation.

Minnesota Falls Station, was established in February, 1879; the station house, one dwelling and an elevator, constitute the buildings in the place. The elevator was built in 1879 and has a capacity of 40,000 bushels; it is operated by steam power. In the winter of 1879 a store was opened by Uruhm & Bergen, who soon sold out to McHern, who abandoned the enterprise.

The first school in the town of Granite Falls was taught by Ada J. Regester, in a log school-house in district No. 13; there are now six frame school-houses in the town. The first religious services were conducted by Elder Starr in 1872 at the school-house above mentioned.

Ole P. Anderson was born in 1844 in Norway, and in 1852 came with his parents to America. Lived one year in Pennsylvania and then in Wisconsin till 1869, at which date he located in this town. Mr. Anderson was the first assessor and filled the office several terms; has also been supervisor, town clerk and county commissioner for five years. Enlisted January 2, 1862, in Company I, 15th Wisconsin; served till 1865. Married in 1868, Olina Mathison. Seven living children.

Ira R. Dresser, native of New Hampshire, was born July 12, 1835, in Sutton. In 1857 he located at Carlinville, Illinois, where he was engaged in the lumber business until the spring of 1880, at which date he settled in Granite Falls; the next year he was chosen chairman of the board of supervisors for this township. Angie Braley, born in Massachusetts, became his wife in 1857. They have three children.

J. B. Gibhaund, a native of New York, was born in 1821 at Sacketts Harbor, but was brought up on a farm in Maine. In 1863 he came to Minnesota and lived on a farm in Dodge county until 1870, when he came to Granite Falls, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Gibhaund has been town clerk and constable. He was united in marriage in 1846 with Hannah C. Wyman.

George Gullickson lived until ten years of age in Dane county, Wisconsin, his birthplace, then accompanied his father to Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota. Three years later he returned to Wisconsin, stayed five years and then came again to Fillmore county; in 1867 he came here; was one of the first supervisors, has also officiated as assessor and treasurer. Nellie Peterson was married to him in 1864; they have three children.

Hans Hansen, whose native country is Norway, was born in 1838. He emigrated from the land of his birth, and since 1865 has been a resident of the United States; located in Fillmore county, Minnesota, but after living there two years removed to Chippewa county, which has since been his home; the farm of 160 acres, lies on section 12. In 1863 Christine Olson became his wife and has eight living children.

Adam H. Hixson, who was born April 29, 1855, is a native of Jasper county, Iowa. He was reared on a farm and acquired a good education. In the year 1876 Mr. Hixson came to Chippewa county and since that date has been in partnership with his brother.

J. W. Hixson was born May 24, 1849, in Randolph, West Virginia, and in 1850 went with his parents to Jasper county, Iowa. In 1873 he came to Granite Falls and settled on section 28; has been a member of the town board, also assessor; he was united in marriage in 1872 with Alice Rhone; they have three children.

Ingebret Johnson, native of Norway, was born in 1835. He immigrated to America in 1857; he lived one year in Illinois and from 1858 to 1867 his home was in Fillmore county, Minnesota; then located on a claim in Yellow Medicine county, but since 1879 has resided here. Anna Rasmuson was married in 1860 to Mr. Johnson, and has ten children; seven are living.

Theo. Maybohn, native of Wisconsin, was born February 23, 1855, in Milwaukee. After graduating from the Spencerian college he embarked in the grocery trade; in 1876 he located in Green Bay, and was there interested in general merchandise for three years, after which he came to Minnesota Falls and took charge of the elevator.

C. S. Parsons was born September 6, 1830, in Somerset county, Maine. From 1868 until 1871 he resided at River Falls, Wisconsin; worked at the carpenter's trade; in May, 1871, he came to Granite Falls, and took a claim on section 14, and has here been employed in carpenter and farm work. Mr. Parsons married Betsy Wyman October 17, 1851. Two children.

J. S. Pound was born December 15, 1836, in Evans, Erie county, New York. He only attended school three terms until after he was twenty-one years of age; in 1858 removed to New London, Wisconsin, and fitted himself for a teacher. After teaching school five years he enlisted in 1864 in Company D, 5th Wisconsin, and served through

the remainder of the war. In 1868 he removed from Eau Claire to Granite Falls; was town clerk a number of years, and county superintendent from 1873 to 1881. In 1863 he married Millie E. Baldwin; one child, Cora M.

E. F. Rowe, born in 1842 in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Learned printing and followed that trade in different places until the breaking out of the war; worked until 1865 in Colt's pistol shops, then for a time worked in the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts; was subsequently in business with his father in Boston till 1869 when he went to St. Louis and worked at his trade for a time; previous to locating in Granite Falls he lived one year in Minneapolis, Red Wing and Lake City. He has been town clerk and deputy sheriff. Married in 1868 Miss M. J. Brown.

S. S. Russell was born in Putnam, Ohio, November 15, 1831. At the age of fifteen he moved to Gallia county, Ohio, and at twenty engaged in mercantile trade in Meigs county; in 1854 he went to Illinois, lived there one year, in Ohio one year, and in 1856 was admitted to the Decatur circuit of the Illinois conference of the Methodist church; preached three years, then on account of poor health, engaged in trade at Pana, five years. In 1865 he came to Minnesota, lived in Owatonna till 1872, then engaged in trade at Minnesota Falls, and since 1879 has been farming; in the spring of 1881 he settled on his farm in Granite Falls township. From 1873 till 1880 he was postmaster. In 1858 he married Mrs. C. A. Matkin, who died March 13, 1878, leaving three children; February 11, 1880, he married Miss E. O. Laib.

James Smith, native of England, was born in July, 1843. He came to Wisconsin in 1857 and and lived in Pierce county; engaged in farming and mercantile business until 1871, when he took a claim on section 18, Granite Falls township. From 1878 until 1881 he was in Wisconsin, then returned to this town. Lucetta Cook became his wife in 1870; they have four children.

David Y. Wethern, deceased, was born in Jerusalem, Maine, March 30, 1824. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in trade at Detroit until 1868. He then lived in Michigan one year, and in 1869 came to Granite Falls; in 1870 he opened the first store on the east side of the river. May 16, 1871, while on his way to Willmar, and when fifteen miles from that place, he was murdered; he was one of the most enterprising business men of the valley, and his loss was deeply felt. In 1848

he married Esther H. Niles, who was born in Penobscot, Maine; there are three children.

H. D. Wylie was born in Eden, La Moille county, Vermont, August 21, 1842. At the age of six he accompanied his parents to Franklin county, New York, and eight years later to Pierce county, Wisconsin. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 2d Wisconsin, and was discharged in August on account of sickness, and in 1863 he enlisted in Hatch's battalion and served till 1866, and again returned to Wisconsin; in 1869 he settled on section 24, Granite Falls. Married in 1867 Ellen Sutton; they have four children living.

CHAPTER XCI.

TUNSBURG—ROSEWOOD—LEENTHORP — KRAGERO —
HAVELOCK — BIG BEND — MANDT LOURISTON—
STONEHAM—GRACE—WOODS—LONE TREE.

The first settler in Tunsburg, S. J. Sargent, came in the spring of 1865, and was followed in August by Heinrich Gippe and J. H. Silvernail. The first town meeting was held March 21, 1870, at which were elected: Ole Torgeson, chairman, Gunder Paulson and Hans Halverson, supervisors; S. J. Sargent, clerk; Nils Iverson, assessor; Ole Erickson, treasurer; S. J. Sargent and Ole Torgeson, justices; P. H. Blom, constable.

The village of Watson is located in the southern part of the town and on the line of the Hastings & Dakota railway. Although not laid out until August, 1879, it has become a thriving business center. It contains four general stores, one hardware store, one drug store, one furniture store, one jewelry store, one millinery shop, four wagon, carriage and blacksmith shops, one lumber dealer, one hotel, two billiard halls, and three elevators with a combined capacity for about 200,000 bushels. The post-office was established January 1, 1880, with H. Iverson as postmaster; the two offices, Wren and Resser, were discontinued, and merged into the office at Watson. Fuller's mill, located on the Chippewa river, about two miles east of the village, was built by A. M. Page in 1870. It is a frame building about 30x40 feet, has two run of stone operated by water-power; it was used as a saw-mill until 1874, when it was remodeled and changed to a flouring mill; is now owned by A. L. Fuller.

There are two organizations of the Norwegian

Evangelical Lutheran church, the Evangelical and Zion; the former has a membership of 340 and a frame church on section 12 which is not yet complete. The Zion church has 386 members; their church is on section 6 and is not yet completed; both buildings were commenced in 1876. The first services were conducted by Rev. J. T. Moses in 1869, and the church organized in 1870; the division was made on account of the large membership.

Two schools were begun in the winter of 1870, one at the house of E. R. Harkness and the other in a log building, the property of B. Johnson; there are now three school buildings in the town.

R. Adamson was born in Denmark in 1841. He came to Minnesota in 1869 and lived in Albert Lea four months, two years in Owatonna, and Faribault, one year, went to Minneapolis, remained till 1879, then came to the town of Tunsburg and built the first blacksmith shop in the town; is now in that business in Watson. In 1870 he married Anna C. Lohse, who has borne six children; the living are Albert, Ellen, Charlotte, Sophia and Otto.

A. M. Anderson was born in Norway in 1849, and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1856. In 1860 he removed to McLeod county, Minnesota, and in 1869 came to Chippewa county; lived on section 4, Sparta, until 1879, then built the hotel in Watson, which he kept two years; is member of the board of supervisors. May 25, 1874, he married Signe Maline Olsen Wik; Amelia Alfred and an infant are their children.

John Borene was born in Sweden, in 1843, and in 1864 came to Minnesota; he lived in Washington county till 1874, then came to Tunsburg, and located on section 27. His wife was Swenborg Charlotte, who was born in Sweden in 1850, and married here in 1868; five children: Charles B., Walter, Godfred, Emma A., Adeline, Willie.

Ole Eidem, native of Norway, was born in 1853, and when seventeen years old came to Chippewa county, Minnesota; in the fall of 1875, he took a homestead and entered the employ of T. Hansen, and now has general supervision of his business at Watson. He married, in 1879, Estella H. Gunn, who was born in Oswego, New York. Mr. Eidem is town clerk.

Erick O. Erickson was born in 1850 in Norway and at the age of two years, went to Columbia county, Wisconsin; from there, in two years, to La Crosse. In 1868 he came to Tunsburg and located on section 12. He has held the offices of

justice, chairman and clerk of his town; also postmaster at Reesor. Bertha Nelson became his wife in 1876; Carl Oscar and Albert Calvin are their children.

Henrich Gippe was born in Germany in 1834; in 1862, he immigrated to Michigan and in 1865 came to Tunsburg, Minnesota, locating on section 26. Mary Hanson, native of Norway, was married to him in 1871 and has borne two children, Louisa and Hilda.

A. H. Green, native of Germany, was born in 1852, and at the age of twelve, he came to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and then lived in Winnebago county. He started a sleight-of-hand show and traveled through several states; in 1877, he married Amelia M. Petrie and in 1880 came to Watson and is now engaged in hotel business; has one child, Eugene Clarence.

Anders Hansen was born in Denmark in 1839, and in 1865 settled in Dodge county, Minnesota; in 1869 he came to Tunsburg and located on section 8. Married in 1874, Karen Anderson; Henry, Gjertrud, Alfred and Emma are their children.

G. H. Hilden was born in Norway in 1850. In 1866 he came to Minnesota and worked at farming in Fillmore county till 1869, then located on section 20, town of Tunsburg, Chippewa county. Carrie O. Stensreid was married to him in 1878 and has borne him Dorthea, Ole and a child not named.

I. M. Irwin, native of Michigan, was born in 1848. Enlisted in Company I, Fourth Michigan infantry, April 16, 1861, and was discharged in May, 1862, for wounds received, and now draws a pension. In 1870 he came to Tunsburg and located on section 24; he has been supervisor, town clerk and treasurer. Jane Bloomer became his wife in 1865; they have seven children.

Helger Iverson was born in Norway, April 17, 1855. At nine years of age he came with parents to Fillmore county, Minnesota; in 1869, he came to Tunsburg and followed farming until 1879, when in company with his brother, he began merchandise business. September 2, 1880, he married Ingeborg Hagenstad; they have one boy Henry Ingeman.

Theodore Johnson, native of Norway, born in 1849, came to the United States in 1868; he lived in La Crosse, Wisconsin, Waseca and Faribault, Minnesota, and in 1870 came to Tunsburg and located on section 10; has been constable and justice. In 1875 he married Sophia E. Silvernail, and has

three children: Carrie E., Arthur Norman and Mary Jane.

A. S. Klovstad was born March 28, 1829, in Norway. In 1870 he came to this country and worked at his trade, carpenter, in different places and at Madison, Wisconsin; in 1872 he returned to Norway and in May, 1873, came again to Wisconsin and lived at Stevens Point till November, and again went to Norway; the next spring he returned to Stevens Point, and in the spring of 1875 moved to Dodge county, Minnesota; in 1879 he came to Watson. In 1855 he married Anna O. Worket; six children: Thor, Johannes, Halver, Ole, Karn, Othilia.

Knut Knutson, born in Norway in 1826, came to Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1867 and stayed one year, then came to the town of Tunsburg, Minnesota and lives on section 35. In 1859 Torba Johnson became his wife; of their five children, four are living: Anna, Jacob, Clara, Inger.

Albert H. Lund was born in Norway in 1854, and in 1864 came to Wisconsin and in 1868 to Tunsburg, Minnesota. He has been constable four years and school district clerk. In 1880 he married Sophia Ostlie and has one child, Hulda.

William Manderfelt was born in Prussia in 1847. He attended the university at Cologne and Bonn medical college, and in 1865 went to Trempealeau, Wisconsin, where his parents were living, for his health. In 1868 he went to Milwaukee and in 1871 was employed in Bellevue hospital; the next year he went to Washington and passed examination as surgeon, entered the army and was stationed at various places in the South till August, 1878, when he retired on account of his health; he went to Wisconsin and then to Big Stone lake, as the climate there agreed with him; July, 1880, he came to Watson and engaged in his profession. Married in 1878, Lena Komrumpf.

O. W. McKinstry, native of Wisconsin, was born at Beaver Dam, March 9, 1858. Attended the high school there, and in 1873 went to Connecticut and clerked in a grocery one year; went to Cresco, Iowa, and was with a firm that handled grain, machinery, merchandise, etc. In 1879 he came to Watson and now has charge of C. V. Lang's elevator and lumber business.

T. H. Onstad was born June 19, 1865, in Norway. When eleven years old he came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and one year later, went to Winnebago county, Iowa. He learned the drug business and followed it in various places; in De-

ember, 1881, he sold out in Milan and came to Watson.

Lewis Peterson is a native of Denmark. In 1868 he came to Faribault, Minnesota, and was farming, then went to work at his trade, carpenter and mill-wright; he was in Michigan, Illinois, and Minneapolis; in 1879 he came to Tunsburg and started the first store in the town; is at present in the furniture business. In 1873 he married Johanna Erickson and has three children: Henry, Hattie and an infant.

John Potter was born in Norway in 1828, and in 1867 came to Wisconsin; in 1878 he moved to Blooming Prairie, Minnesota, and two years later to Watson, where he now has a saloon and billiard hall. In 1876 he married Martha Halverson. Anton, Christian, Mary, Hans, Thor and Jane are their children.

O. K. Seam was born in Norway in 1831, and there learned the trade of watchmaker. In 1866 he came to Clinton Junction, Wisconsin; moved to Illinois and Iowa; returned to Illinois, and in 1869 came to Chippewa county, Minnesota, and now lives at Watson. Cynthia Johnson became his wife at Albert Lea in 1869; six of their eight children are living: Ida, John, Teressa, Emma, Sophia and Anna.

John H. Silvernail was born in New York in 1830, and in 1845 moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G. 25th Wisconsin infantry, and served till 1865. Came to Chippewa county and settled on section 24, Tunsburg; has been justice one year. Margaret Tunison was married to him in 1851; she died, and in 1870 he married Anna Rierson; there are six children.

Rev. O. E. Solseth was born in 1844 in Norway, and while an infant was taken by parents to Racine county, Wisconsin; in 1853 moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota; in 1866 he went to Decorah, Iowa, and attended college three years, then went to St. Louis and graduated from Concordia College in 1872. Came to Tunsburg, and has been pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Married Elizabeth Maland in 1872; their children are Edward A., Anton G., Louisa and Hilda.

Andrew Swenson, native of Sweden, was born in 1837. In 1868 he came to Minnesota, and lived in Washington county one year, then came to Tunsburg and settled on section 34. In 1875 Christina Anderson became his wife; they have three children: Alma, Selma, Albert.

Jonathan Williams was born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1800; his father was a sea captain, and took part in the war of 1812. He went with parents to western New York, and at the age of nineteen went to Sweden and studied navigation, after which he was a sea captain eight years. In 1827 settled in New York, and in 1850 moved to Illinois; in 1853 to Fillmore county, Minnesota. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Minnesota, and served through the Indian campaign. In 1866 he came to Chippewa county, and was one of the first settlers in Havelock; in 1868 came to section 22, Tunsburg. He is now living with his third wife, who was Adeline Tunison, married in 1878.

ROSEWOOD.

Township 118 range 40 was set apart for organization as Rosewood, January 3, 1871, and an election ordered at the house of J. S. McCann; none of the officers elected, qualified, and June 10, 1871, the county board appointed E. S. Warner, assessor; September 2d, the board also appointed: Stuart McCann, chairman; H. S. Chapin and Nicholas Jacobson, supervisors; E. S. Warner, clerk; Andrew Wolfe, treasurer. The first settler, W. H. Goar, came in 1869, and was followed the same year by Benj. Fullerton, and Rasmus Jacobson. The first school was taught in 1873 by Nettie Bartlett at L. L. Morton's house. In 1877 the first school-house was built; there are now three school buildings. The first preaching was in 1872, by Rev. Tainter, at the house of E. S. Warner. The first marriage was that of H. D. White and Miss E. J. Warner, February 8, 1872. Emma R. Chapin, born January 31, 1871, was the first child born in the town.

Frank Bentley was born February 26, 1858, in Columbia county, Wisconsin, and in 1860 accompanied his parents to Olmsted county, Minnesota; completed his education at the Rochester high school. Since 1879 his home has been at his farm of 200 acres on section 27 of this town. Mr. Bentley has been clerk of Rosewood several terms. His parents continue to reside near Rochester.

George W. Knight, born May 16, 1846, in Franklin county, Maine, went in 1854 with his parents to Illinois. In 1861 he migrated to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in February, 1863, enlisted in Company F, 2d infantry; served through the remainder of the war; took part in numerous hard fought battles. In October, 1870, he came to his present farm. Married in 1868,

Harriet McCann, born March 17, 1851. Five children.

J. C. McCann, born July 27, 1809, on Moose Island, Maine, went with his parents to Canada at the age of fourteen. Removed to the territory of Wisconsin, thence to Fillmore county, Minnesota in 1862, and in 1870 to the farm where he now lives; has served as assessor and town clerk several years. Married in 1833, Rachel Cass, born February 14, 1813, in Canada. Six living children; two sons were in the army.

John Mettling, native of Kentucky, was born July 15, 1850 in Frankfort. In 1851 the family migrated to Harrison county, Indiana, and located on a farm; when nineteen years old he removed to Winona county, Minnesota, but since October, 1870, has lived in Rosewood, where he owns a farm of 320 acres. Mary Hartung, born in Kentucky November 8, 1855, was married to him February 10, 1880. One child: Joseph.

Henry Rubertus, born May 28, 1830 lived until twenty years old in Germany, his birthplace. From July, 1861 to July 1864 he served in the civil war then returned to his former home in Indiana and since 1875 has resided at his farm in Rosewood. Married in 1864, Mrs. Mettling; Mary Frink by maiden name; she was born in Germany February 10, 1830. Has four children living by first marriage and six by second.

Christian S. Solid, who was born May 3, 1852, is a native of Norway, and began self support when only ten years old. In 1864 he immigrated to America. Resided on a farm in Wisconsin till 1878, when he came to Rosewood. Mr. Solid's marriage took place in 1874 with Christena Isaacson, who was born in Norway. They have four children; Ole A., Anna P., Selma M. and Clara A.

P. J. Twedt, native of Norway, was born June 18, 1855, and when fifteen years old accompanied his mother to Fillmore county, Minnesota; attended high-school at Rushford and the Decorah college of Iowa. In 1881 he located a claim near Milbank, Grant county, Dakota. Mr. Twedt has been employed in school teaching in the town of Rosewood.

LEENTHROP.

Leenthrop is situated in the southern part of the county. Martin Dahlquist, Nels Munson, A. O. Lanes, Nels Dahlquist and Hans Peterson settled in 1870. The first town meeting was held January 20, 1872, officers elected: Hans Peterson,

chairman, E. O. Sonsteli and Martin Dahlquist, supervisors; Martin Dahlquist, clerk; Nels Dahlquist, assessor; Hans Peterson, treasurer; Martin Dahlquist and E. O. Sonsteli, justices; O. C. Sonsteli and Segard Nogan, constables; Martin Dahlun and N. A. Uland, overseers of highways.

There are four organized school districts in the town two of which have frame school-houses; the first school was taught in Martin Dahlun's house by O. J. Rollefson. The Norwegian Lutheran society have been holding services about ten years, until lately at private houses; they now use the school-house in district 41, and services are conducted by Martin Dahlquist. Lina B., daughter of Andrew Peterson was the first white child born in the town. She was born March 1, 1872.

Nels Dahlqvist, born August 28, 1838, in Sweden, has been a resident of America since 1868. Until 1871 he was in Iowa, then settled on section 22 of Leenthrop, which is still his home. Mr. Dahlqvist has filled various offices since living here. Mrs. Anna Lengrin became his wife in 1872. The children are Charles, Oscar, Mary, Alexander, Alex, Frank, Joseph and Emma. He had two children and she had four by former marriages.

A. O. Lanes is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1832. Immigrated to the United States in 1868; lived three years in Goodhue county and in 1871 located on section 18 of Leenthrop where he owns a farm of 162 acres. Bertha Anderson, born in 1834 in Norway was married to him in 1856 and has borne him ten children; the living are Betsy, Annie, Sarah, Ole, John, Edwin and Anna.

Hans Peterson, who was born June 10, 1829, is a native of Denmark, but since 1854 has lived in this country. His home was in Wisconsin one and one-half years, in St. Paul six months and in Le Sueur county fourteen years; he then came to Leenthrop, where he is now the owner of 400 acres of land. Married in 1881, Annie Ojoien who was born in 1850 in Norway. Bertha and Peter are the children.

KRAGERO.

Kragero is in the western part of Chippewa county, and is formed of all of townships 118 and 119, range 43, north of the Minnesota river; it was in the southern part of this town, near the river that the mission station known as Lac qui Parle, was established by Dr. Williamson in 1835. John B. Bushman, an old Canadian voyager, came here about 1836 and broke a small piece of land;

he moved from place to place for some years and in 1867 settled again upon the site of the old mission and lived there until recently; he is now in the village of Watson. Permanent settlement of the town began in 1868, Andrew Larson being the first to locate.

The town was organized April 7, 1873, at the house of James Olson; officers elected: Thomas Anderson, chairman, Knud Hanson and Patrik Karigan, supervisors; James Olson, clerk; Herman Gilbertson, assessor; Erick Johnson, treasurer, and Hermund Pederson justice.

Aside from the mission, the first school was a private one, supported by the Scandinavians and taught in their language at different private houses, a short time in each; the town now has three organized districts and two school-houses.

The Norwegian Lutheran denomination began holding services at the house of James Olson, in 1872, under the ministry of the Rev. L. Markhus.

Milan is a small village located in the central part of the town, and on the line of the Hastings & Dakota railway. It was laid out in 1879, and now contains two general stores, a warehouse a blacksmith shop and a few private residences. The post-office was established in January, 1880. The present postmaster is A. A. Kittelson.

A. Anderson, who was born in the year 1858, is a native of Norway, which country was his home until 1868, at which time he came to America. He attained his education at the common schools of Wisconsin; previous to coming to Kragero, he had lived one year in Fillmore county; was town clerk here in 1880. Mr. Anderson is in the mercantile trade with his brother, they also keep the Milan House.

Thorbjorn Anderson, born December 13, 1850, in Norway, came in 1868 to America. After farming one year in Fillmore county, he removed to Kragero and took a claim; the store was at first about two miles from the station, but in 1879 they moved it here; theirs was the first mercantile business in the place. Mr. Anderson has served as supervisor and treasurer. Married January 7, 1877, Miss K. O. Gilbertson, who died February 7, 1880; one child.

Thom Anderson, native of Norway, was born May 10, 1848, and since 1869 has lived in the United States. He passed a short time in Fillmore county before coming in 1870 to Kragero, where he owns a farm of 500 acres. Miss Nellie

Larson became his wife in June, 1874, and has three children: Andrew, Henry and Charles.

Anthony Hollarn, born July 17, 1860, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, acquired his education at Cold Springs, and in 1878 graduated from the high school of that place. In 1879 he came to Kragero, where he is now constable; has for some time been in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company.

Erik H. Johnson, born March 1, 1846, in Norway, immigrated in 1870 to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he worked at farming about nine months, then came to his present home. Has been treasurer several years. Married February 7, 1873, Susan Hanson, who died December 18, 1875; her children are Gurine and Susan. September 21, 1876, he married Betsy Bendickson, whose children are Anna, Hans and Ole.

Ole A. Johnson was born in Norway, October 27, 1842. After following the life of a sailor two years, he landed May 15, 1868, in Quebec; removed to Chicago; was on the lakes during the summer and passed the winter in that city; lived in Iowa from May to September, 1869, then came to Minnesota and in 1870 to Kragero, where he has held several offices; married in 1873, Anna Hansen, native of Norway.

S. H. Johnson, native of Wisconsin, born September 2, 1850, in Dane county, was brought up in Vernon county. In 1872 he removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and one year later to Steele county; came in 1876 to Kragero, where he is justice of the peace. Mr. Johnson's business is that of wheat buyer, also insurance and machinery agent.

Hans H. Kragero was born June 17, 1841, in Kragero, Norway; was employed as a sailor. In 1866 he immigrated to Chicago and remained till 1869; passed a few months in Iowa, and in the autumn of 1870 came to this town; owns 160 acres on section 12. Mary Hanson became his wife, May 15, 1878, and has three children: Herman, Hans and Doran.

James Oleson, born in Norway May 6, 1837, came in 1854 to America. Was farming three years at eight dollars per month in Dane county, Wisconsin; removed to Columbia county where he was engaged in the grocery trade and farming; lived one year in Fillmore county, Minnesota, two years in Freeborn county and the same length of time in Iowa where he had a general store; since 1870 has been at his large farm in Kragero; has

held numerous town offices. Married in 1851, Johanna Johanes. Betsy, Carrie, Zacharay, Nellie, Olina, Ida, Anna and Tea are the children.

Elias A. Running, born October 6, 1844, in Norway, came to America in 1862. He engaged in farming and lumbering in Vernon county, Wisconsin, which was his home from 1862 till 1872; now has 325 acres in this town; has held nearly all the town offices. Mr. Running was in the war from 1864 to its close; was severely wounded in the hip; enlisted in Company G, Fifth Wisconsin. Married in 1866, Ann Johnson. The children are Mary, Lewis, Martinus, Eliza, Agatha, Even and Oliver.

Even H. Lundgard lived until coming to America in 1869, in Norway, where he was born January 31, 1842. He lived two years in Vernon county, Wisconsin, but since 1871 has resided at his farm of 160 acres on section 24, Kragero; has been supervisor five years. In 1869 he married Miss Ingeborg Johnson.

John K. Sylte, native of Norway, was born April 22, 1851; in 1870 he immigrated to America; resided on a farm in Rock county, Wisconsin, two years then, in the spring of 1872, came to Kragero where he now has a farm containing 560 acres. Married in 1876, Isabel Swenson. The children are Charles M., George S. and Minna J.

Kittel Vellekson was born in 1835 in Norway and came in 1865 to the United States. Until moving to Kragero in 1868 he was farming in Fillmore county; he now has in this town 280 acres of land on section 24. Married in Norway in 1862, Karen Jakobsen. Seven living children: Ingeborg K., Jacob, Minna, who was the first child born in the town, Isaac, Ole, Hannah and Anna.

HAVELOCK.

Havelock is situated in the central part of the county, and includes all of congressional township 118, range 39. The first settlers in the town were Elling Engebretson, E. N. Dahl, Engebret Olson and Ole Anderson, and came June 24, 1872, and located in section 24. A. J. and John Mullen came the same year and located in section 28.

The first town meeting was held October 6, 1873, at the house of A. J. Mullen; officers elected—W. H. Cantley, chairman; Elling Engebretson and John Powers, supervisors; A. J. Mullen, clerk; J. E. Pitcher, treasurer; E. L. Nason and J. E. French, justices; Richard Rice and Albert Nason, constables.

There are two organized school districts in the town, districts 22 and 32, the latter a joint district. The first school was taught by Miss Mary Nason, during the summer of 1874, in a little sod building.

The first marriage in the town, was a double one, C. S. Nason and Rosa Cushman, N. H. Cushman and Hattie Nason. The ceremony was performed at the residence of C. L. Nason, in September, 1877. The first birth was that of Aramina M. Mullen, October 11, 1874, and died April 5, 1875, also the first death in the town.

Ogden D. Bartoo, born May 16, 1835, lived in his birthplace, Seneca county, New York, till migrating in 1856 to Fillmore county, Minnesota. He served from February, 1864, until the close of the late civil war; went on a visit to his native place, also made a trip to California; since March, 1877, he has lived at his farm in this town. Married in 1875, Mary Harler, born June 23, 1849, in New Jersey.

N. H. Cushman, who was born in Rutland county, Vermont, April 30, 1849, went with his parents to New York in 1852, and about eight years later to Illinois. When he was seventeen years old he started in life for himself; came to Minnesota, and in 1877 to his farm on section 20 of Havelock; since his residence here he has served about two years as town clerk. Married in September, 1877, Hattie Nason, born June 6, 1861, in Maine. One child: Grace.

Elling Engebretson was born July 10, 1838, in Norway, and emigrated in 1857 to Quebec; soon after removed to Wisconsin and in 1861 to Minnesota. In 1862 he enlisted; re-enlisted and served till the close of the war. He came to this town in 1872; owns a farm of 320 acres; has officiated as town treasurer and chairman of the board. Married in 1866, Sarah Gilbert, who has borne him six children.

W. W. Gorman, native of Wisconsin, was born February 13, 1848, in Racine county. He came in 1871 to Minnesota; lived on a farm in Olmsted county until removing in March, 1877, to his home on section 34 of Havelock. Married, in 1874, W. W. Gorman and Fannie Pentony. They have a family of four children: two boys and two girls. He has served his town as treasurer.

E. L. Nason was born December 28, 1814, in Cumberland county, Maine. For twenty years he was in the lumber business; from 1863 to 1873 he lived on a farm near Hastings, Minnesota, since

then has been at his farm in Havelock. Mr. Nason has held town offices. Married in 1843, Martha Boody, a teacher, who was born August 5, 1823, in Maine. Six of their eight children are living. Edward L. Stokes, who was born August 29, 1820, lived until ten years of age in London, England, his birthplace, then went to Canada, where he lived with a sister three years. In 1839 he removed to Vermont; his home was in Nicolle county from 1867 till 1877, the date of his settlement on his present farm. Susan Ward, born October 22, 1825, in New York, became his wife in 1847. Five of their six children are living.

Cyrus D. Ward, native of New York, was born July 31, 1832, in Clinton county. In 1857 he migrated to St. Paul; soon after located at Little Falls, and two years later returned to New York, where in 1861 he entered Company E, 16th infantry; was honorably discharged near the close of the war, and came again to Minnesota. Since March, 1878, he has lived at his present farm. Married in July, 1858, Marian Danforth; nine living children.

BIG BEND.

This town was formerly a part of Tunsburg, but was set off for separate organization March 18, 1874. The first town meeting was held April 7, 1874, at the residence of P. H. Blom, at which the officers elected were: H. S. Anderson, chairman, G. H. Blom and K. K. Hagen, supervisors; O. H. Blom, clerk; N. K. Hagen, treasurer; Joel Woods and O. H. Blom, justices; H. H. Nordby and H. S. Anderson, constables. Thirty-eight votes were cast.

The first settler was Knudt Angrimson, who came in July, 1867. Ove Overson came soon after, and a number came in 1868. Rev. N. Brandt, a Norwegian Lutheran, held the first religious meeting in August, 1869. A society was organized, which now has a large membership. Since 1870 a parochial school has been maintained by the society. The first public school was opened in the fall of 1876; there are now two public school buildings in the town.

Unadilla post-office was established in 1872, with Joel Woods as postmaster; in 1880 the office was moved to the town of Mandt, and the name changed to Kalmia. Hagen post-office was established in the spring of 1873, with Nels K. Hagen in charge; he held the office about seven years; Ole Paulson had it two years, and it was moved across the line into Swift county.

Hans Anderson was born in 1825 in Norway, where he grew to manhood, and in the year 1849 married Miss Annie Henrikson, who was born in 1825. Immigrated in 1866 to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and in the autumn of 1868 removed here, and took 160 acres of land; was one of the first to settle in the town. Of the nine children born to them, six are living: Erik, Randi Maria, Henry, John O., Charles and Andrew.

N. K. Hagen, born in 1840 in Norway, lived on a farm there till coming at the age of twenty-one to America. Until 1869 he worked in Wisconsin and Minnesota, then came to this town and took the claim on which he has since lived; has been assessor and chairman of the town board; he was postmaster from 1873 to 1877 of the Hagen post-office, named for him. Married in 1867 Carrie Anderson, born in 1844; five children: Knudt, Johanna E., Sivert, Edward and Julia R.

Marvin Hull, born May 18, 1828, in Adrian, Ohio. When three years old his father died and he accompanied his mother to Brighton, New York, at nine years he went to live with Dr. Miller; in 1848 removed to Genesee county and in 1850, married Miss E. J. Stowe, who was born July 28, 1828. They resided in Wisconsin for a time previous to taking a claim in 1856, where Albert Lea now stands, but left it because of an Indian scare; they lived in Illinois and different parts of Wisconsin, but in 1871 took the farm where they now reside; about four years they were at Benson and one year at Montevideo. For twenty-eight years Mrs. Hull has practiced medicine. The children are Viola M., James J., Albert J. and Alvin R.

Sven Olsen, native of Norway was born in 1824, and while quite young learned the trade of shoe-making, at which he worked until coming to the United States in 1852. He lived twenty years in different parts of Wisconsin, engaged chiefly in farming, then came to Big Bend; owns 240 acres on section 18; he was the first settler in that part of the town and was a member of the first board of supervisors. Married in 1848, Martha Hanson, born in 1821. Ole H. and Edmund S. are the living children.

MANDT.

The township of Mandt is situated in the north part of the county, and borders on Swift. It was so named in honor of E. T. Mandt, one of the earlier settlers. The first settlers were Mrs. Gubur Johnson and her three sons, who came in 1869 and located on section 6. The first town

meeting was held June 13, of that year, at E. T. Mandt's house, in section 20; officers elected: L. H. Johnson, chairman, O. J. Nokleby and John Halderson, supervisors; H. P. Mersereau, clerk; C. F. Peterson, treasurer; Erick Johnson and L. H. Johnson, justices; Julius Hull and O. M. Lund, constables.

There is but one school district in the town, number 31, organized in 1876 and includes the southwest quarter of the town. A frame school-house was erected during the summer of 1881 and located in section 32. The first school was taught by E. T. Mandt, at his house in the spring of 1875. David, a son of L. H. Johnson, born December 8, 1873, was the first child born in Mandt.

Erik Halverson was born in Norway in 1850, and when seventeen, came with his parents to Dodge county, Minnesota. In 1875 he moved to Swift county and in April, 1877, bought his present farm of 145 acres in Mandt, Chippewa county. Miss G. Johnson became his wife in Dodge county in 1895; children, Henry E., Annie I. and Julia H.; one child died in 1877, aged three years.

Erik Johnson was born in 1848 in Norway; he came to America in 1869 and spent one year in Illinois and Indiana, two years in Benson, Swift county, Minnesota, then took a homestead in 1862, on section 6 of this town; has been justice one year. Married Carrie Peterson, March 19, 1881, and has one child, Mary.

L. H. Johnson, native of Norway, was born in 1844, and at the age of nineteen emigrated; he lived in Illinois, then moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and farmed until 1873, when he came to Chippewa county, and took his present farm. He was first chairman of town board, and was assessor several years; was elected county commissioner in 1890. November 30, 1860, he married Annie Peterson who has born ten children; eight are living.

E. T. Mandt was born in Norway in 1838. He fitted for a teacher in his native land and in 1868 came to America and taught school in Wisconsin five years. In 1873 he went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in 1874 came to Chippewa county, where he has followed teaching, the Scandinavian language chiefly. He was clerk of the first town meeting in Mandt, which is named for him; he owns 240 acres in this town. In Wisconsin, in 1873, he married Haga Anundson, and has four children.

Ole J. Nokleby was born in Norway in 1845 and

in 1869 immigrated to Minnesota; worked in Fillmore county till 1875, then took 160 acres on section 28, this town; has been chairman of town board since 1878. In November, 1877, he made a visit to Norway and returned in May. In 1874 he married Magdalena Peterson; five children: Rosie, Jacob, Andrew, Mary; Joseph.

LOURISTON.

This town is in the north-eastern part of the county, and is formed of township 119, range 38. John R. Goodenough was the first settler; he located on section 7, in 1867. No others came until 1869, when a number selected homes in this town. September 18, 1877, the town was organized at the school-house in district number 10; the first officers were: Henry Armstrong, chairman, Charles Anderson and A. P. Brant, supervisors; H. D. Armstrong, clerk; D. L. Clemmer, treasurer; Henry Armstrong and G. W. Williams, justices; J. Hershey and Charles Martinson, constables. The first school was taught by Mary Nason in 1876, in district number 10; there are four organized districts and three school buildings. Rev. Hans Siverson, a Norwegian Lutheran, held the first religious services in 1871, and soon after organized a society. There are also organizations of Swedish Lutherans and Swedish Methodists.

The first marriage was that of H. D. Armstrong and Martha Erickson, in April, 1873. The first birth was a daughter of John R. Goodenough, in 1868. In 1873 occurred the first death, that of John Barnett.

Charles Anderson was born October 18, 1849, in Norway. Upon coming to America he located in Iowa, but removed in 1876 to his present home; has 160 acres on section 18. Mr. Anderson has served this town as assessor and supervisor. Mary Ericson, born August 11, 1853, in Norway, became his wife in 1873. Addie G., Minnie E., Emma G., and Edward O., are their children.

Henry Armstrong, born in Sandusky county, Ohio, July 10, 1844, accompanied his parents in 1854, to Michigan. He served in the civil war until its close; enlisted in February, 1864. Mr. Armstrong came to Minnesota in 1868, and in 1869 settled on the farm where he now lives; has been assessor, justice and county commissioner; keeps a small store and the Louriston post-office. Married June 3, 1871, Petro Olson; Laura E., William H., John A., Charles F., and Edwin, are the children.

Harvey D. Armstrong, native of Ohio, was born

August 9, 1845, in Sandusky county. Upon migrating to Minnesota in 1857 he located at Stillwater, but in June 1869, removed to Louriston, where he owns a farm of 180 acres. Married April 8, 1873, Martha Ericson; the children are Ida, Fred, Jennie and Della. Mr. Armstrong has been assessor and town clerk.

Francis A. Barrager was born in Canada East, and when about eight years old removed with his parents to Wisconsin; enlisted October, 1861, in the 14th Wisconsin infantry and served until the close of the war. Since 1875 Mr. Barrager has resided at his farm in this town. Married in May 1881, Mary Nason, a teacher, who was born February 21, 1854, in Maine.

L. B. Brant of New York was born December 26, 1829, in Delaware county and began self-support when only fourteen years old. Went to Pennsylvania and removed in 1853 to Hennepin county, Minnesota; located at Eden Prairie; previous to coming to this county he had kept the American Hotel at Young America; came to this town in 1878. Married in 1851 Catherine Frederic who died April 22, 1872. Miss E. Frederic became his second wife. The children are Viola, Frank, Maud, Frederic, Lottie and Edna.

John Coleman, native of Ireland was born in June, 1821, in County Cork and in 1849 immigrated to America. From 1855 until 1878 he resided in Scott county, Minnesota, then removed to his place in Louriston: the farm contains 320 acres. Mary Hubbard was married to Mr. Coleman in 1847 and has borne him thirteen children; the living are Honora, Mary, Patrick, John, Thomas and Daniel.

J. C. Sadler was born October 29, 1840 and lived in his native place, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, until September 1861, at which date he enlisted in Company H, 9th Pennsylvania cavalry; remained in service till the close of the war. After his discharge he came to Minnesota and has been in the state most of the time since; in the spring of 1877 he located at his farm in Louriston.

STONEHAM.

This town is located in the eastern part of the county and includes all of township 117-38. It was set apart for separate organization, July 19, 1880 and the election held August 17th following at the school-house in district number 30. Officers elected—Milo Beard, chairman; L. D. Reddock and J. C. Underhill, supervisors; E. V. Carver, clerk; T. J. Howard, treasurer; J. V. H. Bailey,

assessor and justice; W. A. Graves, justice; S. J. Butcher and J. H. Palmer, constables.

There are two organized school districts in the town. The first school was taught by Louisa Everson at the house of S. J. Butcher, during the summer of 1876. There is no religious organization in the town.

J. V. H. Bailey was born January 11, 1833, in Canada. Lived near St. Paul from 1850 till 1852; passed one year in Lac qui Parle county, after which he was farming in Traverse des Sioux until 1860, then lived in Hastings one year, and in Goodhue county till 1880, when he located in Stoneham. Mr. Bailey served eight months in Company I, 1st Minnesota heavy artillery. Married in 1856, Isabelle Kennedy. The children are Anna J., Isabelle E., Maggie J., Mary G., Minnie and J. Vincent.

J. Hartney, born July 15, 1843, in Ireland, immigrated at the age of fourteen, to Ohio. Enlisted in Company C, 55th Ohio infantry and served till war ceased. Came to Minnesota and lived in Hennepin county, until 1877, then in Meeker county; in 1880 he settled in Stoneham, where he is town clerk. Married in 1876, Ella Walworth, born October 10, 1854, in Missouri. Nellie, Katie and John J. are the children.

James Kennedy, who was about sixty-five years of age, lived in Ireland, his birthplace, till fifteen years old, when he immigrated to Pennsylvania. In 1876, came to Minnesota; lived four years in Goodhue county, and since then has resided at his farm in Stoneham. Married in 1838, Mary McDonald, born in 1820, in Canada. Nine children: William, James, Alexander, Alfred, George, John, Franklin, David, Elizabeth.

GRACE.

The town of Grace is located in the northern part of the county, and was named in honor of Miss Grace, a daughter of A. A. Whittimore. The first settler in the town was Andrew Olson, who came in October, 1869, and located in section 12. The first town election was held at Patrick Martin's house, with the following result: John Reddy, chairman, Aleck Johnson, and Martin Glynn, supervisors; L. D. Frost, clerk; T. H. Davis, treasurer; Alexander Taylor, assessor; A. A. Whittimore and Alexander Taylor, justices; Andrew Eliason, constable, and Thomas Keating, pound-master.

The first school was taught by Miss Emma Nason, in 1880, in a frame building erected for

the purpose, and belonging to district number 43. There are now two organized districts in the town, each containing a frame school building. There is no church in the town, though there are several organizations. The first services were conducted at the house of Andrew Olson, about 1872, by the Rev. Hans Siverson.

The first marriage was that of Ole Mathewson and Miss Isabella Olson, November 28, 1881 by Rev. Erick Erickson.

Martin Benner, native of Ohio, was born April 23, 1850, in Columbiana county, where he resided until coming to Rochester, Minnesota. In 1878 he located on his farm of 320 acres in this town. Stella Parker who was born in Minneapolis, became the wife of Mr. Benner in April 1876; they are the parents of one child, Clara Belle. Mr. Benner is town clerk and justice.

Martin Glynn was born in April, 1830, in Ireland, and when eighteen years old, immigrated to New Orleans; removed from the south in 1863 to Minnesota. From February, 1865 until the close of the war he served in Company I, First Minnesota artillery. Since 1877 he has lived in section 26 of Grace. Married in 1851, Bridget Mullen. There are nine living children.

Peter Golden is about fifty-two years of age and was born in county Tyrone, Ireland. From 1852 until 1876 his home was in the state of New York, and in 1876 he came to his farm of 240 acres on section 14 of this town. Mr. Golden was united in marriage in 1854 with Mary Duffy, who has borne him seven children. The living are James E., Peter, Mathew, Mary A., Nellie and Alice.

Herbert A. Griffis was born April 29, 1858, in Appleton, Wisconsin, where his mother was buried in 1861; his father is in the drug trade at Beaver Dam. Mr. Griffis was employed as traveling salesman for one year after coming to this state in 1879, and since March, 1880, has been at his farm on section 20 of Grace; he was chairman of the first town board. Married in January, 1881, Grace Whittimore, born in 1864 in Maine.

Thomas Hartnet was born on Christmas day, 1855, in County Claire, Ireland, which was his home until 1874, the date of his immigration to America. Resided in New York till coming, in 1877, to his present farm of 160 acres located on section 22 of Grace. The mother of Mr. Hartnet is still living in Ireland; his father died there.

Alex. Johnson, native of Sweden, was born March 28, 1852. When about fifteen years of age

he went to Germany; three years later returned to Sweden for a visit and soon after immigrated to Washington county, Minnesota; located his farm in this town in 1876 and has resided here since 1879. Married November 19, 1879, Annie Shele- ren, born July 5, 1862, in Sweden; one child: Emma O.

James S. Parker was born in 1831 in New England, and grew to manhood in the state of Maine. He is a carpenter and has followed contracting and building in Minneapolis, where he went in 1852, and since coming here in 1878; has 160 acres on section 18. Mr. Parker's first wife died in Minneapolis; his present wife, born January 20, 1834, in Wayne county, Indiana, owns a farm which she had located in Grace previous to her marriage; her father, Allen Graves, was one of the first settlers of Hennepin county.

George Stewart, native of Ohio, was born July 26, 1840, in Shelby county, and at the age of nineteen came to Minnesota. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company K, 10th Minnesota, and remained in service till the close of war. Since March, 1878, he has lived at his farm of 320 acres. Sarah Caley, born in Canada, became his wife in 1870. Three children: Goodwin, Henry and a babe.

Alexander Taylor, born November 2, 1829, in Ireland, came in 1857 to America, and soon after to Minnesota. He was at Red Wing three years engaged as contractor for excavating, but has resided on his farm in this town since April, 1879; has officiated as assessor and justice. Married January 31, 1860, Martha Barr, born February 8, 1841, at Rochester, New York. Of their eleven children, nine are living.

WOODS.

This town is located in the northeast corner of the county. It was named in honor of Judge W. W. Woods of Ohio, who is a large landowner in the town. It was set off for organization, July 21, 1879. Failing to meet and organize on the day appointed by the county commissioners, they appointed the following officers: W. M. Curtis, chairman, J. C. Records and Ephraim Martin, supervisors; Allen Weatherby, clerk, Frank Crain, assessor; D. J. Atchison, treasurer; Valentine Eppel and W. H. Case, justices; Theodore Pritchard and M. Kelly, constables.

The first settlers were Mons Olson and his son William, who came in 1876.

LONE TREE.

The town of Lone Tree is situated in the eastern

part of the county. Settlement did not begin until a few years since. Among the first to settle were William Ross, Theodore Keithley and John Lucas. The former was postmaster at Rosslyn until it was discontinued, not long since. The town is yet sparsely settled, and was set apart for organization July 16, 1878. There are two organized school districts, each having a frame school-building.

UNORGANIZED.

Congressional townships 117-37 and 118-38 are yet unorganized. When the census was taken in 1880 the former had a population of four, all belonging to one family. They have since moved into the town of Granite Falls. In the latter there are about twenty families, principally Scandinavians. School district number 46 was organized in 1881, and includes the east half of the town. A frame school-house was built the same year. The west half of the town belongs to district 32, and is joint with the town of Havelock.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

CHAPTER XCII.

COUNTY OF LAC QUI PARLE—TOWN AND VILLAGE OF
LAC QUI PARLE—TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

Before the French explorers or missionaries had visited this portion of Minnesota the Indians had named the lake from which the county derives its name "The Talking Water," on account of the peculiar sounds produced by the breaking of the waves against a rock promontory. In a storm, these sounds vibrate to the extremities of the lake. The celebrated explorer, Nicolle, gave the lake its appropriate and poetic name. It is about a mile in width and ten miles long; the channel of the Minnesota river passes through it, and its shores are lined with granite and sand rock.

The soil is very rich, and as a consequence the county is well settled. Most of the land is high, rolling prairie, though there is more or less timber scattered along the shores of the water-courses. Tree planting by the settlers has been attended with uniform success.

The first white settlers, after the Indians had gone, arrived in 1868. Several families came that year. In 1870 there was, perhaps, a thousand

bushels of grain raised in the county. In 1880 the total number of acres under cultivation was 38,706, of which 27,343 acres were in wheat. The name of the pioneer settler was William M. Mills, who first passed through the county in 1864 while on a hunting and trapping expedition. Four years later, when the land was entirely free from Indians, he returned and made claim to the spot he had previously selected. This claim was entered April 8, 1868, and embraced the north-west quarter of section 30, township 118, range 42. At that time the nearest settler was distant fifteen miles in one direction and thirty in another. The next settlers were David P. Lister, E. B. Andrews, John Nash, Sr., David Webb, S. J. Ferguson and Frank Stay, who located in the towns of Cerro Gerdo, Camp Release and Lac qui Parle. In the spring of 1869 a colony of Norwegians, from Fayette county, Iowa, were led to the Lac qui Parle country by Peter F. Jacobson, who selected the location in advance. There were forty-two families and teams, 500 head of cattle and 200 head of sheep. There was no special organization existing in the colony; it was a number of mutual friends, who agreed that if suitable land could be secured they would form one community. As there was so much unoccupied land, each individual chose his own, and within two weeks each had settled on a claim. Peter Thompson, a Lutheran preacher, was of this company, and held the first services in the county, aside from those celebrated by the missionaries to the Indians, on the first Sunday in June, 1869, which was the date of the arrival of the colony. The services were held in a grove on the banks of the Lac qui Parle river. During the same year T. I. Lund and John Maguire settled in the town of Riverside. In 1870, C. A. Anderson settled in the town of Baxter. Among others were Hans S. Hanson, Peter Simpson, Hans Johnson and his brother, Lars.

The first town site laid out was that called Williamsburg, on section 30, town 118, range 42. It was platted by Mills and Jacobs in the fall of 1869. The following spring a store was built and occupied by Chalmers and Donaldson. When the village of Lac qui Parle was started, the store was moved there and Williamsburg was no more.

E. B. Andrews and L. S. Hines laid the foundations of a city on section 20, town 118, range 42, and opened a store in December, 1869. This, too, gave up in favor of Lac qui Parle.

The county of Lac qui Parle was organized in 1871 by an act of the legislature approved March 6. The territory included in its limits had previously been a part of Redwood county, and the act of legislature referred to, attached it to that county, for judicial purposes. The boundary lines were fixed as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the middle line of the Minnesota river with the range line between ranges 40 and 41, thence along the middle line of the Minnesota river to the western line of the state; south on said line to the line between townships 115 and 116, thence east to the line between ranges 41 and 42, thence north to the line between townships 116 and 117, thence east to the range line between ranges 40 and 41, thence north to the place of beginning. As the territory described was a part of Redwood county, the people were obliged to vote on the measure, which they did, in favor of the proposed change.

The three commissioners elected to carry out the organization and locate the county seat, were Browning Nichols, Frederick Ehlers and Calborn A. Anderson. The first meeting of the commissioners was in the office of T. W. Pearsall, in the village of Lac qui Parle, January 11, 1872; Browning Nichols was chairman and T. W. Pearsall, clerk of the board. The county seat was located at Lac qui Parle, on section 27, township 118, range 42.

Peter F. Jacobson was appointed treasurer; L. C. Laird surveyor; H. J. Grant, auditor; John Maguire, sheriff; Emilius Brown, register of deeds; August Harter, coroner; Darius Tupper was subsequently appointed superintendent of schools, for the term of two years.

The next session of the board was held April 29, following, when M. M. Cornell was appointed assessor for the territory not organized into townships. Eli B. Miller was appointed superintendent of schools in place of Mr. Tupper who declined the office. The town of Cerro Gordo had been formed into a school district while it was in Redwood county and at this session of the board was designated as school district number one. District number two was also formed, and comprised section 36, and all of sections 24, 25 and 13 south of the Minnesota river in township 118, range 42, and all of township 118, range 41, south of the Minnesota river. The county was also divided into three commissioner districts.

January 7, 1873, the commissioners elected at

the preceding election, held their first meeting. The board was composed of S. A. Anderson, chairman, William M. Mills, and Ole Hanson. The bonds of Emilius Brown, register of deeds, Z. B. Clark, clerk of court, and Peter Simpson, sheriff, were approved. The money in the treasury was then counted, with the following result: Amount collected for fines, \$21.54; from licenses, \$35; total amount of taxes collected, \$699.32. School districts four, five and six were then formed.

There being no permanent place for county officials, on April 3, 1875, Mr. Cross offered to lease his store at a rental of \$75 per annum; the offer was accepted and the building has since been used as the court house and county offices. The first district court held in the county was September 24, 1878. The county then formed part of the twelfth judicial district. The only case before the court, Nils K. Nilson vs. Frederick Swenson, was withdrawn, and settled by consent of parties.

March 12, 1877, there was a special meeting of the board of commissioners for the purpose of auditing applications for seed grain, filed in accordance with an act of legislature appropriating money for the purpose of purchasing seed grain for sufferers from grass-hopper ravages. Twenty-nine applications were favorably received and sent to the governor. J. L. Jacobson was appointed committee of one to purchase seed, and William M. Mills was appointed to assist him in delivering the grain. The amount purchased and distributed was 3,014 bushels of wheat and 437 bushels of oats; money expended for same, \$2,640.25, of which the state furnished \$2,582. In order to make up the deficiency, \$58.25 was borrowed from the poor fund.

There were, in the beginning of 1882, forty-seven school districts in the county, and twenty-two school buildings, the total valuation of which was \$4,230. The number of scholars, according to the apportionment list was 716.

The first church edifice erected in the county, was one belonging to the Norwegian Lutherans, in the town of Cerro Gordo, in 1876.

The first child born in the county since the later settlement was Annie M., daughter of W. M. and Annie Mills, in May, 1869. An account of the first marriage at the Lac qui Parle mission is on page 158. Among the later settlers, the first to marry were D. P. Lister and Emma Herrgin, in February, 1870. The first death occurred in 1869.

Tore Christenson was killed by a stroke of lightning.

TOWN OF LAC QUI PARLE.

This township was created by the county commissioners, December 27, 1872, out of a portion of the town of Cerro Gordo. The board voted "that the town of Cerro Gordo be divided, north and south, between ranges 42 and 43, and that the town of Cerro Gordo retain the books and records, but that the town of Lac qui Parle be permitted to transcribe that portion of the records which appertain to the town of Lac qui Parle, and that township number 118, range 42, and all that part of township 119, range 42, which lies south of Lac qui Parle lake, be, and the same is organized into a town, and the same is named Lac qui Parle; and it is ordered that the town of Lac qui Parle shall collect the town tax assessed in the town of Cerro Gordo, for the year 1872, and pay all of the debts of the town incurred up to the time that the town was divided, and the balance of the town money, if any there be, to be divided between the towns of Lac qui Parle and Cerro Gordo, in equal proportion, according to their assessments." The first town meeting was held at the school-house in Lac qui Parle, January 12, 1873; officers elected: David P. Lister, chairman; Kittel Danielson and Ole Gunderson, supervisors; Maurice B. Mills, clerk; E. F. Jacobson, Ole Robertson, constables. The first meeting of the new board was March 22, 1873. On March 29th, a meeting was held at which the details of the settlement between this town and Cerro Gordo were perfected, and Peter Simpson was appointed arbitrator to meet one appointed from the town of Cerro Gordo. They were to meet at such times and places as might be convenient, but their actions were in no way to conflict with the acts of the county commissioners.

VILLAGE OF LAC QUI PARLE.

The village of Lac qui Parle was surveyed May 23-25, 1871, by L. R. Moyer. The surveyors' certificate states that the village is situated "on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven, township one hundred and eighteen, range forty-two."

The names of the proprietors as appended to the plat were, John T. Averill and Hannah E. Averill, Lyman D. and Mary E. Hodge, Abner and Marion Tibbetts, Henry and Ellen Cross, Brown-

ing Nichols and Mary E. Nichols and Charles F. and Annie N. Ireland. The plat was acknowledged November 15, 1871, before Augier Ames, in Ramsey county; February 1st, 1872, before Z. B. Clark, in Redwood county; February 8th, 1872, before J. Newhart in Brown county; September 10th, 1872, before Addison Phelps, in Swift county, and filed for record in the office of E. Brown, register of deeds of Lac qui Parle county September 14th, 1872.

On this spot once stood an Indian village, where the savages regularly camped. When the first white settlement was made, excavations in the ground over which had formerly stood the tepees, were still visible and formed some annoyance to the civilized inhabitants. These excavations were in the shape of a jug, the entrance being about two feet in diameter, and enlarged below so as to have capacity sufficient to contain from thirty to forty bushels of potatoes and corn.

In the year 1862, at the time of the outbreak, there was a missionary station in the immediate vicinity of the present village. In September, 1862 the residents were all compelled to flee to save themselves from the tomahawk of the savages. This mission station was established in 1835, by Rev. Thomas S. Williamson and Alexander Huggins. At that time there was already a trading post in existence in charge of Joseph Renville, who had also a stock farm in the vicinity. Renville was the pioneer stock raiser of Minnesota. In 1837 Rev. Stephen R. Riggs joined the mission. In the fall of 1861 a good and substantial school room and dwelling, a storehouse and blacksmith shop, were completed at Lac qui Parle, and about the first of November, Mr. Amos W. Huggins and his family occupied the dwelling, and assisted by Miss Julia Laframboise, prepared the school room and devoted their whole time to teaching such Indian children as they could induce to attend the school. This like the rest, however, was put to an end by the outbreak.

The village is located upon a beautiful tableland, between the Minnesota and Lac qui Parle rivers. The place is the center of a thriving trade, and it contains several large stores, which would each be a credit to a town of far greater pretensions.

When the colonists already referred to on other pages arrived, there were no supplies nearer than Redwood or New Ulm. On November 28, 1869, P. F. Jacobson arrived with about five hundred

dollars worth of merchandise, and about ten tons of flour, which he had brought from West Newton, in Nicollet county. The undertaking was one of no small difficulty. The time consumed in the journey from Redwood Falls to the present village of Lac qui Parle was four days, and on account of the bad state of the ground the goods had to be unloaded and reloaded about twenty times. Mr. Jacobson erected the first house that had a shingle roof in the county in July, 1869, and this was used as a storehouse for the goods. This constituted the first business house in the county. It was located just outside the limits of the present village. When the village was laid out in 1871, the first store within its limits was opened by H. Cross & Son. This building has since been used as the offices for the county officials. The next store was that of Clark & La Du, who kept a general stock of merchandise. Gilbert La Du subsequently opened a drug store. Then came Chalmers & King, who opened a furniture store. Thomas Martin then opened a saloon. B. Nichols erected the first dwelling house, and he was accustomed to receive travellers, until the hotel was built by J. H. Brown in 1872. Lortz & Larson next opened a general store. Then came the firm of Nichols, Stone & Anderson, the present successor of whom is the firm of Halvorson & Stone, who deal in general merchandise. Other merchants at present engaged in business are Joseph Gaskell, who has a well appointed drug store; S. G. Miller, hardware merchant; Jacobson & Oadson, dealers in farm machinery; Jacobson & Evenson keep a good restaurant, and Carlson & Peterson and Pope & Simpson are the blacksmiths. The legal profession is well represented by the firm of Hayden & Bassett and J. C. Pope, the present county attorney. Dr. O. K. Limboe is the only physician.

The post-office was established in 1871, J. H. Brown being the first postmaster. The names of the succeeding ones are Gilbert La Du, J. P. Jacobs, L. R. Davis and H. L. Hayden, the present official.

The first mails were carried by a messenger paid by the colonists, who made the journey from the village to Chippewa city once a week.

The first school was taught by Airrie Grant in 1872; in a building owned by Browning Nichols.

The first newspaper was started by C. J. Coghlan, in the fall of 1872. It was called the Lac qui Parle County Press and was issued every week. It

was continued by him until the spring of 1878, when he ceased to publish it. The Lac qui Parle Independent was then established, on March 15th of the same year, by the firm of Chamberlain & Jacobs. It is a live weekly, republican in politics and is alive to all the best interests of the county. The firm conduct a job printing office in connection with the publication of the paper.

The only society in existence is the Lac qui Parle Agricultural Society. It was organized in 1873 with J. H. Brown for president. C. J. Coghlan, secretary, and Charles Eaton, treasurer. It has held regular meetings, and in addition has held a fair every few years since 1873, one which is regarded as being the best in the frontier counties. The present officers are E. M. Baldwin, president; O. K. Limboe, secretary and H. J. Chalmers, treasurer.

C. M. Anderson, native of Iowa, was born January 14, 1855, in Winneshek county; removed with his parents to Minnesota, and his father settled in Baxter, Lac qui Parle county. In 1876 Mr. Anderson was elected register of deeds, and county treasurer in 1878, and has filled that office since, has also taught five terms of school in this county.

E. M. Baldwin, born in Wyoming county, New York, April 28, 1840, went in 1860, to Michigan. He enlisted in Company G, Ninth New York cavalry in 1861; was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run and paroled in 1863; in 1864 he re-enlisted and served until 1865. He was employed in farming ten years at Lockport, New York; spent two years at Lake City, Minnesota, and in 1875 came here. Married in 1874, Emily Ferguson; four children.

J. H. Brown, born December 31, 1818, in Sullivan county, New York, lived in Cortland county three years, Loraine county, Ohio, three years, La Salle county, Illinois, two years and then in De Kalb county till 1856, when he located at Rochester, Minnesota, and engaged in mercantile trade; since coming here in 1870 he has been proprietor of the Lac qui Parle Hotel. Married in 1850 Calista Sanborn; two children living.

Martin Carlson, whose native land is Sweden, was born in the year 1851. He immigrated to the United States and located in Dane county, Wisconsin in 1872; he learned blacksmithing and in 1880 opened a shop at Lac qui Parle. Mr. Carlson, was married in 1880; his wife's maiden name was Julia Witcin; they have two living children.

H. J. Chalmers was born in March, 1849, in New Brunswick. In 1867 he removed to Wabasha county, Minnesota; after farming one year he engaged in carpenter work; he located on a claim in Lac qui Parle in 1870 but shortly after resumed his trade; he was proprietor of a furniture store in the village four years. Married in 1872, Ellen Nash; five children.

M. C. Chamberlin, born September 20, 1826, in Genesee county, New York, went at the age of eight, with his parents to Chautauqua county. He worked on a railroad five years and was interested in pork packing two years. He gave considerable attention to politics; during presidential campaigns took an active part in canvass of the western states and for a time published a campaign sheet at Wabasha, where he was afterward in mercantile trade. In 1874 he came to this town and in 1878 started the Lac qui Parle Independent with J. P. Jacobs. Married in 1846, Angelina Dodge; two living children.

Charles J. Coghlan was born in Prince Edwards Island, December 24, 1846; when sixteen years old he went with his parents to Dodge county, Wisconsin; served in Company B, 16th regiment of that state from February, 1865 till war closed. He learned printing at Lake City, this state; in 1872 came here, and until 1880 published the Lac qui Parle Press; was elected register of deeds in 1874, '78 and '80; was appointed court commissioner and is now justice. Married in 1876, Mary O'Hara; three sons living.

L. R. Davis was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 25, 1815. Received an academic education and taught nearly thirty years commencing at the age of sixteen; he removed to Ohio, and in 1849 to Wisconsin; was auditor of Green Lake county two years and clerk of the court three years; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Fond du Lac county; in 1872 he came to this place; taught two years and also officiated as county attorney and superintendent of schools; has been county auditor since 1880 and was postmaster from 1877 to 1881. Married in 1843, Miss W. L. Gridley; five children.

H. L. Hayden, native of New York, was born March 23, 1850, in Onondaga county and attained an academical education. From 1875 to 1878 he resided on section 29 of Hantho, this county, then came to Lac qui Parle and began the study of law; was admitted to practice in June 1881. Ophelia

Keller became his wife in 1872; they have three children.

E. F. Jacobson, who is a native of Norway was born March 4, 1846. He came to America with his parents in 1857 and settled in Fayette county, Iowa; in 1870 he removed to Lac qui Parle and settled on section 32. He was married in 1869, to Miss Sorena Olson; there are five children living. Mr. Jacobson was elected sheriff of this county in 1879 and re-elected in 1881.

J. F. Jacobson, born January 13, 1849, is a native of Norway, but has been a resident of the United States since 1857. From that date until 1871 he resided in Fayette county, Iowa, then settled on a farm in Cerro Gordo, Lac qui Parle county; he is engaged in the farm machinery business. Mr. Jacobson was elected county auditor in 1873-5-7. In 1874 he married Mary Olson who died in 1880; there are two living children.

P. F. Jacobson, born April 14, 1842, in Norway, immigrated to America at the age of fifteen, with his parents. Until 1869 he lived in Fayette county, Ohio, then came to Lac qui Parle county; was the founder of a settlement here, of people from Iowa; he was the first justice of this town and performed the first marriage ceremony; has served in the state legislature and as county treasurer; since 1879 he has been judge of probate. Married in 1876, Matilda Olson; seven children.

Philip Lortz was born October 14, 1841, in Hocking county, Ohio. In 1863 he enlisted in Company L, 12th Ohio, and served till honorably discharged in 1865; he was one who assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis. From 1867 till 1872 he lived in Blue Earth county, then came here and embarked in mercantile business in company with H. A. Larson. Married in 1872, Matilda Johnson; three of their five children are living.

Dr. S. G. Miller, born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, went at the age of seven with his parents to Ohio. Began the study of medicine when twenty years old; attended lectures in Philadelphia and in 1855 graduated at the Keokuk Medical college. The doctor has practiced in different places and since 1874 has been at Lac qui Parle; opened a hardware store in 1881. Married in 1834 Nancy Jane McEwen, who died in 1872; seven living children; in 1878 Sarah Jennings became his wife.

William M. Mills, native of Canada, born in March, 1825, removed in 1855 to Oshawa, Nicollet county, thence in 1859 to Swan Lake, where he

lost everything at the time of the Indian massacre; resided in St. Peter three years, but in 1865 went to Redwood Falls; in 1868 came here and took the first claim in this county; he was a member of the first board of supervisors and for a number of years was county commissioner. Married in 1845, Anna Graham; ten children.

N. E. Munger was born March 31, 1846, in Wayne county, Michigan. From 1850 till 1862 he lived in Fayette county, Iowa, then went to Eau Claire county, Wisconsin; served from 1863 till 1864 in Company D, Seventh Wisconsin, after which he was in the livery business at Augusta, that state, until coming in 1877 to Lac qui Parle county; was one of the first settlers in Augusta and chairman of the first board; was also county commissioner. His business is dealing in farm machinery. Married in 1876, Clara Snow.

John Nash, Sr., native of Berkshire, England, was born January 14, 1807, and lived on a farm until March, 1837, when he was appointed a relieving officer and filled that position for eighteen years; in 1855 he came to America and resided in Rice county, Minnesota, till 1868, at which time he settled on section 30 of this town. Married in 1836, Ann Love, who has borne him ten children; eight are living.

John B. Oadson, born December 15, 1849, in Norway, immigrated with his parents to America in 1850. After residing three years in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, they went to Fayette county, Iowa, thence in 1871 to Lac qui Parle; since 1875 he has filled the office of clerk of the court; is also engaged in the machine trade. In 1879 he married Bertha Hill; two children living.

E. W. Parsons, who is a native of Chenango county, New York, was born October 23, 1858, and remained there until nineteen years of age; in 1878 he removed to Lac qui Parle and in 1881 erected a feed mill.

E. J. Petterson, whose native land is Sweden, was born in the year 1852. He emigrated, and became a resident of the United States; located in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1871, and there learned the trade of blacksmith; in 1880 Mr. Petterson opened a shop in Lac qui Parle.

J. C. Pope, who was born March 12, 1849, is a native of Orange county, Vermont. In the year 1860 he accompanied his parents who migrated to Minnesota; until 1877 he resided in Winona county then came to Lac qui Parle and soon after began

reading law. Mr. Pope was elected county attorney in 1881.

J. R. Pope, born in 1849 in Orange county, Vermont, learned blacksmithing, and remained in that state until twenty-one years old. Enlisted in 1862 in Company C, 10th Minnesota; served against the Indians one year, then was south till 1865. In 1877 he removed from Winona county to Lac qui Parle and took a homestead; opened a blacksmith shop in 1880 with Mr. Simpson. Married in 1873, Amanda Allen; two children living.

J. Praul, native of Pennsylvania, was born in November, 1836, in Bucks county. He grew to manhood on a farm, and while living in the East he dealt in stock; in 1869 he migrated to Lac qui Parle, and the next spring took a claim on section 33, where he has since resided.

P. Simpson, born May 14, 1842, in Norway, came to the United States in 1862. Enlisted in Company I, 82d Illinois, and in 1865 was honorably discharged. He engaged in blacksmithing at Eldorado, Iowa, but in 1870 settled on section 34, of this town; was elected sheriff in 1872 and again in 1876. Married Ida Olson in 1869; four living children.

S. J. Simpson was born March 26, 1844, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He was employed in lumbering; enlisted in 1861, in Company D, 54th Pennsylvania, and served till December, 1864; was in thirty-six engagements. Mr. Simpson was in Iowa six years, and in Wabasha county, Minnesota, three years; in 1877 took a claim in Freeland, but is now blacksmithing at Lac qui Parle.

O. H. Steenson was born January 7, 1841, in Norway, and in 1858 immigrated to Columbia county, Wisconsin; he removed to Crawford county for three years, then came to Minnesota; resided for a time in Dodge and Goodhue counties previous to coming to Lac qui Parle; he has been county commissioner, town treasurer and justice. Married in 1864, Annie S. Peterson; of their nine children, six are living.

CAMP RELEASE.

This is the extreme south-eastern town in the county, and when set apart for organization, in March, 1874, it included, besides its present territory, that portion of township 117-40 lying south of the Minnesota river; this was taken off when Yellow Medicine county was organized in 1872. The name was selected from the fact that the town was the scene of the release of the prisoners by Little Crow to General Sibley. The first settler was

Frank Stay, who came in the fall of 1868, and located where he now lives near the river in the north-west corner of the town. In the spring of 1869, Bruno Arnold, Peter Peterson, and Knut Nelson came in.

The first town meeting was held April 5, 1871, at the house of Peter Peterson, in section 13; officers elected: Hubert Haubries, chairman, Torger Christianson and Wilhelm Otto, supervisors; Andrew Erickson, clerk; O. C. Merrill, assessor; Peter Peterson, treasurer; L. R. Moyer and Andrew Erickson, justices; Frederick Heightman and August Gustaffson, constables.

The first school was taught in a "dug-out" shanty in section 25, by Mrs. Frank Dickinson. It was a summer school of three months duration and had about twelve pupils in attendance. There are now three organized districts in the town.

The first religious services were conducted at Bruno Arnold's house, in July, 1870, by Rev. August Smith, a circuit preacher of the Evangelical society. The Norwegian Lutherans effected an organization in January, 1879. A church was soon after built in section 32. The Rev. O. N. Berg is their pastor.

Anton Andersen, born in 1835, in Norway, came in 1869 to Minnesota. He lived in Fillmore county two years, and in the spring of 1871, removed to his present farm. In 1867 he married Mary Lund, born in 1864, and died December 27, 1881. The names of their children are Minnie, Annie, Casper, Anders, Maria, Gerhard, Karen, Emma, Julia.

Jahn Andersen was born in Norway in 1836, and upon coming to this country in 1867, located in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he remained four years; since 1871 he has resided at his farm in this town. In 1864, Miss Karen Christiansen became his wife; Andrew, Carolina M., Karen S., Eliza C. Johanna A., Charles, Christian, Anders, and Anna M., are their children.

Juel K. Axnes was born November 23, 1847, in Norway and at the age of eighteen, came to America. He was at Manitowoc, Wisconsin one year previous to spending three years in Winona county, Minnesota; worked two years in Wisconsin pineries and in 1871 took his farm in Camp Release; he has been chairman of the town board several years. Married Sarah Nelson in 1867; the living children are Christina, Nels, Carl, Randina and Mary.

John Falkenhagen was born in 1831 in Germany and at the age of twenty entered the army;

served three years after which he was in a post-office fourteen years. In the summer of 1870 he immigrated to Camp Release. Rachel Heightman became his wife in 1861; Paul J. is their only child.

Harse Halvorson, born December 11, 1822, in Norway, learned the trade of blacksmith and in July, 1849 removed to Dane county, Wisconsin, which he made his home for eleven years; in 1861, came to Minnesota; farmed four years in Dodge county and four years in Iowa; in 1870 he came to this town. He married Torber Johnson, July 31, 1860; the children are Halver, George, Randa M., and Ann J. Mr. Halvorson enlisted in 1865 and served nine months in Company C, 2d Minnesota cavalry.

Ole A. Loe was born in 1849 in Norway. Came to America in 1869; his wife and child died on the voyage; he lived in Wabasha county, Minnesota three years and in 1872 claimed the farm where he now lives; he returned to Wabasha county for a time also ran a ferry two years between this town and Montevideo; has since lived at his farm and been chairman of the town board and clerk two years. Married Miss R. E. Strand in 1879; one child Bertha.

Frank Stay, born June 26, 1837 in Canada, removed in 1854 to St. Paul thence to Traverse des Sioux, Winnebago Agency and Yellow Medicine where he was in the employ of the government after which he worked a farm about twelve miles west of that place. In 1862 he was warned of the outbreak by Red Dog a friendly Indian; after many narrow escapes he reached Yellow Medicine only to find the place in possession of the Indians and he then realized that he must make his way to Fort Ridgely; was compelled to hide during the day time and only walk at night; reached the fort at noon of the fifth day having been four and one-half days without food; he was with General Sibley in 1862-3 and in 1864 joined Sully's expedition; one evening he and another scout were attacked by a party of eight Indians near a small lake since known as Frank Stay's; he received a ball in the shoulder which he still carries; during the night they made a trench three or four feet wide and deep in which they defended themselves three days; had plenty of ammunition and food but no water; their only drink was a kettle of soup. From 1866 to 1868 he lived on a claim below Hawk Creek then sold and came to this town where he made the first settlement.

CERRO GORDO.

Cerro Gordo, when first set apart by the Redwood county commissioners in 1871, included what is now Lac qui Parle; the boundaries were subsequently changed to include its present territory, congressional township 118-43. The first settler in the town was D. Webb, who came in the spring of 1869 and located in section 36, and now lives in Baxter. Peter Thompson and Nels Jacobson came later the same year. James, a son of Mr. D. Webb, was the first child born in the town. The marriage of Nels Jacobson to Anna Thompson, which occurred in June, 1870, was the first marriage.

The first town meeting was held April 7, 1871, at the residence of W. M. Mills. First town officials: W. M. Mills, chairman, H. C. Nelson and Kittel Danielson, supervisors; E. Brown, clerk; O. H. Stenson, treasurer; Lorentz Thoreson, assessor; P. F. Jacobson, justice, and H. G. Chalmers, constable. There are three organized school districts in the town, number 12 having a log school-house, the others frame. The first school taught was a private Norwegian school, during the summer of 1869, by John Hansen, at the house of Rev. Peter Thompson. There are two religious organizations in the town, the Norwegian Lutheran and the Norwegian Evangelical Society. The former organized in 1870 with seventeen members. The first services were conducted by the Rev. Peter Thompson at his house in June, 1869.

Charles A. Gould, born in Maine in 1849, went to Massachusetts and subsequently removed to Minnesota. He learned the trade of painter and clerked in a hardware store at Lake City; since his home has been in this state he has visited California and Chicago, passing some time in each; since 1873 he has resided in Cerro Gordo. In 1875 Mr. Gould married Mary Hauck; three children: Ida M., John A. and Margaret E.

Peter Thompson was born in 1815 in Norway, and was at sea ten years after he reached the age of fifteen. In 1843 he immigrated to Racine, Wisconsin; lived until 1849 in Rock county, then in Columbia county till 1863, after which his home was in Iowa till coming in 1869 to Cerro Gordo. Mr. Thompson has been since 1863 a minister in the Evangelical Lutheran church. Married in 1844 Julia Olson; the children are Anna M., Julia, Tobea, Thomas and Jacob.

BAXTER.

Baxter is in the eastern part of the county and

includes all of township 117-42. Settlement began in 1870 by C. A. Anderson, G. Home, K. H. Johnson and John Larson, who came in March; Ole and Erick Heieren, brothers, J. A. Anderson, Gunder Larson, John Mark, B. and A. Holte, J. A. Austin and son Charles, and a number of others, came the same year. John Mark's daughter Julia born in the fall of that year, was the first child born in the town. John Anderson, a son of C. A. Anderson, was born December 8, 1870, and was the first boy born.

The town was set apart for organization, by the Redwood county commissioners, September 12, 1871, and the meeting for the purpose was held September 30th following, at the house of H. A. Baxter, for whom the town was named. Only five votes were cast and the following officers elected: Freedom Merrill, chairman, C. A. Anderson and W. L. Cochran, supervisors; C. H. Stausburg, clerk; H. A. Baxter, assessor; Ole Heieren, treasurer; Freedom Merrill and A. Hanson, justices; G. Home and C. A. Dodge, constables.

The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. Peter Thompson, of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran denomination, in August, 1871, at the house of G. Home. The society organized with about twenty-five members, in the summer of 1873, under the ministry of the Rev. O. E. Solseth, who acted as pastor about six years. For the past three years, Rev. L. M. A. Hoff has officiated. In the fall of 1881 a frame church was built at a cost of about \$1,700. The present membership is about ninety. Congregational services were conducted by the Rev. O. A. Starr of Montevideo, during the winter of 1872-3, but no organization was ever effected.

The first school was taught by Miss Belle Chamberlain, during the summer of 1874, in a sod building erected for the purpose and belonging to district number 8. A frame building was erected in 1877; there are now four school-houses in the town.

Colben Anderson was born in Norway, December 31, 1837, and when two and a half years old, went with his parents to Iowa; he lived in Winneeshiek county, and in 1870 came to Baxter, one of the first settlers; was one of the first board of county commissioners. November 27, 1869, he married Geneva Paulson, who died May 1, 1881; in December, 1881, he married Bertha Fall; he has four children: John A., Matilda, Dena, Casper.

Seaver A. Anderson, native of Norway, was born

in 1842; came to America when fourteen years old and lived with parents in Dane county, Wisconsin. November 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 15th Wisconsin, and served until September, 1863; was sick from exposure for two years; worked at painting six years, and in 1871 came to Minnesota; after a short stay in Rochester he took the farm in Baxter, where he now lives; in 1875 he returned to Rochester and lived three and a half years, then came back to his farm. For two years he has been mail agent on the Hastings & Dakota railroad. Married in Whitewater, Wisconsin, Isabella Seavers: five children living.

Gunder Baanrud was born in Norway in 1829 and learned the baker's trade; came to Chicago in 1866, and from there moved to Iowa; lived in Winneshiek county till 1871, then came to Baxter and took 160 acres on section 12. He married Miss Karen Nelson in Norway in 1857; three children: Gustave N., Carl M. and Nora M.

John Clauson, native of Norway, was born in 1851, and in 1871 came to this country; he worked in different places in Wisconsin and Minnesota till 1875, then came to Baxter, and to his present farm the next year. His wife was Martha Larson, married in 1876; three children: Ida J., Annie M., Caroline.

William Cornelson was born in Norway in 1852 and at the age of nine years emigrated to Canada, where his father died one month after their arrival. He removed with his mother to Iowa and in 1871 came to Baxter, where they have since lived; has been town treasurer five years. In 1879 he married Tona Hanson, and has one child, Susie.

James F. Dodge was born in the town of Summit, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, December 29, 1855; at the age of nine years he came to Minnesota, and lived in Elgin, Wabasha county, till 1878, then came to section 26, Baxter. March 15, 1876, he married Alice N. Hale, and has three children: Rollin, Ella, and June.

John O. Flaw was born in Norway, in 1842; he went to Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1867, and in June, 1872, came to this town and made a claim on section 25. In 1867 he married Mary Johnson, in Norway; they have six children living: Ole, John, Betsey, Gilbert, Joseph, Julia.

Thomas Gilbertsen, born in Norway in 1845, came to America in 1866; lived in Fillmore county, Minnesota, till the spring of 1873, then made a claim in Baxter, and has 160 acres. Married Betsey Olson; they have three children: Isa-

bella, Carl and Gurena. His father died in Norway, and his mother lives with him here.

O. N. Heieren, native of Norway, was born in 1842, and learned the trade of tanner; in August, 1865, he came to Iowa and lived in Winneshiek county till 1871, then moved to Baxter; has been treasurer four years and supervisor two years. His wife was Annie Cornelson, Married June 14, 1873; four children: Hans N., Sina C., Martin A., Oscar A.

A. A. Holte was born in Norway, in 1847 and worked at farming till 1869, then came to Rice county, Minnesota; in July, 1871, he came to Baxter, and has been director of school district three years; has 160 acres on section 8. Annie Rund was married to him June 10, 1876, and has borne two children: Charlie A., and Samuel R.

G. E. Home was born in Norway in 1830, and there learned the trade of stone mason. In 1866 he immigrated to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and worked at his trade and farming till 1879, then came to Baxter and built the first house in the town. Has held town offices. December 26, 1857, he married Mary Tostenson, who has borne ten children; six are living: Julia, Olava, Gudor, Theodore, Anne M., and Emma.

Knud H. Johnson was born in Norway in 1840, and came to America in 1862; settled in Fayette county, Iowa, farming, and in 1870 came to Baxter, and located on his present farm; was one of the first three settlers in the town. Ellen Williamson became his wife in Iowa, in 1867; six children: Christian, John, Paul S., Sivert B., Edward and an infant.

John H. King was born in Otsego county, New York in 1833, and when eighteen went to DeKalb county, Illinois, and worked at various pursuits; in 1866 he came to Minn. and lived in Dodge county and Rochester till 1870, then came to this county, and took a claim in what is now the town of Lac qui Parle; sold his claim and engaged in stage business, and farming; in 1881 he purchased his present farm in Baxter. Married in Illinois, September 6, 1860, Eliza Selts; they have six children.

Hans T. Lee was born in Norway in 1854, and at the age of fifteen, came to this country with parents and lived in Columbia county, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1873 he came to Baxter, and has a farm on section 7; has four acres of trees. Married in Lac qui Parle in 1877, Emma Lina; two children, Thomas and Helena.

Freedom Merrell was born in Avon, Livingston county, New York, in 1816; moved to Wyoming county and learned the trade of carpenter; worked at it twenty years, then opened a country store at Smith's corners, and kept it until 1865, then came to Minn. He was farming in Wabasha county till 1871, then came to Baxter; has 400 acres of land. January 1, 1839, he married, in Wyoming county, New York, Julia A. Dodge, who had three children; two are living: Marvin N. and Mary A.

Martinus Moen was born in Norway in 1835, and came to America in 1867; lived in Winneshiek county, Iowa, till 1871, except one year in Wisconsin. in the spring of 1871, he made a claim in Baxter, where he now lives. Married Miss Karen Home, in 1871, and has six children: Ole, Olaf, Emma, Magnus, Hans, Charles.

Andrew J. Newhall was born in Norway, in 1845; when about seven years old he came with parents to Wisconsin, and lived on a farm in Racine county; he worked at lumbering three years, then in 1869, he came to Minnesota and was railroad-ing three years and worked at coopering in Minneapolis; in 1878 he came to Baxter and took a farm on section 30. In 1881 was elected county commissioner. Mary Olson became his wife at Minneapolis, in 1873; Ida, Nellie, Bertha and Alice are their children.

Christian Pederson was born in Norway in 1835, and learned the trade of carpenter; in 1868 he came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and worked at his trade; in 1872 he moved here, and has 160 acres on section 15. Married in Fillmore county, July 24, 1870, Mary Torgerson: Anna Paulina and Thea Amelia are their children.

Richard Trotter, native of Ireland, was born in county Armagh in 1842; at the age of fifteen he went to Canada and lived there till 1867, then came to Minnesota; he returned to Canada for a short time, then lived in Rochester, this state; in 1873 he came to this town and made a claim on section 24; in 1875 he moved to the farm owned by his father, who died that year. May 17, 1871, he married Sarah Jane Wilson, in Canada; they have had six children; five are living.

Elijah Wilcox was born in Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, in 1818; learned the trade of mill-wright, at which he worked twelve years; in 1834 he moved to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and farmed till 1867; for three years of the time he worked as carpenter while the family carried

on the farm; moved to Wabasha county, Minnesota, and in 1872 came to this town. In 1866 he married Olive Bailey, who bore him seven children; four are living: Bessie, Horton, Charles and Denton.

RIVERSIDE.

This town comprises township 117, range 43. The first settlement was made by John and Daniel McGuire, two brothers from Olmsted county, Minnesota. They settled on sections 22, 14, 15, 10 and 11, in the fall of 1868. They were followed by George Nash, T. J. Lund and others in 1869. The first election was held at the house of John McGuire, on section 14, September 21, 1872. Officers elected: T. J. Lund, chairman, John McGuire and H. K. Nelson, supervisors; D. McGuire, clerk; A. B. Lund, treasurer; K. J. Knudson and H. B. Love, justices; Ole Hanson and George Nash, constables.

The first marriage was that of Clarence Griffith to Miss Sophia Darling, by Ole Hanson, a justice of the peace, at his house on section 13, December 28, 1874. First death was Louis, infant son of Frank Smith and wife, fall of 1872. The first birth was a daughter, Bertha, to Peter Thompson and wife, April 18, 1870.

The first religious services were held at Peter Thorson's by Rev. Peter Thompson, in June, 1869. The Norwegian Lutheran Evangelical church of Baxter, Lac qui Parle, Cerro Gordo and Riverside organized with seventeen families, October 30, 1870. Rev. L. M. A. Hoff is pastor. The first school was taught at the house of Peter Thorson in January, 1872, by Marcus Simpson, of Wisconsin; about eight scholars attended; there are now three districts in the town. In April, 1881, Gilbert Carlson opened a store on section 6; he was appointed postmaster at Cerro Gordo at the same time. Andrew A. Thompson started a blacksmith shop on section 6 in 1880. A mill, begun in 1881, by C. B. Ford, is being completed by Ole J. Tuff, the present owner; it will contain two run of stone.

Vaaler post-office was moved into the house of John Olson on section 24 in April, 1880; he has since been postmaster.

Nels A. Bolstad was born in Norway in 1849, and came to Minnesota when eighteen years old; he lived in Goodhue county, and in the fall of 1870 moved to Hawk Creek, Renville county, and the next spring took his farm in Riverside; previous to 1878 he worked in Goodhue county, but on the 24th of April, that year, he married Miss Karen

Stagberg and has since lived on his farm; Albert Olaf and Joseph are the children.

Gilbert Carlsen, native of Norway, was born in 1854 and emigrated in 1872; he worked four years in Fayette county, Wisconsin; then went to Nobles county, Minnesota; in the fall of 1879 he came to Riverside and built and opened the Cerro Gordo store on section 5; also has the post-office. September 7, 1880, he married Lena H. Nelson.

Knud Ellefson was born in Norway in 1845. In 1867 he came to America and worked at farming in Dane county, Wisconsin, two years; July 17, 1868, he married Annie Iverson and moved to Mower county, Minnesota; in the spring of 1871 came to Riverside; he has been supervisor and school officer; they have five children living; two have died.

I. T. Erickson, born in 1847, left Norway, his native country, when one year old, and settled with parents, in Dane county, Wisconsin. In 1872 he came to this town; has been clerk, chairman of board and justice; also was county commissioner one term. In 1874 he married, in Cerro Gordo, Tobeia P. Thompson; four children: Christina, Esther, Theodore and Gerhard.

John T. Erickson was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1852. In the spring of 1874, he came to Riverside, Lac qui Parle county, Minnesota, and made a claim on sections 8 and 9; in 1879 he moved to section 6; owns 400 acres of land in the town.

Halver L. Graven, native of Norway, was born in 1824 and came to this country in 1870; settled in this county in the fall of that year; took a claim of 160 acres on section 1, Riverside. Married in 1849, Annie Halverson Milkild, who was born in 1823; seven of their eight children are living.

Ole Hansen was born in Norway in 1844, and came to America at the age of twenty-two; he worked in Wisconsin and Iowa, then settled in Mower county, Minnesota; in the spring of 1871 he located his present farm in Riverside; has held town offices, and was member of the first board of county commissioners. In Mower county he married Miss Rosie Tuff; six children, Mary, Ellen C., Henry, Oscar, Kaleb, Regina.

A. B. Lund was born in Norway, February 5, 1848, and came with parents, at the age of one year, to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he lived till the fall of 1870, then took a claim in this town; has been supervisor and town clerk; in 1877 he was elected county commissioner; for two years

he was chairman. Jane O. Mennes became his wife May 2, 1870; they have had eight children; five are living: Iver D., Olans, Betsy Ann, Ida and Albert M.

T. I. Lund was born in Norway, November 25, 1834, and came to America with parents when fifteen years old; lived in Dane county, Wisconsin, till 1869, then came to Riverside; he was one of the first settlers; he has been supervisor and chairman; also town treasurer; July 27, 1861, he married Jane A. Løren; they have six children living: Dortha Anna, Mary, Julia, Iver, Anton David, Betsy Louisa; Nels died January 7, 1879, aged seven months.

Ole L. Robertson, native of Norway, was born in 1840; he came with parents when two years of age, to this country and lived in Wisconsin and Illinois, returned to Wisconsin, then moved to Iowa; he lived in Winneshiek county till August 17th, 1862, then enlisted in Company D, 38th Iowa regiment; served also in the 34th Iowa and August 15, 1865, was discharged at Houston, Texas. He lived in Iowa till June, 1872, then made a claim in this town; in 1875 was elected sheriff of Lac qui Parle county. In 1872 he married Mary Sorenson; five children: Levi, Samuel, Clara, Rosie and Olena.

Peder S. Thorsen, was born in Norway in 1828 and was educated for a teacher; taught ten years and in 1866 came to America; lived in Fayette county, Iowa till June 1869, then made one of the first claims in this town; the first religious services were held at his house and his daughter Bertha, was the first child born in the town. Married in 1853, Malina Jacobson; they have had nine children; five are living: Thore, Jacob, Lars, Bertha and Peter.

YELLOW BANK.

Yellow Bank includes all of 120-46, and all of that part of 121-46 and 141-45 and 120-45 south of the Minnesota river, by which it is bounded on the north. The first settlement was made by Duncan Murray in June 1870, on section 30, town 120 range 45; he was frozen to death during the blizzard of 1873, the first death of a resident of the town. First town meeting was held at the house of T. Frankhouse January 28, 1878. Officers elected: Emil Sellin, chairman; Carl Ackerman and William Gloege, supervisors; M. H. Diebold and Fred W. Lacombe, Sr., justices; Fred Frankhouse and Christian Gloege, constables; Michael Gloege, treasurer; Frank Bentler, assessor; M. H. Diebold,

clerk. The first religious services were held at the house of William Gloege on section 19 during the summer of 1872 by Rev. August Schmidt, Evangelical. There are now three church organizations, two Evangelical Lutheran and United Brethren; the first named have a good church.

The first birth was Robert Murray, to Duncan Murray and wife, summer of 1871. First school was held in a small frame shanty erected for the purpose on section 7, summer of 1879, taught by Miss L. B. Morton from near Montevideo.

D. C. Collier was born in Loraine county, Ohio, in 1839 and at the age of six years, removed to Illinois; in 1860 to Wabasha county, Minnesota. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Minnesota, and was discharged in October following for disability; in 1865 he entered Company G, heavy artillery, and served as corporal. He lived in Wabasha county till 1873, then moved to Swift county, and in 1879 came to Yellow Bank. Married, in 1866, Margaret Murphy.

John Flamm was born in Hungary in 1848 and in 1857 came to Carver county, Minnesota; four years later, moved to McLeod county. August 24, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Hatch's Battalion and served till June 27, 1866. In 1877 he came to Yellow Bank. Married November 15, 1879, Mary Brand, who was born in Faribault; they have one child, John William.

C. E. Kunn, native of Germany, was born in 1855, and came to this country at the age of sixteen; lived in Dane county, Wisconsin till 1880, then came to this town. June 2, 1878, he married Mary Gahringer and has one child, Dora.

H. W. Leavitt, was born in Canada in 1848 and in 1869 moved to Red Wing, Minnesota, and the next year to Zumbrota. In 1879 he moved to Ortonville and in March, 1880 came to Yellow Bank, and settled on section 20. His wife was Maria Randall, married to him in September, 1873. Henry Warren and William Franklin are their children.

H. A. Miles was born in Steele county, Minnesota, in 1857; at the age of thirteen he went to Appleton, Swift county, and in 1879 came to Yellow Bank. November, 1879, he married Jessie F. Murphy, who was born in Wabasha county, Minnesota; one child, Nancy A.

F. F. Miller, native of Germany, was born in 1832, and in 1848 came to Chicago, and worked at house building till 1870, then moved to Waseca county, Minnesota; in 1878 he came to Yellow

Bank and located on section 3; has held town offices. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Decker; Susanna, Frank, Etta, Henry, Willie, Anna and Leah are their children.

Frank R. Miller was born in Germany, in 1859, and came to Minnesota at the age of fourteen, and lived in Waseca and Red Wing till 1876, in Dakota county till 1878; Goodhue county two years; located on section 27, Yellow Bank in 1880. October 29, 1881, he married Martha Martin.

J. G. Perry was born in Oswego, New York, in 1848, and went with parents to Canada; in 1862 he moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1865 to Eau Claire and was lumbering till 1873, then went to Appleton, Minn. In 1879 he located on section 10, this town and has held several offices. His wife was Mary Eliza Mills; married January 23, 1876; they have had three children, two are living, Wilfred G. and Ethel M.

J. S. Scott, born in Vermont, in 1844, learned the trade of carpenter; in 1865 he moved to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and in 1866 began to travel as tight-rope walker, under the name of Jean LeFever; in 1876 he experienced religion, joined the denomination of United Brethren, and has been a leader since. In 1873 he took a tree claim, and in 1878 settled in this town, on section 14. He married Eliza La Belle, in 1867; six of her eight children are living: Marvin J., Lillie M., George A., Hattie B., Walter S., James A. Garfield.

F. G. Willsey was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in 1841, and when ten, moved to Wisconsin; in 1857, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and learned the trade of machinist. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, 12th Wisconsin infantry, and served till 1865. He was employed by railway companies and bridge builders till 1874, when he began building grain elevators in Iowa and Minnesota, which he still follows. In 1881 he moved his family from Decorah, Iowa, to his farm in Yellow Bank. Married in 1874, Joanna Sheffield; Augusta and Elsie are their children.

MAXWELL.

This is in the southern tier of townships and is known as congressional township, 118—43. The first settlement was made by J. H. Maxwell, for whom the town was named, in 1872. The first town meeting was held at Charles Jackson's, July 27, 1878; William H. Hull was moderator, and J. H. Maxwell, clerk; officers elected: William H. Hull, chairman, Charles Jackson and G. H. Miller,

supervisors; J. H. Maxwell, clerk; Chauncey Phelps, treasurer; Henry Miller and J. H. Maxwell justices. The first preaching was by Revs. Galpin and Starr in 1874; the Methodists have an organized society. In 1878 the first school was taught, at the house of E. Lundland on section 28. The first birth was a son, Samuel K., to J. H. Maxwell and wife, January 29, 1871. Mrs. Oshia Miller died December 18, 1873, the first death.

Abram D. Baxter, native of Iowa, was born August 23, 1850, in Muscatine county; when he was an infant the family removed to Jefferson county, and at the age of seven went to Wisconsin; from 1863 to 1869 he was farming in Rice county, Minnesota; also lived in Dakota county several years, but since 1877 his home has been on section 4 of Maxwell. December 24, 1879, he married Sophia Darling; they have one child.

Charles Jackson was born in Sweden in 1843, and came in 1868 to the United States. He was farming seven years in Dakota county, Minnesota, then resided in Carver county till coming here in 1876; he was at the village of Lac qui Parle one year, and has since been on his farm; has been supervisor since the town was organized. Married Anna Johnson in 1875; Mary, John and Selma are the children.

G. F. Johnson was born May 10, 1840, in Sweden and lived three years in Denmark previous to coming in 1863 to America. He worked for a time in Cook county, Illinois, and was employed as carpenter by the government from 1864 to '65. He migrated to Carver county, Minnesota, thence in 1878 to Maxwell; has been constable since the town was organized. Married in 1865, Christine Svenson; the children are Esther M., Freehart R., Hulda D. and Gustaf H.

Robert Ludlow was born April 5, 1828, in Windham county, Vermont. When twenty-two years old he went to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he worked at the trade of slater. Enlisted in Company I, 8th Wisconsin, and served three years. In 1876 he came to Maxwell; took land on section 26, and in 1878 brought his family here. Married in 1851, Jennie Crandall; of their eight children, seven are living: Edson, Esther, Richard, Sophia, Charles, Clara and Arthur.

J. H. Maxwell was born March 5, 1840, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Enlisted September 18, 1861, in Company F, 1st Virginia; served till February, 1864; re-enlisted and was honorably discharged July 16, 1865. He afterward attend-

ed school, taught and farmed; in 1870 came to Minnesota and the next year to this town, which was named for him; has been county commissioner, town clerk and justice. Mr. Maxwell has visited Texas and Virginia since coming here. Married in 1869, Maggie Kiley; the living children are James A., Charles H. and Etta May.

G. H. Miller was born in 1834, in Grand Isle county, Vermont. From fifteen till twenty-three years of age he lived in Franklin county, New York, then removed to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1857. Enlisted in Company A, 53d Illinois, and was honorably discharged in December, 1864; returned to Illinois, but in 1872 came to Maxwell and located on section 2. In 1865, he married Rachel Ford; the children are Ulysses G., William P., Minnie, Henry, John, Charles, Burton and Loelda.

George Rigler was born July 9, 1810, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Michigan in 1832, two years later to Ohio, and thence to New Orleans; was also in Pennsylvania, Illinois and St. Louis; he was much of the time engaged in the butcher's business; after working in a grist-mill and farming several years in Illinois, he enlisted there in Company I, 53d regiment; discharged in August, 1865, and continued farming and butchering in La Salle county until coming to Maxwell in 1872.

Solomon Sear lived, until coming to America in 1851, in England, where he was born January 3, 1833. He was employed in farming and butchering two and one-half years in Michigan; he was then in Dakota county, Minnesota, till 1877, the date of his settlement in Maxwell; since the organization of the town, he has been its treasurer. Married October 2, 1854, Sarah A. Mayett; the living children are Sarah J., Hannah E., Eliza A., George W., William T., Rosa M., Eli S., Franklin, Lillie and May B.

TEN MILE LAKE.

This town comprises congressional township 116-42. The town derives its name from the lake, which is ten miles from Lac qui Parle. The first settler was Peter Quale, who located on section 1 in 1876. The first town meeting was held at the house of Gregor Hanson, November 4, 1878; officers elected: Hans Amundson, chairman, Peter Quale and Gregor Hanson, supervisors; Ole K. Strand, clerk; Oliver Ryalen, justice; Martin Johnson, constable. There are no schools in the town.

PROVIDENCE.

Providence comprises township 116, range 44. The first settler was John Engstrand, who located on section 12 in the spring of 1877. October 31, 1878, the first election was held; officers elected: C. M. Holmquist, chairman, Andrew O. Ness and Gustaf Peterson, supervisors; Andrew O. Ness, treasurer; J. R. Pope, justice; Gustaf Lund, constable. The first school was taught in 1881 in a granary belonging to Swen Ellefson, by Lydia Call. There are two churches in the town, both built in 1880. The first birth in the town was Tilda, daughter of Gustaf and Christina Peterson.

John Breberg was born in Sweden, April 20, 1832, and in 1869 became a resident of America. He resided in Nobles county, Indiana, eighteen months, after which he was farming six years in San Francisco township, Minnesota, and in 1878 came to Providence; has officiated as supervisor and postmaster. Married in 1858 Anna Danjelson; eight children living.

Emilus Brown was born October 30, 1847, in De Kalb county, Illinois, where he lived till 1857. He removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and was educated at Rochester; in 1870 he located at Lac qui Parle, where he was town clerk, and was the first register of deeds of the county; in 1879 he came to Providence; served this town as clerk two years. Married in 1875 Hattie Dodge; Maud E., Harry W., John O. and Mary C. are the children.

HANTHO.

The town of Hantho is situated in the northern part of the county and includes all in the county, of congressional townships 119 and 120-43. It was named in honor of H. H. Hantho, the first settler in the town, who came in 1872. His two brothers, Nels and Ole, came the same year. Halver, a son of Nels, born July 30, 1873, was the first child born in the town. His wife, who died in 1874, was also the first person to die. Other early settlers, were Hans Gunderson and Ole Haralson.

The first town meeting was held March 11, 1879, at the house of Knut Olsen. Town board: H. J. Flota, chairman; H. H. Hantho and J. A. Hayse, and O. K. Oleson, clerk.

The first school was taught in the Norwegian language in 1877, and was a private school. No public school was taught until 1879, when district number 23 was organized and a school-house built, which is the only one in town. The first

marriage was that of M. Olson to Miss Annie Kleven, married in 1874.

Ben. H. Benson was born in 1846 in Norway and in 1861 came to America. He worked in various places and in 1869 went to Benson, Swift county, Minnesota; was employed as clerk three years, then kept a boarding house in Appleton; in 1875 took a claim in this town; was in mercantile business at Benson eighteen months also at Canby then returned to his farm. The town of Benson was named for him. Married November 22, 1872, Matilda Larson; the children are Henry B., Julia S., Charles G., Alfred E.

Thomas Benson, native of Norway was born July 3, 1856 and in 1864 came to this country. After living one year in Wisconsin he engaged in farming in Kandiyohi county, Minnesota till 1867; kept a saloon about five years in Benson and in 1876 came to Hantho. Christmas day 1876 he married Dora Jacobson. Oscar T. and Anna J. are their children.

A. D. Boyington was born May 19, 1857, in Waushara county, Wisconsin; removed to Portage county and lived fourteen years; was educated there and at Racine. In 1878 he came to Hantho, and located 160 acres on section 19; since the organization of the town he has held the office of justice. Ida Harold became his wife in 1879, and has borne him one child: Charles.

H. H. Hantho was the first settler in the town, which was named for him; he was born August 17, 1831, in Norway, and lived there forty years; in 1872 he immigrated to Minnesota, and located on section 15, of this town; Mr. Hantho has been supervisor four years. Married in 1857, Mary Christensen; their children are Halver, Alice and Christian.

Hans O. Lillegord was born in 1807, in Norway, and in 1866 came to America. He worked as stone mason in Fillmore county, Minnesota, three years; removed in 1869, to Renville county, where he was farming nine years; in 1878 he came to Hantho and located on section 33. Married in 1830, Miss M. Sakret, who died in 1854; her children were Sakret O., Hans, Dorothea, Hannah, Lewis, Mary, Peter, Elizabeth. In 1855 he married Mary Nelson; the children are Nels, Elling, Emily, Martina.

Ole K. Olson, native of Norway, was born March 8, 1855. In 1857 the family emigrated to Dodge county, Minnesota, where he resided ten years; after making Kandiyohi county his home nine

years he came, in 1876, to Hantho. Mr. Olson has been clerk of the town since its organization, and for two years has officiated as justice.

C. Powell, native of Franklin county, Indiana, was born February 20, 1836, and lived there till twenty years old. He was employed in farming and blacksmithing in Wabasha county, this state, till 1878, when he built a grist-mill near Appleton, Swift county, but sold it one year later, and came to this town; in 1881 he visited Texas. Married Angeline Hammons, September 22, 1861; six children living: Hiram, John H., Jesse G., Charles B., Willis W., and George A.

AUGUSTA.

Township 118, range 46, was organized as Augusta, February 5, 1879, and the first election held at the house of H. M. Bell; N. E. Munger was chosen chairman, John Paulson and N. Marti, supervisors; H. M. Bell, justice and treasurer; C. J. Orton, clerk; George Hicks and E. Pegg, constables. The first settlers came in April, 1879, and were a party of eleven families from Augusta, Wisconsin. The first religious service was held at H. M. Bell's in the summer of 1880, by the United Brethren denomination. The first birth was that of Charles Pomeroy, and the first death was a child in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy.

H. M. Bell was born January 9, 1858, in Oxford, Marquette county, Wisconsin. He acquired a good education and learned the trade of carpenter at which he worked three years; in 1878 he came to Minnesota and April 22d of that year located his present farm. Mr. Bell has been justice of the peace and treasurer since the town was organized.

Charles J. Orton was born in Franklin, Delaware county, New York, October 22, 1856. The family went in 1866 to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where his father was president of Antioch college; in 1873 they removed to Columbus; until 1881 his father was president of the State University; is now professor of geology. In 1877 Mr. Orton came to Minnesota and in April of the next year located on his present farm; is town clerk. Married Florence Bell in January, 1881; one child: George E.

James B. Smith was born March 24, 1824, in New York. Learned the tanners' trade at which he worked about fourteen years; he came to Minnesota in 1858; enlisted and served from August, 1864, till the war ceased; in 1880 he came to this town; has 400 acres of land. Mr. Smith keeps the Boat Creek post-office. Married in 1848, Har-

riet Fisk, who died April 4, 1857. Helen Park became his wife in 1857. Eight living children.

LAKE SHORE.

The town of Lake Shore is situated in the northern part of the county, bordering on the Minnesota river, and includes all of congressional township 119-44 and fractional 120-44. The first settler was P. S. Halverson, who came in 1874. In 1875 Jacob Nelson and O. A. Skordal came. The town was organized early in 1879; town officials for that year: N. P. Nelson, chairman, Ole Skordal and P. Peterson, supervisors; M. T. Nelson, clerk; Jacob Nelson, assessor; Ole Legred, treasurer; Erick Efsti and John Hurley, justices; T. Thompson and K. Knudson, constables.

The Norwegian Lutheran denomination have an organization and services are conducted at the houses of the members. The first services connected with the church, were conducted by the Rev. O. E. Solseth, at Jacob Nelson's house in 1877. A private school, taught at this house and in the Norwegian language, is the only school yet taught in the town.

R. W. Mitchell was born in Maine, August 24, 1848, where he remained until coming to Minnesota. From 1864 to 1879 he lived in Wabasha county, then removed to the town of Lake Shore and located on section 3; Mr. Mitchell has served his town as treasurer. Etta Brown became his wife in 1871; three children: Zula, Adelia and Mark.

Jacob Nelson, born in Norway, May 18, 1829, immigrated in 1848 to Green county, Wisconsin, where he resided till 1875, at which date he came to Lake Shore; has been assessor since the town was organized. Married in 1853, Miss T. Paulson. Their son, Martin T., born October 20, 1858, in Wisconsin, came with his parents to this state; he has been clerk since the organization of the town; the other children are Napoleon, Bertha, Thomas, Hans, Isabelle and Jacob.

Charles Pearson, who is a native of Sweden, was born May 8, 1851, and resided there until eighteen years of age, when he became a resident of America. Until 1879 his home was in Goodhue county, Minnesota; at that time he came to Lake Shore. In 1880 he was married to Malena Johnson; one child: Emma.

Peter Peterson was born September 12, 1843, in Norway, where he learned the trade of tailor. Came in 1868 to America, and located in Rock county, Wisconsin; worked at his trade about two

years, then removed to Green county; he passed one year in Chicago previous to coming, in 1876, to this town; has been a supervisor ever since the town was formed. Married in 1872 Miss L. Thompson; three children; Pauline, Bertha, Jessie.

CUSTER.

This town was first settled in 1877, by H. B. Putnam, who located on section 4. Custer embraces township 116, range 46, and is in the southwestern corner of the county. The first election was held at Henry Cooley's in March, 1879; officers elected: John Lathrop, chairman; E. Smith, and S. K. Simonds, supervisors; Henry Cooley, clerk; O. E. Brown and H. B. Putnam, justices; Charles Roski, treasurer. The town was named in honor of Gen. George Custer; proposed by John Lathrop.

The first death was on September 10, 1877, Alice, daughter of S. K. Simonds. The first birth was a child to Henry Cooley, in September, 1878.

Edward Clossey, native of New York, was born May 10, 1842, in Albany, and while young went with his parents to Walworth county, Wisconsin. He served in the civil war from 1863 till October, 1865. In May, 1879, he migrated from Wisconsin to his present place on section 12 of this town; he has officiated here as assessor. Married in September, 1866, Isabella Pine; their children are Mary, Emma and Edward.

G. D. Pettyjohn was born November 18, 1821, in Jackson Georgia. The family went to Illinois, and both his parents died before he was twelve years old. He was engaged in mercantile and milling business previous to coming, in 1878 to Minnesota; in May, 1880, he located on section 2 of this town. Martha Woodall became his wife in 1848 and has had nine children, six are living.

Hosea B. Putnam, born in Windsor county, Vermont, November 2, 1825, removed in 1845 to Chicago, and in 1853 went to Wisconsin. Mr. Putnam served in the late rebellion, also in the Mexican war; in 1876 he migrated to Lac qui Parle, and in November of that year took the farm where he is still living; has been justice of the peace three years. In March, 1868, he married Matilda Douthit; the living children are Ida May and William E.

MADISON.

This town is situated in the central part of the county. Settlement began in 1877, by S. Halverson and O. M. Larson. Settlers came in sufficiently to warrant a separate organization in 1879.

The meeting for that purpose was held in the fall of that year, at the house of O. M. Larson; officers elected: P. A. Laurence, chairman, Elling Sampson and Henry Dunnem, supervisors; William Williamson, clerk; L. Halverson, treasurer; O. M. Larson and O. J. Floam, justices; J. J. Roise and T. O. Lee, constables. The Norwegian Evangelical Society effected an organization in the fall of 1879, and hold meetings at private houses. There is no public school organization, and no public school has yet been taught. Private schools have been taught in the Norwegian language. Norman post-office was established in December, 1880. Peter A. Laurence was appointed postmaster, and the office located at his house in section 10.

O. M. Larson, native of Norway, was born in 1852. In 1868 he immigrated to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he was farming until 1872, and clerking from that date till 1875, when he began mercantile trade at Hader, but in 1877 removed to Madison; has served as county commissioner and justice of the peace. In 1874 he married Laura Tangen; three children: Matilda B., Ole T. and Hilma A.

HAMLIN.

This town was settled in April, 1874, by a Mr. Hamlin, for whom it was named. He died about two years after his arrival. The town is formed of township 119, range 46. Organization took place at R. H. Safford's, September 10, 1879; first officers: O. I. Lerdahl, chairman, A. T. Mills, H. L. Barrett, supervisors; H. J. Knudson, clerk; R. H. Safford, justice; Everett Safford was afterward appointed treasurer. There is one school-house in the town; first school was taught in 1881 by Belle Lerdahl at the house of Ole Lerdahl.

MEHURIN.

Mehurin is town 117-46. First settlement was made by Miss Lucretia S. Mehurin in 1877. Her father Amasa Mehurin who had settled in Garfield in 1872, followed in 1878. The town was named in honor of Mr. Mehurin. First town meeting was held at the house of Mr. Mehurin October 14, 1879; the following officers were elected: chairman, H. W. Bates; A. M. Aws and William More, town board; clerk, A. N. Bates; William More and Jacob Wilson, justices; C. J. Davis and Geo. Reuss, constables; treasurer, William Allen. First birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Deckman, February, 1879. First death was Mr. Deckman, March 27, 1879; he was buried on his farm.

A. N. Bates, native of Minnesota was born May

18, 1856 in Rolling Stone Valley, Winona county. Received a good education and lived at home till April, 1878 when he came to Mehurin where he now has a farm of 208 acres. Mr. Bates has officiated as town clerk four years.

W. J. Bingham was born January 31, 1828 in London, England. From ten till sixteen years of age he followed the sea; in 1860 he immigrated to Wisconsin; was employed in a Milwaukee round house fourteen years previous to coming in 1878 to his present farm. In 1860 he married Elizabeth Nealis of Scotland; six of their eight children are living.

A. D. Brown was born April 16, 1853, in Ripley county, Indiana. He learned engineering; came to Minnesota in 1875 and was employed at his trade in Rochester till 1878, when he came to this town; has 160 acres in section 28. Married in January, 1877, Mollie Canida, who has borne him two children: Elizabeth C. and Charles T.

Amasa Mehurin was born in Rutland county, Vermont, June 28, 1808. In 1833 he went to Iowa, which state was his home twenty-one years; in 1856 he migrated to Freeborn county, Minnesota, but in 1872 came to this county; April, 1878, he located a part of his present farm; has 736 acres in all and resides in Mehurin. Married in 1850, Mrs. Doren, whose maiden name was Mary Murphy; she died December 7, 1879. One daughter: Lucretia.

GARFIELD.

This town is shown on the government plats as township 117, range 45. The first settlement was made by Amasa Mehurin in 1872. The first election was held at the house of Samuel Iverson, January 24, 1881. Officers elected: A. Gilberg, chairman, Ira C. Mills, S. M. Sjolie, supervisors; N. L. Nordahl, clerk; Samuel Iverson, treasurer; C. C. Farnham, assessor and justice; G. Hanson, justice; Ira C. Mills and J. P. Hanson, constables. The first school was taught by Christopher Blom at the house of Samuel Iverson, in the winter of 1881-2. First religious services were held in May, 1879, at the house of N. L. Nordahl.

ARENA.

The town of Arena is situated in the western part of the county, includes all of township 118-45. The first settler, Jens Jacobson, came in April, 1878. There is a Norwegian Lutheran church organization, with a membership of thirteen, under the charge of the Rev. O. N. Berg. A school in

connection with this church is the only one yet taught.

The town was organized January 4, 1880, at the house of H. A. Skallerud. Elected: H. A. Skallerud, chairman, Peter Stangaess, and C. Erickson, supervisors; Oscar Larson, clerk; Ever Sampson, assessor; Christian Halverson, treasurer; Martin Nelson and L. Larson, justices.

Ever Sampson, born in Manchester, Brown county, Illinois, in 1844, went when five years old with his parents to Columbia county, Wisconsin. Enlisted in Company K, 32d regiment, and served from 1862 till 1865. He was in the Wisconsin pineries for a time, and then in mercantile business at Rio until 1879, when he came to Arena and opened the first store in town; has been supervisor and assessor. Married, February 29, 1876, Jennie Jorgurson; one child: Anna T.

FREELAND.

The town of Freeland comprises township 116, range 45. Burre Frederickson was the first settler; he came in the spring of 1877 and located on section 30; Peter Skoresth located on section 34, about the same time. In March, 1880, the first election was held at the house of Peter Humphrey; officers elected: William Paddock, chairman; A. C. Dixon and O. Rulson, supervisors; William Humphrey, clerk; Oscar Dixon, justice; Charles Whitford, constable. The first marriage was Martin Thorson and Mattie Hanson, January 15, 1882. Charles A. Dixon, born November 14, 1878, was the first birth. First death was a child, Lena Frederickson, August 8, 1879. The first church services were held at the house of William Humphrey, in September, 1881, by Rev. Cornelius.

A. C. Dixon was born in Oneida county, New York, September 25, 1839. The family lived in Wisconsin from 1845 till 1875, at which date they removed to Minneapolis; since March, 1878, he has resided at his present farm; he has served this town as assessor and clerk. Married in November, 1877, Anna Harrison, born June 6, 1854, in Sweden. The children are Charles A. and Mable.

Oscar Dixon, native of Wisconsin, was born October 3, 1846, in Walworth county. From four years of age till coming to Minnesota in 1877, his home was in Sauk county, Wisconsin; in the spring of 1878 he came to this town, where he has served as justice of the peace; owns a farm of 240 acres. Married in 1866, Mary Humphrey, born Septem-

ber 9, 1849, in Wisconsin. Walter, Leslie, John and Anna are the living children.

William Humphrey, born May 9, 1846, near Whitewater, Wisconsin, went when four years old with his parents to a farm in Sauk county. In 1878 he came to Minnesota, and soon after to his farm on section 18 of Freeland; he was the first clerk of this town. Married in April, 1871, Elizabeth Fischer, born September 22, 1850, in Paris, France; the children are Agnes, Mary and Edward.

L. W. Hale was born November 14, 1851, in Walworth county, Wisconsin. At eighteen years of age became dependent upon his own exertions; he migrated to Minnesota, and in the spring of 1880 located his present farm. Mr. Hale was married January 20, 1878; his wife Nettie Hallock, was born July 13, 1856, in Green Lake county, Wisconsin.

Henry B. Tilbury was born October 11, 1854 in Hillsdale county, Michigan. From seven till nineteen years of age he lived with his parents in Illinois, then passed two years in Kansas, after which he returned to Illinois, and came in May, 1880, to his present home; he is farming in company with his brother-in-law, and engaged in stock raising.

Edward Todd, lived until nineteen years old in England, where he was born December 6, 1830, then immigrated to Chicago, remained five years; in 1860 he went to St. Louis; in February, 1864, he enlisted at Rochester, Minnesota; was confined in rebel prisons nine months, part of the time at Andersonville; was discharged at the close of the war; has lived at his home in this town since April 1880. Married in October, 1856, Mary Steele. One daughter, Sarah J.

Charles A. Whitford was born April 18, 1842 in Steuben county, New York. January 19, 1861 he enlisted; participated in several hard battles, was wounded and discharged for disability. In 1876 he migrated to this state and in 1879 to his present home; has 341 acres on section 6. August 2, 1864, he married Mary Jane Tarlton, born April 4, 1842, in Illinois.

John D. Winter was born in Boone county, Kentucky, April 9, 1826. When twelve years old the family removed to Indiana, and in 1858 he located in Wabasha county Minnesota. He enlisted in 1862, in Company C, 10th Minnesota and served till war ceased; since 1879 he has lived at his farm in this town. His first wife left three children, James, Adam, and Frank; his present wife was Mrs.

Hastings, whose children are Charles, Frank, and Cot.

PERRY.

This town occupies all of township 119-45. The first settlement was made by Hans O. Sage in the fall of 1878. M. B. Morse came in the spring of 1879 and built the first house in the town. The first town officers were: R. B. Billingham, chairman; Nels Skjerven and Hans O. Sage, supervisors; Jerome Morse, clerk; Edgar Morse, treasurer; M. B. Morse, assessor; Irven Knight, justice; Frank Stephens, constable.

The first marriage was that of Robert Billingham and Phoebe Morse, December 18, 1879. The first birth was in November, 1879, a daughter to Theo. Burkhardt. The first death was a son of Peter Johnson in July, 1880.

The first school was taught by Mrs. M. B. Smalley in the summer of 1881; the room occupied was the granary of M. B. Morse on section 9. The first sermon was preached at the house of M. B. Morse in 1879 by Rev. B. Edwards a Baptist. The Norwegian Lutherans have an organization and hold services at houses of members.

R. Billingham, born in Dane county, Wisconsin in 1852, removed when a child to Fillmore county, Minnesota. He lived in Lyon county from 1872 till coming in 1879 to Perry. Mr. Billingham has been chairman of the board since the town was formed. December 18, 1879 he married Phebe Morse born in 1860 in New York; one child, Gerty May.

M. B. Morse was born in 1835 at Lyman, New Hampshire and in 1855 went to New York. December 14, 1863 he enlisted in Company H, 2d mounted rifles and served till war closed. From 1868 to 1869 he was in Wisconsin then in Lyon county, Minnesota till 1878 when he came to Perry; built the first house in the town and was the first assessor. Clarinda Irish was married to him in 1856 and has had seven children; Albert J., Phebe L., Ernest E., Benjamin W., Frankie E. and Willie E. are living.

TOWNSHIP 119, RANGE 46.

This is the only unorganized town in the county. It is bounded on the north by Yellow Bank, east by Perry, south by Augusta and west by Grant county, Dakota. The first settler was a Mr. Woodward who located on section 34, in 1878.

W. Fraasch, native of Germany, was born in 1852 and immigrated to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1870; in 1878 he went to Iowa and one

year later to Olivia, Renville county, Minnesota, where he kept a saloon; in the spring of 1880 he located on section 1 of this town. January 17, 1881, he married Ida Gerber, who was born in Germany.

SWIFT COUNTY.

CHAPTER XCIII.

SWIFT COUNTY—VILLAGE OF BENSON—VILLAGE OF APPLETON—TOWNSHIPS.

The advance guard of the army of civilization that first penetrated the solitudes of Swift county, was a small body of Norwegians, who in 1866, settled at Camp Lake. At that time Swift was a portion of Chippewa county. Among the first settlers were Ole Thorson, F. C. Flattin, Sander Thompson, Ole Dakkebakken and Fingal Fingalsen. About the same time, or a little later, Svenung Oleson, Over Overson, Hans Golden, and Hans A. Wattum settled in what since has become the town of Swenoda. Golden settled on section 35, and Svenung Oleson, who was his son in law, on the same section.

In 1867, Lars Christianson made a claim, and built a house, at Six Mile Timber, two miles from the present village of Benson. In 1868 he was appointed postmaster, and in winter used to carry the mail from New London on snow shoes.

In 1867-68 Iver Knudson, Andrew Munson and Nels Broton settled at Kerkhoven; and about the same time William Moyer and William Miller settled in Fairfield.

A. Becker and S. A. Poley, in 1869, settled in the present town of Appleton. Addison Phelps, however, was there a year previous to this. C. E. Foster settled in the same place, on section 12, in 1869. A. W. Lathrop opened the first store in the county, at Benson. Soon after he moved to Appleton, and operated the first mill in the county, on the Pomme de Terre river. The second mill was built at Swift Falls in 1873, by Hanson and Danielson.

The surface of Swift county is undulating prairie, interspersed with timber along the borders of the streams. The soil is good. It is well watered and the drainage is excellent. The Chippewa river flows through the central portion, and the Pomme de Terre through the western part of the

county. The Minnesota crosses the southwest corner of the county. The main line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad crosses the county diagonally, a little east of the center.

Swift county was formed from part of the territory belonging to Chippewa county, and organized by act of the legislature passed, and approved February 18, 1870. The boundaries were defined as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of township 122, range 37, thence west to the northwest corner of township 122, range 43, thence south to the Minnesota river, thence down said river to the intersection of the township line between 119 and 120, thence east to the southeast corner of township 120, range 37, thence north to point of beginning. The county seat was established at Benson. For judicial purposes Swift county was attached to Pope county. The first board of commissioners was composed of A. W. Lathrop, C. E. Foster and Iver Knudson. Their first meeting was held at the store of A. W. Lathrop, in Benson, January 3, 1871; Charles E. Foster was chosen chairman. The town was divided into three commissioner districts. A. W. Lathrop resigned as county commissioner, and was appointed county auditor; other officers appointed: Ole Thorson, judge of probate; Daniel A. Barko, register of deeds; Frank M. Thornton, treasurer; F. P. Twitchell, sheriff; Halvor Helgeson, coroner. At this meeting several townships were set apart for organization, and school district number one was formed, of sections 4, 5 and 6, township 122, range 37.

The next meeting was held January 13, at which the board appointed Halvor Helgeson, treasurer, in place of F. M. Thornton, who declined the office. The bonds of the several county officers were approved, and George W. Knight qualified as commissioner from the Third district in place of A. W. Lathrop, resigned. April 4th a petition for the organization of a school district in the town of Benson was granted, known as the Seventh district.

January 2, 1872, the board met at the auditor's office in Benson and elected Addison Phelps, chairman; having accepted the resignation of A. W. Lathrop as auditor, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Smith Mathews to fill the unexpired term. The bonds of S. L. Haines, surveyor, and F. M. Thornton, register of deeds, Ole Thorson, judge of probate, and Ole Gilbertson, sheriff, were approved.

The other officers elected at the fall election of 1881 were F. P. Twitchell, clerk of the court, and William Moyer, auditor. Soon afterwards Ole Gilbertson resigned the office of sheriff and Thomas Knudson was appointed. March 30, 1872, the board met and examined claims of those entitled to aid, under state law, for aid to sufferers from fires and storms during the summer and fall of 1871. On March 20, 1874, it was found that the minutes of the proceedings of the commissioners of Swift county failed to show that there had been made out any financial statement of the county since its organization; it was therefore ordered that the financial condition of the county be examined and a financial statement made out by the 22d day of May, 1874, by the board, or a committee appointed for the purpose. This was accordingly done and the statement showed that the county receipts had been \$1,464.32, the expenditures being \$1,873.91, the excess of expenditure over revenue being represented by county orders.

A resolution was adopted May 10, 1877; as follows: "According to act of the legislature of the state of Minnesota, approved March 5, 1877, Swift county is authorized to issue bonds to pay the floating indebtedness of said county; therefore, be it resolved, by the board of county commissioners of Swift county, that bonds be issued for the above named purpose, to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars; said bonds to run for a period of ten years, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until paid." This was signed by O. F. Bronniche and attested by K. P. Frovold, county auditor. The bonds were issued and were disposed of at their par value, to D. C. Shepard. Nearly two years later, on January 7, 1879, on motion, a resolution of A. D. Countryman was adopted by the board, to the effect that, "Whereas we have ascertained that the county is largely in debt, and that there are no means to pay the same, therefore, be it resolved, that the chairman of the board of county commissioners, the county auditor and the county attorney, be instructed to prepare, and submit to the legislature, a bill authorizing the county to issue bonds to fund said indebtedness, said bonds not to exceed in amount the sum of \$3,500; such bonds to bear interest at a rate not to exceed ten per cent. per annum; and treasurer's fees for disbursing money derived from the sale of such bonds not to exceed one per cent. of the same." In accordance with this the legislature granted the necessary author-

ity by the passage of an act, approved January 27, 1879, and the bonds were duly issued and disposed of to Z. B. Clarke for the sum of \$3,525. Previous to these two issues of bonds there had been \$3,000 issued, so that the total bonded indebtedness was \$9,000. The first series were issued for the purpose of erecting a court-house.

When the question of building a suitable court-house was agitated, it was decided to get permission from the legislature to issue bonds to the amount of \$3,000 for the purpose of erecting such building. This resulted in the passage of an act by the legislature, in the spring of 1876, giving authority for the issue of the bonds, provided the measure received the sanction of the people, at an election held for that purpose. The people voted in favor of the measure, and the bonds were accordingly issued, negotiated and sold at par in the following August. On June 21, 1876, a contract for building a court-house and jail was let to Messrs. A. G. Desparious & Co., of St. Paul, for \$2,600, according to plans and specifications left in the county auditor's office. Subsequently a special agreement was entered into between the commissioners and the contractors for additional floors, etc., in the court-house according to agreement, the whole amounting to \$132. Subsequently, O. F. Bronnecke and K. P. Frovold were appointed a committee to contract for the erection of a small house on the court-house block. The court-house was finished and accepted by the commissioners in the following fall. A contract was made later, on May 11, 1877, with Peter Christopherson for the erection of vaults for the sum of \$590. This, however, was never carried out; but on July 17, 1878, a contract was entered into with him to construct a vault on the west side of the court-house to be eleven by seven by eight feet inside measure. He agreed to do the mason work for \$175. September 20, a contract was entered into with R. Stanley to furnish all the material and do the wood work on the vault for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The first term of the district court was held in the fall of 1875, by Hon. John H. Brown, in the old school-house at Benson.

VILLAGE OF BENSON.

The village of Benson, as surveyed by C. A. F. Morris, was located on the southwest quarter of section five, township 121 north, range 39 west. It was surveyed and laid out for the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company in the

spring of 1870, being a portion of the land grant to the company. An addition was platted, and filed in the register's office, March 18, 1876, by Morris & Payte, consisting of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section six. This addition was sold, in 1881, for non-payment of taxes.

The first store was opened by A. W. Lathrop, previous to the advent of the railroad. Meldal & Sunde, in February, 1870, opened a store in a sod shanty. It consisted of a few posts driven into the ground, against which were banked sods; the roof being of straw. In this primitive edifice were sold very many goods. About the same time Thomas Knudson started a saloon, and in the following July, Theodore Hanson arrived and erected a frame building and started a general store.

When the railroad company commenced the survey of the town site there was an effort made to get the company to locate it a short distance from where it now is, on the claim of N. P. Strom, on the banks of the Chippewa river. The company however considered that the price demanded was too high and therefore declined. It was here that Lathrop and Knudson were located. There was also a lumber yard owned by L. R. Davis and O. N. Barsness.

The first hotel was started by L. S. Williams, in May, 1870, and was called the Central House.

Soon after this a man by the name of Hyser kept a hotel in a temporary building put up by the railroad company for the use of immigrants. He remained there about a year when he partially rebuilt the structure formerly used by the surveyors, as their headquarters, and called it the Benson House.

Soon after Hanson had started his store, Peter Sutherland arrived with a kind of a movable store, in which he kept groceries and railroad supplies. He was in the habit of moving with the railroad, and did not remain long, going from here to Morris. A post-office was started in 1870, with R. Sunde as postmaster. He continued to act until 1874, when O. Wenaus, the present postmaster, was appointed. For office purposes he had a small addition put on to the west side of the Central House, where he remained until he built his present store. Frank M. Thornton was the first station agent. In 1873, Thomas Knudson started a general store. From this period on until 1875, there were very few additions made to the population—but in 1875 a great improvement be-

gan to be visible. In 1876 there were four good general stores; those of A. N. Johnson & Co., T. Hanson, Croonquist & Benson, and T. Knudson. Other business interests were: H. L. Greaves, keeping a drug store, Stone, Clark & Co., in the hardware business, and, early in the year, D. E. R. Bundy came, and started another drug store. W. A. Foland opened a law office, in February, and also commenced to edit the Times. There were then two saloons, but the town had voted the prohibition ticket, and they were running without a license, and the owners were under indictment. At the next town meeting, however, opinion had changed, and the licenses were again granted. Besides these there were two machinery houses, Ole Jacobson & Co., and H. B. Strand, and three hotels, the Crandall House, Pacific House, and the Central House. The above constituted, in the beginning of 1876, all the business interests of the place. During the spring and summer M. Hoban opened a general store; William McCabe built a two-story building and started a saloon; Peter Burns erected a blacksmith shop, and Charles G. Austin built, and took charge of a store as a branch of Campbell, White & Co., of Litchfield. He was afterwards succeeded by M. Cosgrove. That summer, L. A. and R. W. Dunn, two brothers from Willmar, bought out the Crandall House, and re-named it the Benson House.

A veritable "boom" struck the place in 1876, and speculation in town lots was very heavy. All the hotels were crowded with the rush of immigrants, so that sleeping accommodations, even on the floor, were at a premium. All the conversation was about lots and quarter sections, and much prospecting was indulged in. So eager were the new comers, that many claims were made before the snow went off the ground, and when the thaw came, the happy claimants in some cases would have found difficulty in finding their claims without the aid of boats.

In the fall of 1876 the land office was moved here; J. E. Braden being the register and W. H. Greenleaf the receiver, who both came with the office from Litchfield. In 1877, Braden died and D. S. Hall, the present register, succeeded him. Greenleaf resigned his position as receiver in 1879 and was succeeded by H. W. Stone, the present officer.

In the fall of 1875, Thornton built an elevator about half the size of the present one, the addition being made to its capacity in 1877-8. It is

now known as the Farmers' Elevator, and will hold 120,000 bushels of grain. Davidson elevator which originally was a couple of small warehouses, was rebuilt and enlarged to its present capacity of containing 75,000 bushels, in 1877.

In 1877, the streets were much improved by the laying of 100 car loads of gravel, obtained from beyond Morris. A complete system of drainage was also effected, by which the surface water is all carried by pipes, under the streets, into a creek, which runs into the Chippewa river; so that the village, at all times is dry, and free from any malarious influences likely to arise from defective sewerage.

The act to incorporate the village of Benson was approved February 14, 1877, and W. A. Foland, Z. B. Clarke, R. R. Johnson, T. Hanson and Ole Jacobson were appointed to give notice of and conduct the first village election. March 11, 1878, another act was passed which provided that the village of Benson should constitute a separate and independent organization from the town of Benson; this act also conferred other privileges on the village. The first meeting of the village council was March 3, 1877. Officers: A. N. Johnson, president; F. M. Thornton, T. Knudson and C. A. Dwight, trustees; J. Q. A. Braden, justice; H. W. Stone, treasurer; R. R. Johnson, recorder; A. McMillen, constable; W. A. Foland was appointed village attorney.

The present village hall was completed in 1881 and cost \$3,000. It is a well constructed edifice; the upper floor is fitted up for a lecture hall with good stage and seats; the rear part is used by the fire company, in which is kept good fire apparatus; the company was organized by a resolution of the council passed June 18, 1881.

The first church edifice in the village was that erected by the Congregational Society in the fall of 1876. Rev. Walcott was first pastor; the present pastor is C. A. Ruddock. The Episcopal church was built in 1878. The first rector was Rev. D. T. Booth. Rev. F. B. Nash is now in charge. Other organizations are the Catholics, who are building a church; the Norwegian society, who use the court-house, presided over by Rev. C. A. Peterson, and the Lutherans, who purchased the old school building and refitted it; their pastor is Rev. A. Almklov. In 1879-'80 there was a Baptist organization, presided over by Rev. O. B. Reed, and in 1876 there was a Methodist class, but neither are now in existence.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Charlotte Knowlton in the winter of 1870-'71, in the emigrant building erected by the railroad company. The first school-house was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$1,200. The present two-story brick school-house was built in 1879, and cost \$6,000.

Swift Lodge, No. 129, A. F. & A. M., was instituted in 1877. J. Q. A. Braden was the first W. M.; Z. B. Clarke the first secretary. Benson Lodge, No. 54, A. O. U. W., was organized in March, 1878; W. A. Foland was the first M. W.

The first newspaper was the Swift County Censor, published in February, 1874, by E. V. Price. It was only continued for a few months. The Benson Times was started in February, 1876, by Edward Thomas as publisher, and W. A. Foland as editor. It is in the hands of the same gentlemen, and is, both typographically and editorially, a creditable journal. The Swift County Advocate was started in 1877, by Z. B. Clarke, who sold it in 1879 to W. A. Foland and T. W. Woodburn. They disposed of it in 1880, and the material was taken to Willmar by the purchaser.

On August 5, 1880, quite a disastrous fire occurred in the village, which completely wiped out of existence one whole block of business houses. The fire started in a small building next to Joseph Fountain's saloon. Fountain's, Paul Sheridan's and Otto Oleson's saloons, the general stores of T. Knudson and M. Hoban, the drug store of E. R. Bundy, the meat-market of Brambilla & Hackett, the harness shop of T. F. Thompson, law office of Foland & Hudson and the Benson House were totally destroyed.

There are about thirty stores and shops of various kinds now in the village, including a bank and two elevators, and preparations are being made for the erection of a flour-mill, on the roller process, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day, to cost \$20,000, towards which the village gave a bonus of \$4,000; a machine shop is also to be erected.

The Swift County Bank was started in 1875 by L. K. & H. W. Stone and continued by them until 1877, when it was reorganized, H. W. Stone being president and Z. B. Clarke, cashier, then as now. There are six general stores, those of A. N. Johnson & Co., Theodore Hanson, Sanders Bros., M. Hoban, Arnensen & Bergendahl, and Steen & Son. F. M. Thornton has a general hardware store and deals in machinery, lumber and coal and lime. He is also the proprietor of the Farmers Elevator.

There are two other hardware stores, that of Farwell & Colby, who also handle stoves and tinware, and that of P. J. Johnson, who, in addition, deals in wood and feed. H. L. Greaves and the firm of Eaton & Brown, are the proprietors of the two drug stores. The latter is recently established. J. S. Eaton, the senior member, is also a practicing physician, the only one in the village. O. Wenaus, the postmaster, keeps a general line of books, stationery and fancy goods. Besides these there are two harness shops, one tailor, a restaurant, two furniture stores, two good millinery stores, four blacksmith shops and a wagon maker, two meat markets, a paint shop, and various other enterprises. The legal profession is represented by W. A. Foland, S. H. Hudson, I. L. Prues, T. F. Young and James Hodgson. S. H. Hudson is the county attorney. There are four hotels: the Merchants, kept by Joseph Ward; the Pacific House, by S. L. Haines; the Central House, by H. Helgeson, and the Benson House, by Aldrich Bros. H. Helgeson of the Central, was the first county treasurer.

The Benson House, as previously stated, was originally the building used by the surveyors and to which George Knowlton made some additions. After that Joseph Moore took it, and then John Crandall, who called it the Crandall House. In 1876 L. A. & R. W. Dunn bought the house, and again called it the Benson House. In a short time R. W. bought the interest of his brother, and conducted the hotel until he sold it to the Aldrich brothers, in August, 1878, who enlarged it. After its destruction by fire it was rebuilt with brick in a handsome and complete manner, at a cost of about \$10,000. It was re-opened January, 1881. It is three stories in height, 75x90 feet in size. The firm is composed of L. R. and A. D. Aldrich.

Rev. S. Almklov was born in 1850 in Norway. After leaving college and completing a course of studies, he was tutor in private families three years; in 1874 came to America; studied theology in Augsburg Seminary of Minneapolis and graduated in 1877; was ordained to the ministry of the Norwegian Danish Lutheran church and came at once to Benson; has charge of seven congregations. Married October 31, 1877, Sina Wadel; one child, Christian W., now deceased.

Z. B. Clarke was born October 18, 1844, in Licking county, Ohio. In 1849 he accompanied his parents to Green county, Wisconsin, where his mother died; when ten years old he went alone to Olmsted county, Minnesota. He worked on a farm

and as chore boy around a country store until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, 3d Minnesota and served almost four years; from 1867 to 1879 was employed in a hardware store in Rochester, then went to Kansas; returned to this state and made a claim near the present village of Lac qui Parle; after living in a tent six months he drew lumber from Benson to commence building, and it was he who made the first traveled road between the two places. Mr. Clarke was in mercantile trade in the new town two years; after serving three years as clerk of the district court of Lac qui Parle county, he resigned. In 1874 he served in the state legislature, and the next year was enrolling clerk of the house; he was appointed by the governor to investigate the extent of grasshopper devastation. For a time he was in the hardware business in Benson, then become editor of the Benson Times and afterward founded the Advocate, but since 1878 has given his entire attention to the bank. Married, in 1872, Dora Eaton. Nellie F., Fred B. and Ziba B., Jr., are their children.

George D. Breed, born September 29, 1847 is a native of New York. He attained an academical education and learned the printer's trade at which he worked until 1870. Since 1872 he has been a resident of Minnesota and in the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba company as station agent at different points along their line; at present he is in charge of the station at Benson. He was married to Josephine McCollom; one son.

A. J. Carnihan was born April 13, 1838, in New Brunswick. In 1855 he came to Minnesota, and being an early settler he found employment in teaming and freighting to western points; this business was attended by great danger from the Indians; he has traveled extensively through the entire northwest. In 1870 he located permanently in Benson on a farm within the village limits; for a number of years has been county sheriff. Wilmina Kemper became his wife in 1870 and has four daughters.

M. Cosgrove, a native of Canada was born in 1840. He learned the trade of mill-wright and upon coming to Minnesota in 1866, located at St. Paul; two years later he removed to Mankato and continued working at his trade until 1870, at which time he took a homestead near Redwood Falls, where he did farming and carpentering until 1875. In 1877 he began dealing in agricultural implements at Benson; since March, 1879 he has dealt

in furniture. His marriage took place in October 1869, with Margaret McDonald.

W. A. Foland was born March 12, 1846, in Dayton, Ohio. Removed to Indiana, thence to Tennessee; in 1858 returned to Indiana and in June, 1870, graduated from the State University at Bloomington, taking Latin honor; in 1873 he graduated from the law department of the same school and was chosen by the faculty to deliver master oration. He served one year as deputy clerk of the court of Monroe county; the next year, 1874, he began practice at Willmar, Minnesota, and the year after was appointed county attorney of Kandiyohi, to fill the vacancy caused by Hon. J. H. Brown being elected judge of the Twelfth district. Since February, 1876, he has been in practice at Benson. Married July 26, 1876, Laura, daughter of Prof. J. A. Woodburn.

Darwin S. Hall, a native of Wisconsin, was born January 23, 1844, in Kenosha county. He received an academical education and then worked with his father at lumbering until 1864, when he entered Company K, 42d Wisconsin infantry, and served through the remainder of the war. In 1866 he took a homestead in Renville county, Minnesota. He was elected auditor of that county in 1868, and served four years; also five years as district clerk, and was in the state legislature in 1876. Mr. Hall established the Renville Times in 1872 and conducted it two years. Since 1878 he has been register of the United States land office at Benson. In 1868 he married Mary McClaren.

S. Henry Hudson was born November 29, 1857, at Janesville, Wisconsin, and received his education at the academy of that place and at the State University. He studied law with his father, Judge S. A. Hudson, now associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota, and August 8, 1879, was admitted to practice, at Janesville, where he continued to reside until the spring of the following year, when he came to this state and has since been in practice at Benson.

Ole Jacobson, a native of Norway, was born September 17, 1842, but has lived in America since twenty years of age. Upon coming to this country he located in southern Minnesota, and in 1868 moved to his claim, six miles from Benson; after farming four years he engaged in lumber and machinery business in company with F. M. Thornton; since 1877 he has been alone in the agricultural implement trade. His marriage took place in

1873, with Miss I. Oleson. They have one child and have lost two.

Frank M. Thornton was born December 25, 1841, in England. In 1849 he accompanied his widowed mother to New York, where he worked as errand boy in a clothing house and afterward became shipping clerk. In 1855 the family removed to a farm near Minneapolis, and he worked there until enlisting in 1862 in the Sixth Minnesota; he took an active part in the war against the Indians and also served at the South; was transferred to the 18th United States colored regiment and commissioned captain; was also brevetted major. Upon being mustered out he returned home and worked on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. From 1870 to 1875 was station agent at Benson and during a part of that time was in the lumber and machinery business; he now owns a grain elevator, keeps a coal yard and a hardware store. Married in May, 1871, Lizzie Clague.

Ole C. Vaugen was born in 1851. He attained his education and learned the trade of jeweler in Norway, his native land. In 1870 he came to America and worked at his trade in La Crosse, Wisconsin, until 1875, after which he came to Benson and started in business for himself.

APPLETON TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in the township was Addison Phelps, who came from Owatonna in the fall of 1868, and made a claim at the mouth of the Pomme de Terre river. The next to settle were two men, S. A. Poley and A. Becker, who made claims on the banks of the Minnesota river, on section 20.

These two latter left after an occupancy of four or five years, Poley's claim passing into the possession of William Saunders, that of Becker becoming the property of A. W. Lathrop. The next settler was C. E. Foster, who came late in the fall of 1869. The township was organized in 1870, and at that time formed part of what was known as Fairfield township. This was subsequently divided, and Clarksville became the name of the portion in which Appleton is situated. Previous to the name of Appleton, as its designation, it was known as Phelps, which was changed at the request of Addison Phelps, himself, who was then one of the county commissioners. This change was effected September 4, 1872. The original town of Fairfield embraced what is now nine townships in the western part of the county.

The Pomme de Terre river is the largest tributary of the Minnesota river. It is fed by a large

number of lakes, so that its flow is constant and abundant. As the stream nears the town it becomes rapid, thus creating a number of very valuable water powers. Two of these are already improved. The upper power, in section 14, has a fall of about thirteen feet; the lower one, in section 16, has a fall of about twenty feet. On section 17, on what is railroad property, there is also an excellent fall, at present unimproved.

The first township officers, of which any record exists, were for the town of Phelps, for the year 1872. They were: C. F. Ireland, W. S. Herbert, Persons Clark, supervisors; Richard Mills, clerk; Addison Phelps, justice of the peace; Gideon G. Phelps, assessor; James Buchanan, constable.

APPLETON.

The village of Appleton is located on both sides of the Pomme de Terre river, about three miles from its confluence with the Minnesota river, in the south-western corner of Swift county, on the line of the Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis railroad, midway between Montevideo and Big Stone Lake.

The first settlement in the vicinity of the village was made in 1868 by Becker & Poley. In 1869 came C. E. Foster, and soon after a man by the name of Clark. D. D. Robinson settled in 1871. Mr. C. E. Foster was chiefly instrumental in getting Mr. Clark to settle, as it was at his solicitation that he located and commenced the erection of a mill on the Pomme de Terre river, receiving from Foster for so doing a bonus of one hundred dollars, and enough lumber for the construction of the dam. Work was commenced on the erection of this mill in the spring of 1871. It was only partially enclosed before Clark's means proved insufficient for the continuance of the work. At this juncture A. W. and W. V. Lathrop, of Benson, were induced to take hold of the enterprise. This was in the summer of 1872. Under the new auspices the mill was soon completed, and its operations were conducted under the firm name of Lathrop Bros. & Clark. The Lathrop brothers then went to work and laid out a town site on the north-west quarter of section 14. This was Clark's original claim, but which he had disposed of by sale to the Lathrops when the mill was sold. The new town site was called Appleton, after the town by that name in Wisconsin. The Lathrop brothers then opened a store, the first in the place.

In the whole township there were but twenty-two families at that time. The following spring, how-

ever, many more came in. As an evidence of the character of these early settlers it should be mentioned that as soon as the town was platted a school-house was erected, at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars, and in 1874 the Appleton Library association was incorporated, for better dissemination of general knowledge, by sustaining lectures, debates and a public library. The library soon contained a goodly number of choice books, to which members had free access. Thus was early given to Appleton a reputation for intelligence and enterprise it has ever since enjoyed.

In 1874, the village of Appleton contained one store, one hotel, one blacksmith shop, one mill and about half a dozen dwellings.

The second store opened was that of W. A. Mat-tice, the hardware merchant. The post-office was established in 1873, with William Lathrop as the first postmaster, who continued to hold the office until 1879, when he was succeeded by E. Lathrop. The latter held the position until 1881, when the present postmaster was appointed, C. A. Seeley.

In the fall of 1879 the track of the Hastings & Dakota railroad reached Appleton. At this time there were about half a dozen stores, a wagon and blacksmith shop, two other blacksmith shops, two livery stables and a hotel. The summer before the advent of the railroad was one of great activity in building, and from that period on the village attained a position of prosperity, a condition of affairs it has since continued to maintain. The erection of two large elevators the same fall added largely to the importance of the village. The improvements made during 1880 were also very marked.

In the spring of 1879 D. D. Robinson made an addition to the village of part of the southwest quarter of section 14. The railroad company also made an addition.

The village was incorporated by act of legislature in the spring of 1881. A. W. Lathrop, D. D. Robinson and A. F. McKay were designated as persons to carry out the provisions of the act. This act did not separate the village from the township, for all purposes, but only for the purpose of having its own officers and raising taxes, otherwise it remained a part of the township. The first village election was held March 12, 1881; officers elected: D. D. Robinson, president; J. N. Berg, A. Glines and A. W. Lathrop, trustees; C. F. Ireland, treasurer; C. T. Gray, recorder; A. F. McKay, justice; Edward Coglan, constable.

The first school was taught in 1873 by A. M. Uter, in the school-house which had been erected at an expense of about \$1,000. The present handsome school edifice was erected in 1880 at a cost of nearly \$7,000. It is two stories in height and well appointed in all respects. There are three teachers and an average attendance of about 125 scholars. Appleton was created an independent school district in 1880.

The first religious services were held in the house of C. E. Foster, by the Rev. T. G. Crump, of Litchfield, an Episcopalian minister, in June, 1871. The next services were held at the same place, by Rev. O. A. Starr. The first church organization was effected in 1875, and was of the Episcopal denomination. Rev. T. D. Booth used then to preach there once in every four weeks. The first regular resident minister was Rev. J. K. Karcher, who came in 1878. The church edifice was erected during the year 1878. Rev. C. M. Armstrong succeeded the latter minister in 1880, and in the spring of 1881 he, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Mueller. The Methodists held their first meeting in the old school-house, in the fall of 1879. Their first resident minister was Rev. J. S. Bean. Previous to that the Rev. William Kerr preached there, he being in a circuit which included Appleton.

Congregational: This society was organized in the spring of 1879. The first pastor was Rev. C. A. Ruddock. The first meetings were held in E. Lathrop's house. Afterwards they were held in the Methodist church. The present pastor is Rev. R. W. Jamison.

Besides the above, the United Brethren and the Norwegian Lutherans have organizations, but no church edifices.

Appleton Lodge No. 137, A. F. & A. M., was organized under charter, April 1, 1880, H. A. Wells acting by appointment as M. W. G. M. For some two years previous, the lodge had been working under dispensation. The first officers were, B. P. Cheney, W. M.; A. D. Countryman, S. W.; M. E. Randall, J. W.; D. C. Dow, treasurer; C. F. Ireland, secretary; L. A. Countryman, S. D.; William Austin, J. D.; F. A. Countryman, S. S.; W. V. Lathrop, J. S.; J. Turner, tyler.

Appleton Mills: These mills were first started in 1871, by the Mr. Clark already once referred to. The firm afterwards became Lathrop Bros. & Clark. In 1873, A. W. Lathrop bought Clark's interest and the firm became A. W. Lathrop & Bro. This

was continued until 1879, when it became Lathrop & Thompson. In 1881, the business was incorporated as the Appleton Mill Co., of which T. Thompson is president and W. L. Doe secretary. It is a well appointed mill with four run of stone.

Rosette Mills: These were built in 1878 by Barton & Powell. In the fall of 1879 the firm was changed to Barton & Alvord, the latter buying Mr. Powell's interest. Three run of stone constitutes the equipment of the mill.

The first newspaper published in the village was the Appleton Gazette, which was first issued March 20, 1879, by E. C. Detuncq and E. R. Barrager. July 24, 1879, they sold out to William Murphey, who changed the name of the paper to the Appleton Recorder, which title it still retains. On the death of the latter owner the widow continued its publication, with G. B. Newton as editor. In May, 1881, the latter purchased the property and has since continued the publication of the paper on his own account. The Riverside Press was first issued April 3, 1880, with Charles T. Gray as publisher and proprietor, who has since continued its issue. It is republican in politics, and is published every Saturday.

Lathrop & Ireland keep the Pioneer House, the first store in the village. The stocks are of a general nature, and are large and well assorted. Tuttle Bros., recently of Hastings, deal principally in fancy groceries, clothing, etc.; they have a well arranged stock. W. A. Mattice, who erected the second store in town, has a good assortment of all lines of hardware, and stoves and tinware. In the same line of business is A. Glines. There are two harness stores, that of S. L. Keller, and that of A. E. Winnege. J. Simmons has a large general store, as has also the firm Hastings & Nelson. John N. Berg keeps the "Farmers' Supply Store;" it is well named. The drug trade is represented by La Rue & Lewis and John Clayton. There are three lawyers and two physicians, A. D. Countrymen and Johnson & Young representing the former, and B. F. La Rue and R. C. Russell the latter profession. The wagon-making industry is represented by Schoepp Bros., and J. C. Dow, and its kindred art, the blacksmithing one, by Countryman & Strathern, and M. Moe. E. V. Dickey and Williams & Minzell are engaged in the livery business. A. K. Pederson has a good lumber trade. There are also two other yards. There are two elevators, the one with sixty, and the other with thirty thousand bushels capacity. They

were both erected in the fall of 1879, one by S. Norrish & Son, the other by Hoyt & Son. There are three hotels in the village. The St. James Hotel is the one which is mostly patronized by the commercial element of travel. It was built in 1879 by Sol. Sias. In March, 1880 it became the property of the Mehegan Bros., who have since continued to manage it.

The Franklin House was built in 1878. This also was built by the same individual who constructed the St. James. Mr. Sias managed it for some time and then disposed of it to L. C. Woodward.

Appleton house. This was the first hotel built in the village, being the one erected in 1872, by A. Becker. In 1876, D. C. Dow bought Becker out, and enlarged the property. It subsequently became the possession of Sol. Sias.

Hon. A. D. Countryman was born in 1850 in St. Lawrence county, New York. When he was a child the family located at Hastings, Minnesota; he studied at the State University and in 1874 graduated from the St. Louis law school; was admitted the same year and practiced two years at Minneapolis; since 1879 he has been at Appleton where he was the first attorney; ever since the county was organized he has been one of the commissioners; is now judge of probate; he is master of the masonic lodge here, which he assisted to organize. Married in 1874, Jennie Borwick.

L. A. Countryman, native of New York, was born in 1851 in St. Lawrence county, and in 1855 accompanied his parents to Hastings, Minnesota, where he learned blacksmithing. He worked at his trade at Minneapolis and other places and in 1878 located at Appleton where he is engaged in blacksmithing. In 1877 he married Miss Sarah Steothern.

P. Detuncq, who was born in 1854, is a native of Brooklyn, New York. While he was a child he removed with his parents to Wisconsin and was there reared on a farm. In the year 1879 he migrated to Minnesota and located in Appleton, where he engaged in furniture business; his was the first store of the kind in the place.

E. V. Dickey, born in 1840 in Madison county, New York, came in 1859 to Minnesota and settled in Goodhue county. He enlisted in Company I, Second Minnesota, in 1861, and served till war closed; was mustered out as first lieutenant. He was in a flouring mill in Wabasha county five years previous to coming in 1879 to Appleton, where he

is in the livery business. In 1870 he married Nettie Harper.

W. L. Doe was born in 1855 in Maine, and grew to manhood in Milford. In 1876 he migrated to this state; was employed as clerk in a store until 1880, then kept books in Appleton; in 1881 he was made secretary and treasurer of the Appleton Mill Company; is also a stock holder. Married Lena Glines in 1879. Mr. Doe is a member of the village board.

George H. Elwell was born in 1856 at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He attended Carleton College of Northfield, and in 1879 finished his studies at the State University; since the autumn of 1880 he has been principal of the public schools at Appleton; his sister, M.W. Elwell, is also a teacher here. Mr. Elwell owns a farm of 800 acres in Big Stone county.

C. E. Foster, born in 1832 in Maine, removed in 1855 to St. Anthony, Minnesota, and ran the first stage between that place and St. Cloud. In 1869 he located on section 12 of Appleton; he was the first settler and took an active part in the organization of the town and county; he was appointed one of the first county commissioners; the first town election was held at his house and he was chosen one of the supervisors. January, 1882, he embarked in the farm machinery business. Married in 1859, Sara Henderson.

Albert Glines, born in Canada in 1823, removed when a child to Vermont. From 1844 to 1850 his home was in Wisconsin; after mining one year in California he returned to that state, and was in mercantile trade in Grant county till migrating in 1856 to Wabasha county, Minnesota; he opened the first store in Elgin where he remained fourteen years; was county commissioner there two years; he was in the drug trade at Lake City and took a course in the primary department of the Michigan University; was in the hardware trade at Lake City till 1880, since then at Appleton, where he has been a member of the village board. Married Olive Lane in 1854.

C. F. Ireland was born in 1845, in Tioga county, New York. From the age of eleven till the year 1870, his home was in Rochester, Minnesota; he was then farming in Appleton, until 1875, at which date he began mercantile trade with Mr. Lathrop; in 1880 they established the Bank of Appleton. Mr. Ireland enlisted in the 3d Minnesota, and served from 1861 to 1865. In 1868 he married Anna Cutler.

S. H. Johnson, native of Wisconsin, was born in February, 1859, in Winnebago county. He acquired an academical education, and in 1879 came to Benson, Swift county; eighteen months later he removed to Appleton; his business is real estate and insurance; since the summer of 1881, the firm has been Johnson and Young.

S. L. Keller, born in 1845, in Lima, Ohio, began while quite young to learn harnessmaking, with his father. He served in the army from 1863 till war ceased, after which he worked at his trade four years in Ohio, and then in different places until coming to Appleton, where he embarked in the business for himself; his was the first harness shop in the place.

Hon. A. W. Lathrop, born in 1835, in New Jersey, lived in that state, Ohio, Michigan and Iowa, till 1860, then settled in Wabasha county, Minnesota. In 1858 he graduated from the Albany law school, and practiced till 1863 when he entered the 1st Minnesota light artillery; served until the war closed. In 1866 he went to Pope county; laid out the town of Glenwood; took part in the organization of the county, and was county attorney till 1870, when he came to Swift county, of which he was one of the first commissioners; was also clerk of court but resigned in 1872, and located at Appleton; he bought part of the present village site and erected the flouring mill; was in mercantile trade but sold in 1878, and continues the milling business. September, 1881, a stock company was formed and he is president. In 1858 he married Harriet Reynolds.

W. A. Mattice was born in 1836 in New York. He resided in Michigan three years previous to going to Illinois where, in 1861, he enlisted; served till 1864 when he was mustered out as first lieutenant. In 1865 he located at Owatonna, Minnesota; worked at farming and in other lines of business till coming in 1878 to Appleton; his was the first hardware store in town. In 1861 he married Armelda Maxwell.

A. F. McKay, born in 1844 in Cattaraugus county, New York, lived from twelve years old till 1861 in Wisconsin, then settled at Rochester, Minnesota. Enlisted in 1862; served three years and was mustered out as lieutenant, after which he did carpenter work till made chief of police at Brainerd in 1872; was sheriff of Crow Wing county two years and for a time was in Montana in the employ of the government; in 1877 he came to Appleton where he was in the machinery business till elected

sheriff of this county in 1881. Married in 1866, Lizzie Allen.

R. Miles was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, February 17, 1830. He lived in Massachusetts five years and in 1848 migrated to Iowa; he taught the first school in Bremer county. Removed to Winnebago Agency, Minnesota, and was in the employ of the government one year; settled at Owatonna, 1855. Enlisted in Company A, 10th Minnesota, and served from 1862 till 1865. Since 1870 he has lived in Appleton; was the first clerk of the town. Married in 1854, Adeline Phelps.

G. B. Newton, was born January 24, 1851, in Orange county, New York; removed to Tioga county and when twelve years old went to Kentucky; remained till 1865; then migrated to Wisconsin, where he began learning printing; he was afterward in Michigan, and was employed on different papers; he worked for a time at lumbering and book-keeping and in 1880 became employed on the Appleton Recorder, which he purchased in 1881; it is probably the largest paper in his part of the state.

Daniel D. Robinson was born in 1818 in New Hampshire. From 1852 till 1857 he was in mercantile trade in California then returned to his native state; from 1862 till 1870 he was in Washington, D. C.; he kept a boarding house and was city constable; after spending one winter in Garden City, Minnesota, he came in 1871 to Appleton and took a claim, the greater portion of the village now stands on his land; he was town clerk seven years, is now president of the village board and board of education. Married in 1842; Miss Mary Parks.

Dr. R. C. Russell was born in 1850 in England, and in 1852 came with his parents to America. Until eighteen years of age his home was in Sussex, Wisconsin; he graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic College in 1875 also Rush Medical College of Chicago; the doctor practiced some years in Freeborn county, two years at Granite Falls and then settled in Appleton.

A. Schoepp, born in 1858 in Hastings, Minnesota, learned his trade at Northfield and worked in various places till 1879 when he formed a partnership with his brother at Appleton. Married in 1881; Carolina Michal.

G. B. Schoepp, born in Germany in 1846, came to America in 1852 and lived in Milwaukee till 1855, then located at Hastings and learned carriage making; since 1879 he has been in business

with his brothers at Appleton. In 1868 he married Mary Seaben.

H. J. Schoepp, native of Minnesota, was born in 1860 at Hastings where he learned the carriage business which he followed in that place till coming here to enter business with his brothers.

A. Seeley was born in 1859 in Wabasha county, Minnesota. When but twelve years old he entered the post-office at Lake City and remained seven years; in 1879 he came to Appleton and began the book and stationery business; since July, 1881 he has been postmaster. In 1880 he married Ella Scruberger, native of Wisconsin.

J. Simmons was born in 1845 in Norway, and in 1854 immigrated to Wisconsin. In 1856 he settled at Red Wing, Minnesota; was educated at Hamline University; he clerked in a store previous to enlisting in 1862; served three years, then was in mercantile trade at Red Wing at different times, also at Lake Crystal, and since 1879 at Appleton; for two years he was in the bank of Pierce, Simmons & Co., at Red Wing. Married in 1869, Miss P. A. Bergh.

T. Thompson, born in 1847 in Norway, immigrated in 1868 to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was farming till 1874, at which date he settled in Appleton. Until 1878 he was in the employ of A. W. Lathrop, then bought an interest in the business and is vice president of the company. Married in 1881, Caroline Anderson.

J. T. Wilkinson was born in 1840, in England. In 1855 he immigrated to Rhode Island, where in 1861 he enlisted; he was wounded once; spent eleven months in Libby and other prisons. Upon leaving the army in 1865 he worked at coopering in Wisconsin, and Goodhue county, Minnesota, till coming, in 1878, to Appleton, where he is town clerk; has worked at farming here, also in Mr. Dudley's lumber yard. Married Ruth Darbyshire in 1861.

E. T. Young, was born in Washington Lake, Sibley county, Minnesota, October 27, 1858. He taught school two years, then attended the State University from 1877 till 1880, when he went to Benson, read law and was admitted in March, 1881; since August of that year he has been in practice at Appleton.

PILLSBURY.

Town 120, range 37. The first settlement was made by Andrew Johnson on sec. 28, in 1869. The first town meeting was held at the store of John P. Jacobson & Co., Jan. 29, 1876. The officers

elected were T. Baldwin, chairman, J. P. Segerstrom and P. Dahlstem, supervisors; C. C. Odney, clerk; O. E. Solan, treasurer; J. Hubbard, assessor; G. Z. Birtchard, constable. The first marriage was O. E. Solan to Miss B. Iverson in 1874. The first school was taught in the village of Kerkhoven by Miss Flora A. Morton in 1874; there are now two frame school buildings in the town. The village of Kerkhoven is located on sec. 21. In 1876 the village was nearly destroyed by fire, but being settled by a thriving, energetic class of business men, it soon began to rebuild. In January, 1881, the village was incorporated; the first election was held at that time; officers elected, were H. S. Sjoberg, president; O. J. Lankner and L. P. Anderson, trustees; H. C. Odney, recorder; C. C. Odney treasurer; E. R. Barrager, justice; H. P. Barrager, constable. The post-office of Pillsbury was established in 1872. John P. Jacobson, first postmaster.

The business of the village of Kerkhoven is represented by four general stores, one hardware store, one harness shop, one drug store, one shoemaker, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two hotels, two elevators, one newspaper, three saloons and one cheese factory.

Ole Backlund, born in Sweden in 1855, immigrated to America in 1880 and located at Pillsbury. He worked on a farm and clerked in a hardware store till commencing business in company with Mr. Sjoquist.

E. R. Barrager, born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, in 1859, removed to Hudson and later to Appleton, where he started the Gazette. Learned printing at Montevideo and since 1879 has published the Weekly Itemizer at Pillsbury.

James A. Barrager, native of Wisconsin, was born in 1854 in Sheboygan county, where he remained until 1862, then removed to Hudson; he was employed on a farm, in a store and in a livery stable, but in 1881 came to Pillsbury and formed a partnership with his brother; their Weekly Itemizer is a newsy seven column paper.

J. B. Beatty, born October 7, 1857, at Winnebago Agency, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, went with his parents to Itasca, seven years later to Sauk Rapids and thence to St. Cloud. He acquired a good education, learned telegraphy and has been employed in different places; since 1880 he has been at Kerkhoven, where he is telegraph, ticket, express and freight agent.

C. B. Boody of Maine, was born in 1843 in

Jackson, Waldo county, and received a good common and high school education. Enlisted in Company H, 26th Maine infantry, and served one year. He was farming till 1876; came to Pillsbury in 1877 and for a time worked at lumbering on the Rum river; is now foreman of the Brookside farm. Married in 1867, Rose Roberts; the children are Lizzie A. and Clara L.

John Harrigan, born in 1853 in Wisconsin, lived in Portage till thirteen years old. He was employed in St. Paul one year as carpenter for the Lake Superior railroad company; went to Otter Tail county where he worked in getting out wood and ties until 1889; has since had a saloon at Pillsbury. Married Cornelia Thorgson September 20, 1879; one child: Mary J.

Aron Hultgren was born in 1848 in Sweden, where he was a soldier two years, and came in 1867 to America. He was at St. Paul two years, in Kandiyohi county twelve years, and since 1881 has been in business at Pillsbury in company with John Strate. In 1870 he married Inge Anderson; six children: Theodore A., Manne, Amanda K., John R., Angus O. and Frethof.

C. J. Mastrud is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1852; while living there he learned the trade of tinner. In 1870 he came to America; lived for a time in Winneshiek county, Iowa; came to Pillsbury in 1875 and started a tin shop: now has a hardware store. Married in July, 1881, Christine Anderson.

O. C. Odney, born in Norway, in 1847, removed in 1869 to Wisconsin, thence in 1871 to St. Paul. He was employed as clerk there and at Willmar; in 1873 he came to Pillsbury and after clerking about three years, engaged in mercantile business with O. P. Lofgren; since 1880 Mr. Evens has been his partner. Married December 8, 1874, Rosa Evans; four children: Henry W., Oscar T., Agnes E. and Stella K.

Andrew Sjoquist was born in 1864, in Sweden where he learned the trades of carpenter and harnessmaker. In 1880 he came to Pillsbury; worked in an elevator one year and was for a time in partnership with Charles Mastrud; in 1881 he and Ole Backlund built a store where they have a harness shop, also deal in boots and shoes and groceries.

HAYES.

Town 121, range 37. The first settlement was made by Peter and Daniel Broberg, on section 1, in 1868. The first town meeting was held at the house of John Carlson in 1877; officers elected

were Iver Iverson, chairman; John Beckman and Halvor Evenson, supervisors; John C. Carlson, clerk; Ole Turkelson, treasurer; Lewis Monson, assessor and justice; Andrew Tyen, constable.

John A. Johnson, native of Norway, was born September 15, 1845. In 1868 he came to America; was farming and carpentering four years in Rock county, Wisconsin, after which he removed to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, and in 1876 located on section 28 of Hayes; he is clerk of this town. Married in 1873 Dortha Larson; four children: Lewis, Alfred, Albert and John A.

Lewis Monson was born in 1837, in Norway. After coming to America in 1847 he lived until 1860 in Wisconsin, then in Rice county, this state till 1865, when he came to Hayes and bought a farm, but resided in Kandiyohi county till 1876; held the office of county commissioner in that county and this. Married in 1864, Ingra Fige; the children are Martin, Uny, Anna, Isabelle, Olin, Josephine, George, Necolina and Marcus.

KERKHOVEN.

Town 122-37. The first settlement made in this town, was by Ole Home in 1865 on section 4. The first town election was held at the house of N. O. Broten on section 1. Carl Hanson was chosen moderator and Peter Undeen, clerk; officers elected were: Peter Undeen, chairman; M. Rasmunson, and Carl Johnson, supervisors; John P. Jacobson, clerk; A. C. Arntson and Carl Hanson, justices, A. P. Carlson and M. Rasmunson, constables. The first school was taught by Ole Hanson in the house of Andrew Anderson, in 1870. The first religious services were held at the school-house in 1878 by Rev. Modal Jacobs. The first death was Mrs. Ingra Olson in 1874, of consumption.

Professor George O. Ellingboe was born January 29, 1859 in Norway. His father died and he came with his mother to America in 1862; the family resided in Goodhue county, Minnesota five years and since that have been in Kerkhoven. He received a good education and has since been teaching; has a farm of 160 acres; since 1880 has been town clerk. Married January 30, 1882; Ida Syse.

Thosten O. Qvammen, native of Norway, born in 1841, came to the United States in 1864 and was farming two years in Goodhue county, Minnesota. He came in 1866 to Kerkhoven where he now owns a farm of 240 acres. In 1866 he married Mary Thompson; the children are Christine, Thorson, Mary, Anna, Ole, Martin and Simon.

CAMP LAKE.

Town 122, range 38. The first settlement was made by Ole Thorson on section 3 in 1866. The first school was taught at the house of T. Swenson by Miss Sophia Northerhouse in 1874. The first death was Erick Thorson in 1871. The first religious services were held at the house of T. Swenson on section 10 by Rev. S. Rickway in 1869. Swift Falls post-office was established in 1871 with Mr. Das as first postmaster. A flouring mill was built on section 3 in 1872, with three run of stone.

J. M. Danelz, born in 1839 in Sweden, came to America in 1869. He lived about three years in Washington county, Minnesota; was quarrying stone; has also worked some as a carpenter; came to Camp Lake in 1871; had bought his land and mill site in 1870 at Swift Falls; he has a grist-mill and general store, and is postmaster; has held various town offices. Married in 1877 Lena Peterson; the children are Herman and Garfield.

KILDARE.

Town 121, range 38. The first settlement was made by A. Anderson, section 2, in 1868. The first town meeting was held at the depot, April 20, 1875. M. P. Morgan was chosen moderator. Officers elected were J. J. Murphy, chairman; Michael Kennedy and C. B. McVay, supervisors; Patrick Moore, treasurer; Michael Keho, assessor. The first marriage was Thomas Buta to Jane Clint, in August, 1875. The first school was taught by Miss Celestia Martin in 1876, at De Graff. The first birth was Edward, son to Wm. and Eliza Clint, August 11, 1875. The first death was Miss Kate Mannix, in January, 1876. The first religious services were held at the house of Wm. Clint, by Rev. Father McDernin, in August, 1875. DeGraff post-office was established in 1875, Wm. Clint being first postmaster.

The village of DeGraff is located on section 29, and was incorporated February 18, 1881. First officers elected were: E. N. Conway, president; G. L. Caster and Joseph Robinson, trustees; C. J. Williams, recorder; John McKenny, treasurer; Thomas McKay, justice; M. F. Duggan, constable. There are three general stores, one hardware store, one meat-market, one blacksmith shop, two hotels, one elevator, two churches.

G. L. Caster, native of Germany, was born in 1840, and in 1856 settled in Shakopee, Minnesota; he clerked in a hardware store ten years, in the auditor's office three years; was in St. Paul in 1871-'72; traveled for his health, and in 1874 re-

turned to Shakopee, and was again in the office of auditor; was book-keeper in Minneapolis till August, 1879, then engaged in the hardware business at DeGraff, firm name of Caster & Pauly. In 1880 he married Angela Weyer; one child, Mary E.

William Clint was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1836, and was raised on a farm; he was a sailor for twelve years; came to America and sailed the lakes as mate and captain. In 1871 he came to Minnesota and settled in Swift county in 1873; worked for the railroad company till 1876, then located on his farm; has been justice, and was made postmaster at De Graff in 1875, the first to receive the appointment. Married in 1857 Barbara McClemment, of Ireland; she died in 1868, and in 1870 he married Eliza O'Connor. Jane, James and William are children by first wife, and Eliza, Rosa, Edward and Richard by his present wife.

E. W. Conmy was born in county Sligo, Ireland, in 1854. He came to America in 1874, after graduating at Maynooth College in philosophy and theology, and located at Anoka, Minnesota; visited New York and Montreal, and then returned to Anoka county and taught school five years; came to De Graff in February, 1880; read law and was admitted to practice January 18, 1881, at St. Paul, and has since practiced here; is postmaster, and also in general merchandise business; is president of village council. February 10, 1880, he married Celina M. Parenteau, and has one child, Lucy B.

M. H. Halpin was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, June 1, 1851, and in 1873 came to America; he located in Kentucky and engaged in farming; came to De Graff, Minnesota, in 1876, and engaged in general merchandise with a stock of \$1,300; has been town clerk and village recorder. Married, April 27, 1878, Mary O'Brien; two children, Margaret and John.

DUBLIN.

Town 120, range 38. First town meeting was held at the residence of David Murphy, on section 8, February 14, 1878. Officers elected were J. J. Murphy, chairman, J. W. Fredericks and A. J. McInerney, supervisors; Owen Duffy, clerk; Joseph Pothan, treasurer; Michael McDonnell, assessor; Samuel Geiser and John McDonnell, justices; Aug. Shelgren and Michael Corneford, constables.

First birth was a daughter to Owen and Mary F. Duffey, (Mary I.,) February 25, 1878. First

death was Mary Duffey, March 25, 1880. The first religious services were held in the depot at Murdock, in the spring of 1878, by Rev. D. J. Higgins, of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion. There are now three organizations in the township. The post-office at Murdock was established at the village, January 23, 1879, George Botham being first postmaster. The village of Murdock is located on the north-east quarter of section 11, and was surveyed and platted by P. M. Quist, in 1878, and was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1881. There are now five general stores, one hardware, two blacksmith shops, two elevators, one hotel, one bank, one harness shop, one butcher shop, one wagon shop, one newspaper and one saloon.

W. P. Andrus, native of New York, was born in 1849, in Poughkeepsie; he was in the drug business sixteen years in that place and New York city; since 1880 he has been in the banking business in Murdock, Minnesota. Mr. Andrews was united in marriage in 1872, with Carrie Dater, of Poughkeepsie. Grace is their only child.

George Botham, born in 1845, in England, removed in 1861 to Canada, thence to New York, and from there to Wisconsin; his home was then in Mitchell county, Iowa, from 1864 to 1878, when he came to Murdock, where he has been postmaster since the office was established. Mary Hershey was married January 17, 1879, to Mr. Botham, and has one child, Georgie May.

J. P. Briggs, born in 1827, in Cohasset, Massachusetts, removed to Redding, learned cabinet-making, and afterward went to Wisconsin, but in 1866 migrated to Minnesota; worked at his trade in Faribault and Owatonna till 1868; was in Iowa until 1878, then came to Murdock, built the first store and began business in company with Mr. Botham. Married Mary Hargraves in 1866; one child, Frank.

James Farnen, born in Ireland in 1848, immigrated when a child to Ohio. In 1856 he removed to Le Sueur county, Minnesota; after graduating from a St. Paul business college he passed one year in Dakota and afterwards taught school; was book-keeper for Thornton Brothers of St. Paul for a time; in 1879 came to Murdock and began mercantile trade with Joseph Thornton. Married Mary Thornton in 1876; three children.

O. E. Hogue was born in 1845 in Ohio. Enlisted in 1862 in Company E, 15th Ohio; from 1863 to 1865 he served in the U. S. telegraph

corps, department of the Cumberland. He began the newspaper business in Iowa, removed to Granite Falls, Minnesota, and started a paper called the Granite Rock; in 1876, started the Howard Lake Union, which was discontinued the next year; he passed two years in Kansas and then came to this town; since 1880 has published the Murdock Herald. Married Louisa Faucett in 1866; one child, Emma; his second wife was Anna Crady.

C. W. Flanner was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1850. After graduating, he was station agent and telegraph operator at different places from 1869 to 1875; was then in the drug, furniture and grain trade at DeGraff, but in 1879 came to Murdock where he continued business as druggist and grain buyer; for a short time he edited the Herald of this place and since 1875 has been a correspondent of the Benson Times; has been justice since Dublin was organized. Married in 1873, Etta Wadsworth; four boys: Abner, Frank, Charles and Henry.

John Powers was born in 1852 in Ireland. When a child he went to Illinois and remained till 1864, then lived in Dakota county, Minnesota, until 1876, when he removed to DeGraff, and in 1879 to Murdock; is now engaged in the blacksmith business and is the patentee of a blacksmith fire pot. Married Bridget Kearney in 1874; the children are Mary E., Fanny E. and John E.

CASHEL.

Town 120, range 39. The first settlement was made by Ole Thorson on section 6, in 1873. The first town meeting was held March 23, 1878, at the residence of Michael O'Reilly on section 2. Officers elected: John Kennedy, chairman, Thore Olson and Olaf Johnson, supervisors; William Daulphin, clerk; Dennis Byrne, treasurer; Ole Thorson, assessor; Thomas Hennessy and G. Johnson, justices; Swan Swanson and Maurice Murphy, constables. The first school was taught by Thomas Givens at the house of Michael Gleason in the fall of 1878. First religious services were held at the house of Swan Swanson by Rev. Ole E. Solseth. First birth was daughter to John and Margaret Kennedy, November 8, 1878. First death was James McCauley, died August 17, 1878.

John Kennedy was born in 1847 in Ireland. From 1861 to 1863 he was in Minneapolis; then in Massachusetts till 1865; after working some time for different firms he visited St. Louis, Chicago, Racine and Omaha, then returned to Minne-

apolis and St. Paul; since 1876 his home has been on section 2 of Cashel; he has filled different town offices. Married Margaret Duggan in 1869; five living children.

TORNING.

Upon receiving a petition of a majority of all the legal voters in the congressional township number 121, of range 39, asking that the same be organized as a new town, under the township organization law, to be named Torning, the board of commissioners issued the following:

"We, the county commissioners of Swift county, did on the 19th day of March, 1879, proceed to fix and determine the boundaries of such new town, and named the same Torning, in accordance with the said petition, and designated the school-house in school district number 16 as the place for holding the first town meeting in such town, to be held on Saturday, April 5, 1879. The boundaries of said town of Torning as fixed and established by us are as follows: All of township 121, of range 39, except the part of said township which is organized as the village of Benson. Given under our hand this 19th day of March, 1879." This was signed by W. H. Topping as chairman of the board of county commissioners, and attested by O. F. Bronniche, county auditor. In accordance with this the election for town officers was duly held and a town organization effected. The territory embraced in the town of Torning before this, formed part of the town of Benson.

P. Christopherson was born in Norway in 1840, and there learned the trade of mason and plasterer. In 1866 he came to America; worked at his trade seven years in Erie county, New York, and since then in this town, where he also carries on his farm. His first wife, who died in 1878, was the mother of five children; his present wife, married in June, 1879, has one child.

Arne Jahnsen, born in 1835 in Norway, grew up there and worked in a saw-mill until coming in 1867 to America; lived three years in Olmsted county, Minnesota, and in 1870 took the farm of 120 acres on which he has since lived, section 8 of this town. Married, December 28, 1857, Miss M. R. Halverson; the living children are Hannah, Julia, Annie G. and Martin A.

BENSON.

Town 122, range 39. The first settlement was made by Wm. B. Johnson, in 1867. John Torgerson also came the same year. The first election was held at the Benson House, in Benson village,

April 1871; officers elected were: Halvor Dahl, chairman, John Olen and Ole Bronniche, supervisors; Ole Barricko, clerk; Louis Meldal, treasurer; A. W. Lathrop, and Ole Jacobson, justices; George H. Knight, assessor.

First school taught in the town was in a frame school-house, district No. 15, in 1876, by Miss Sophia Nordrehouse. There are two school-houses in the town at present.

Firmin Bedard, born December 29, 1842, in Canada, received a good education and afterward learned the trade of tanner. In 1870 he came to St. Paul, and soon after to this place; in company with his father and a brother, he owns 960 acres of land, also has a tannery. Mr. Bedard has been chairman of the town board several years. In 1863 he married Clarissa Farland, who has borne him ten children.

E. A. Smith was born March 20, 1850, near Adrian, Michigan. Removed in 1855 to Illinois, and in 1857 to Hennepin county, Minnesota; he attended high school at St. Paul, and the State University at Minneapolis, after which he taught, and in 1876 came to his present farm of 337 acres; during the winter of 1879 he was engrossing clerk of the house of representatives. Married in 1873, Cora Grant; the children are Grace E., and Myrtle I.

CLONTARF.

Town 122, range 40. The first settlement in the town was made by D. F. McDermott, in June 1876. The first officers of the town were appointed January 16, 1877, being James O'Donnell, chairman; Michael Donovan and Henry Reordon, supervisors; James O'Donnell, clerk; Wm. Duggin and John Bond, justices; John H. Reordon, assessor; Frank Bennett, constable. The town was named by Bishop Ireland. The inhabitants are mostly Irish, a colony having settled here in 1878. The first birth was a daughter of Thomas and Jane Butler, July, 1876. The first death was John, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. McDermott, Sept. 22, 1877. The first school was taught in the Catholic church in 1878, by Kate Shinnick. The first religious services were held in the section house by Rev. Father John McDermott, in 1871.

The village of Clontarf, located on section 15 was platted in 1876. The first business done on the village site was lumber yard, by D. F. McDermott. There are now two general stores, a depot, hotel, church and school-house.

Brother Benedict and Brother Vincent. Brother Benedict was born December 26, 1851, in Limeric, Ireland, where he remained till seventeen years of age. After coming to America he attended St. Francis College of New York, twelve years. Brother Vincent, native of Dublin, Ireland, was born December 23, 1853, and since 1865 has been a resident of America; he also studied at St. Francis College. In 1880 they came to Clontarf together, and have charge of the St. Paul Industrial School, established by Bishop Ireland.

Frank Gollon was born December 21, 1828 in Germany where he worked twenty-seven years at carriage making. In 1853 he immigrated to New York City; worked at his trade there but in 1856 removed to St. Paul where he had a carriage shop thirteen years; from 1868 to 1880 he lived in Dakota county where he was in mercantile trade; since that time, has continued the business at this place. Married in 1855 Margaret Grenville; eight living children.

John L. Green grew to manhood in New Brunswick where he was born December 22, 1840. He came to Minnesota in 1866 and in 1874 started a store at Anoka; since February, 1877 he has been in business at Clontarf; his was the first store in the village; he is also postmaster and has held various town offices. In November, 1870 he married Ellen McGraw; eight children.

R. R. Johnson, born in Ohio, December 16, 1849 went with his parents to Wisconsin in 1850 where he attained a thorough education and learned surveying and civil engineering. In 1875 he migrated to Benson, Minnesota; was soon after chosen county surveyor and has filled that position since; in 1878 he was elected judge of probate. He owns 280 acres on section 8 and is in real estate business at Benson. Married Emagean Shove in 1876; one child; Ainsley.

D. F. McDermott, native of Ohio, was born November 2, 1850 at Cincinnati. In 1856 the family located in Scott county, Minnesota; he obtained a good education there and in Minneapolis; came to Clontarf in 1876 and is proprietor of the only hotel in the place, also keeps a flour and feed store; he has been treasurer since the town was organized. Married in 1876 Rosa Brodrick; the living children are Mary and Fanny P.

James O'Donnell was born August 1, 1848 in Philadelphia and at the age of eleven went with his parents to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. From 1863 till 1876 his home was in Winona county,

Minnesota; then he came to Clontarf and was the first actual settler here; has been justice and clerk since the town was formed. Mr. O'Donnell's farm contains 320 acres.

Rev. A. Oster, born June 4, 1834, is a native of France, where he graduated from college and attended a theological seminary. In the year 1854 he immigrated to St. Paul; was ordained December 13, 1856, and has since been a zealous worker and instrumental in building many churches throughout the state; since 1878 he has been pastor of St. Malachy church at Clontarf.

C. H. Rhodes was born February 20, 1849, in Dodge county, Wisconsin. His father died in 1854 in the mines of California. After leaving the common schools he was several years in the high school at Waupun; for some time he has been employed by railroad companies to fill different positions, and since 1880 has been depot agent at Clontarf. In 1878 he married Mary Leach.

William Shinnick, born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1817, immigrated in 1841 to Massachusetts, and served through the Mexican war, after which he lived in Wisconsin nearly thirty years. Came here in 1877, and now has 600 acres of land; has been chairman of the board nearly all the time since the town was organized. Married in 1857, Margaret McQuade; seven children.

SIX MILE GROVE.

This town comprises town 121, range 40. The first settlement was made by Cornelius Olson, Hans Erickson and Simon Olson in April, 1866. The first town meeting was held at the house of Ole Homme, November 1, 1877. The following officers were elected: Lars Christenson, chairman, Hans E. Hanson and Ole Cornelinson, supervisors; Olaf P. Newhouse, clerk; John O. Strom, treasurer; Henry Johnson, and Carl M. Cornelinson, justices; Ole O. Tverstol and Iver Hanson, constables. The first school was taught at the residence of Erick Hanson, in Jan., 1872, by Louisa Kepner. The first religious services were held by Rev. J. T. Moses, in the summer of 1869. There are two organizations in the town at present, the Trinity congregation, and the Danish Lutheran. The first death was Ole Kittleson, died December 11, 1866. The first birth was a daughter to Hans Christenson and wife, January 17, 1867.

Lars Christenson was born in 1839 in Norway. Learned blacksmithing and wagon making and in 1864 came to America; worked two years in Iowa and Minnesota and since 1866 has been farming

in this town where he has served as assessor and supervisor, and was postmaster till the office was discontinued; has also been county commissioner. Married in 1864, Anna Johannesdotter; seven living children; a daughter of theirs was the first child born in this town.

Carl M. Cornelinson was born in 1844 in Norway, where he learned the business of painter. In 1866 he came to America and in 1867 located at St. Paul, where he worked at his trade till 1870, when he came here and has since lived at his farm on section 13; has been supervisor six years. Married Martha Olson October 10, 1870; five living children.

Erik Erikensen, born in Norway in 1839, came to the United States in 1862. He worked at farming in Fillmore county, Minnesota, five years, and since 1867 has lived at his farm of 160 acres on section 34 of this town. In November, 1862, he married Gurena Sigerson; two children are deceased, the living are: Edward, Simon, Christina, Sophia, John, Gilbert, Amelia, Martenius.

Hans Erickson, born in Norway in 1835, came in 1863 to America. After residing three years in Fillmore and Freeborn counties, this state, he came, in 1866, to what is now the town of Six Mile Grove and took the farm which has since been his home. Married in 1867, Emily Christopherson; there are seven living children.

David C. Horton, born in 1845 in England, removed, while a boy, to Illinois with his parents, and in 1855 to Hennepin county, Minnesota. From 1867 to 1879 he lived in Minneapolis, then located on his farm which he had bought the year before, in Swift county; has been justice of the peace here two years. Married in 1870, Hattie Baker; two children: George W. and Grace E.

Olaf P. Newhouse, born in Norway in 1834, came in 1867 to America. He worked in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota till June, 1870, when he came here and soon after took the farm on which he has since resided; has been clerk since the town was organized. November 18, 1874 he married Mary Barsness, who has borne him five children; the living are Mary B. and Peder.

Rev. Chr. Pederson was born in 1852, in Norway, and when sixteen years old came to America; settled in Allamakee county, Iowa. He studied four years in the Lutheran College at Decorah, and two years in the Theological Seminary at Madison, Wisconsin; graduated in 1880, and was ordained to the ministry; his first pastorate was in

Livingston county, Illinois; since 1881 he has been in this town in charge of Trinity congregation of this county and congregation of Zion, of Pope county. June 17, 1880, he married Maria Shager; one child, Paul H.

Olons A. Radal was born in 1825, in Norway. He was married there in 1851, and his wife died in 1874; their only child is deceased. In 1869 he came to America; spent one year in Meeker county, Minnesota, and has since lived at his farm in this town. In 1876 he married Mrs. Johnson, whose maiden name was Martha Olson; she had ten children, five are living.

Ole Erikson Samsal was born in 1818, in Norway; he worked at farming, and in the spring of 1873, immigrated to Swift county, Minnesota, and two years later settled in this town. He married in Norway, in 1841, Mary Henrysdotter, who bore him ten children; the living are: Hans O. Semestad, Emma, Martin, Andrew, Ole and Ben. The two latter live at home and help on the farm.

Erik O. Strom was born in Norway in 1831, and worked at farming there till 1869, then came to Minnesota and took a farm of 160 acres in this town on section 26. Married in Norway, December 28, 1860, Mary Gulbranson; seven children: Ole, Edward, Annie, Gilbert, Julius, Andrew, Milla.

SWENODA.

Town 120, range 40. The first settlement was made by Ole O. Simenstad, on section 10, in the spring of 1869. The first town meeting was held at the house of Halle Larson, April 7, 1873. Officers elected were: Gilbert Gilbertson, chairman, Jens Christensen and C. J. Norby, supervisors; Ole Bronniche, clerk; Andrew Johnson, treasurer; S. Olson, assessor; Ole Knudson and Ole Bronniche, justices; Halle Larson and Nels Halverson, constables. Swenoda post-office was established in 1877, and Ole O. Simenstad was first postmaster. First religious services were held at the house of Christian Erickson, and conducted by Rev. Ole E. Solseth. The first birth was a son to Ole F. Bronniche, March 7, 1873. The first marriage was Gilbert O. Simenstad to Johanna Johnson in 1871.

Ole O. Simenstad was born in Norway, in 1838, and worked eight years at the trade of carpenter. In 1867 he went to Wisconsin where he lived till 1869; came to Swenoda and settled on section 10; he has officiated here as town clerk, assessor and postmaster. In 1867 he married Ellen Anderson.

Olons, Anton, Carl, Martin and George are the children.

WEST BANK.

Town 120, range 41. The first settler in this town was Ole Hagan in 1868. First town meeting was held March 11, 1879, at the house of C. V. Johnson; officers elected were; C. J. Norby, chairman, H. T. Golden, Moses Shallenborger, supervisors; J. J. Norby, clerk; Jeff Graham, treasurer; F. J. Norby, assessor; John J. Norby and S. Olson, justices. C. V. Johnson and Ole Goulson, constables.

MARYSLAND.

Town 121, range 41. The first town meeting was held at the house of John Gallagher, March 11, 1879. Officers elected: John Gallagher, chairman, John Maher and Frank Kaufman, supervisors; Michael McGuire, clerk; Dennis Maher, assessor; P. J. Maher and John Duffy, justices.

TARA.

Town 122, range 41. The first settlement was made by Michael Dunvan and William Duggin, spring of 1877. The first election was held at the school-house in district No. 20, December 21, 1878, when the following officers were elected: Wm. Duggin, chairman, Michael Scheo and James Flemming, supervisors; John Boyd, clerk; Luke Curry, treasurer; Edward McGinley, assessor. The town was first named Redgeville, afterward changed to Tara.

FAIRFIELD.

Comprises town 122, range 42. The first settlement was made by John Miller and J. Hart, in 1867. The first election was held April 16, 1872, at the residence of G. B. Smith, on section 5; officers elected were: D. Tupper, chairman, John Wilson and Thor Olson, supervisors; Joshua Martin, clerk; B. Arnold, treasurer; A. M. Utter, assessor; Nick Kepner, justice; J. O. Hoddard and A. Palson, constables.

MOYER.

Town 121, range 42. This town was first settled by Wm. Moyer, June 20, 1869. The first election was held at the residence of D. M. Minert, January 25, 1879. J. J. McKay was chosen moderator. Officers elected were: J. J. McKay, chairman, H. Dehna and C. B. Mills, supervisors; E. E. Mills, clerk; John Beyer, treasurer; C. E. King and John Parker, justices; Joseph Utter and E. Kepner, constables. Fairfield post-office was established on section 18, Cyrus Martin being first postmaster.

NEW POSEN.

Town 120, range 42. The first settler was George Kenney, in 1872. First town meeting was held at the school-house in district No. 8, March 23, 1878. Officers elected were: Henry Stuart, chairman, Walcott Alvord and John Shepeske, supervisors; Geo. P. Walbridge, clerk; D. C. Collier, treasurer; Martin Frieskee and D. C. Collier, justices; Dan. Thornton and John Shepeske, constables; Geo Shumway, assessor.

SHIBLE.

Town 121, range 43. The first settlement made in this town was by Albert Shible in August, 1869, on section 34, but he left in April, 1870. Conrad Yeakel came in September, 1869, and located on section 20, where he now lives. The first election was held at the residence of Samuel Akey, July 8, 1876. Officers elected were: S. Hayes, chairman, G. G. Phelps and W. E. Mosher, supervisors; Samuel Akey, clerk; W. E. Mosher and H. W. Coolidge, justices; John Phelps, constable. The first school was held at the house of E. C. Mills, summer of 1877, and taught by his wife. There are now three frame school-houses in the town. The first religious services were held at the house of Conrad Yeakel in 1871, and conducted by Rev. August Schmidt. The first birth was a son to Conrad Yeakel and wife, (William) born July 25, 1870. The first death was Emma Louisa, daughter of Conrad Yeakel and wife, died March 12, 1872.

Conrad Yeakel, born October 7, 1819, in Germany, came to America in 1850. He was farming in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, fifteen years, lived in Oshkosh four years, and in 1869 settled on the farm which has since been his home; he was the second settler in this town; the nearest post-office was then thirty miles distant and it was forty miles to the nearest mill. His first wife was married in 1848; in 1872 he married Catherine Strubearn; ten children.

HEGBERT.

Town 122—43. The first settlement was made by Ole Hegstad on section 26, in 1869. The first election was held at the house of Ole Hegstad, April 8, 1876. Officers elected were: Ole Hegstad, chairman; E. Christianson and L. Lofthus, supervisors; John Olson, clerk; John Wilson and J. Emery, justices; Nels Olson, treasurer; J. Pederson and John Phelps, constables.

BIG STONE COUNTY.

CHAPTER XCIV.

BIG STONE COUNTY—ORTONVILLE—TOWNSHIPS.

At a comparatively early date there existed a government trail from St. Peter to the head of Big Stone lake; and it was along this path, naturally, that the first settlement was made. The first to penetrate this upper region for the sake of settlement was Ole Bolstad, who, in 1871, arrived and took up his residence in the vicinity of Artichoke lake. Soon after this Thomas and William Otreys settled at what is now called Otreys Grove. The next settlement was made at Bailey's Grove, now known as Long Island, six miles north of Ortonville. In 1872 there were numerous settlements effected along the shore of the lake; Among these were Jacob Hurly, Alfred Knowlton and M. I. Mathews. There were also some Scandinavians. Mr. Hurly came all the way from Arkansas with a wagon drawn by big-horned Texas oxen, carrying with him a family all sick with the ague, to escape which illness he had left the country.

C. K. Orton settled on section nine of township 121, range 46, in the summer of 1872.

During 1871 and 1872 the government-survey was made; in 1873 there were about twenty or thirty families added to the population of the county, partly Americans and partly Scandinavians. The next year there were about the same number added; but in 1875 very few arrived. In 1876 and 1877 there was quite a rush of immigration, chiefly from the eastern states, so that by the year 1878 all the government land had been taken up. In 1875 the population of the county was 317; in 1881 it had increased to over 8,000. As early as 1871 the governor appointed three commissioners; they never qualified and no organization was effected until 1874. When first established, the boundaries of the county were: Beginning at the point where the line between townships 124 and 125 intersects the boundary of the state, thence eastwardly to the corner of township 124, range 44; thence south on range line to its intersection with the Minnesota river; thence up the channel of said river to Big Stone lake; thence through said lake along the boundary of the state to the place of beginning. In 1868, townships 123 and 124, range 44, were attached to Stevens county; by the same act, Traverse county was made to in-

clude the two northern tiers of townships in Big Stone county. In 1876 the present boundaries of the county were established.

The people petitioned Governor C. K. Davis for the appointment of three county commissioners, which was complied with. He appointed Jacob Hurly, C. K. Orton and James N. Morrison as such commissioners, in March, 1874. They soon after entered upon the discharge of their duties.

The first meeting of the board of county commissioners was held at the house of Jacob Hurly, about four miles from Ortonville, on April 13, 1874. Jacob Hurly was chosen chairman of the board. July 20, 1874, the second meeting was held, and the following county officers appointed: J. Church, auditor; A. Phelps, treasurer; J. T. Leet, register of deeds; J. W. Hurly, sheriff; A. J. Parker, attorney; A. L. Jackson, probate judge; M. I. Mathews, superintendent of schools; W. Otreys, coroner; J. H. Hart, surveyor; A. J. Parker, clerk of district court. The county was divided into three commissioner districts, and the county seat was located at Ortonville. At the next meeting, September 1, 1874, they divided the county into school districts and nominal school districts.

The first election was held in the fall of 1874; the officers elected were: A. J. Parker, auditor; J. T. Leet, register of deeds; A. L. Jackson, treasurer; Jacob Hurly, sheriff; A. J. Parker, attorney; J. T. Leet and W. R. Brown, justices of the peace; Jacob Hurly, C. K. Orton and M. I. Mathews, county commissioners.

January 5, 1875, the new board met, and a chairman was chosen for the ensuing year. They divided the county into road districts and appointed road overseers; divided the county into assessment districts and appointed assessors for the same, who were duly qualified and proceeded to make an assessment of the county.

May 12, 1875, a special meeting of the board was held, and W. R. Brown was duly appointed to the office of county superintendent of schools. July 26, the commissioners met to equalize the assessment of taxes. M. I. Mathews presented notice of his election and qualification as a commissioner from the first district, which notice was from the clerk of the court of Stevens county, under date of May 5, 1875; the application was rejected by the board, for the reason that "the said Mathews did not qualify and enter upon his duties at or prior to the January meeting of the board." On July 27 the board completed the

equalization of taxes, and audited the accounts against the county.

Taxes levied for this year, as appears from the tax books of 1875, was \$228.96, this being the first county tax ever levied in the county. There was also levied a state tax of \$56.77 and a general school tax of \$6.26, the first by warrant of the state auditor, and the second under the statute. There was also levied \$170.17 for all school purposes. January 4, 1876, the commissioners met pursuant to statute, and C. K. Orton was chosen chairman for the ensuing year. They made lists of grand and petit jurors for the district court, appointed assessors for the several districts and audited the county accounts. A. J. Parker, the county attorney, was authorized to employ such assistance as he deemed necessary, to assist him in defending actions against the county. These actions were being brought to test the validity of the organization of the county. May 21, 1876, the commissioners met to settle with the auditor and treasurer and make an annual financial statement of the county. The total amount of money received by the treasurer from the organization of the county until this meeting, was \$125.47, of which sum \$97.60 was received for county expenses, the balance being state and school tax. The total expenditures of the county for the same period were \$73.80, for all purposes. The liabilities of the county were \$238.21, and the assets \$226.20.

February 26, 1877, the board met to consider applications for seed grain; forty-seven claims were presented of which forty-six were allowed and filed as required by law. March 31, A. J. Parker was authorized to purchase grain for distribution. In 1875, twenty-two applications for seed grain were allowed.

Big Stone county has been subjected to much litigation. The first action was brought in a justice's court, in the summer of 1875, the case being against the county treasurer for enforcing the payment of taxes. The object of the action was to test the validity of the organization of the county. The result of the case was that the action was defeated, and the organization held to be legal. The next litigation was in the spring of 1877, when action was brought against the auditor, treasurer, probate judge, and clerk of the court. The action had for its object the same reason as the former one. This action was tried by Judge J. H. Brown, in the

June term of the district court, and the judge decided in favor of the organization. In the fall an appeal was taken to the supreme court, when the previous decision was reversed, and a declaration made that the county was not legally organized and was not entitled to the officers, i. e., auditor, probate judge, treasurer and clerk of the court.

This decision, therefore placed the county in the position of an unorganized county.

Under the provisions of the general law of 1876, which provided for the assessment and collection of taxes by officers of counties to which unorganized counties were attached, for judicial and recording purposes, and Big Stone having been so attached to Stevens county, the officers of the latter then proceeded to levy and collect the taxes as required to do on account of the decision of the supreme court deciding that Big Stone was as yet an unorganized county. This continued until the spring of 1881.

During the fall of 1880 the people of the county held meetings and petitioned the legislature for the organization of the county. As the result of this the legislature, in the February of 1881, passed an act organizing the county of Big Stone, and designating Ortonville as the temporary county seat. The act also recognized the old commissioners under the previous organization as commissioners for the county. The act required the redistricting of the county into five districts instead of three, which was done by the old commissioners in the spring of 1881. The act further provided for an election to be held on March 8, 1881, for five new commissioners and all other county officers. Provision was also made in the act authorizing a transcript of the records from the books of Stevens county. A term of the district court was also established, which was first held on the third Tuesday in June by Hon. John H. Brown, the county being made to form part of the twelfth judicial district.

The election on the 8th of March resulted as follows: C. H. Mero, auditor; Ole Bolsta, treasurer; John McCallum, register; A. E. Randall, sheriff; T. M. Grant, attorney; S. D. Kemerer, judge of probate; B. Dassel, clerk of court; W. R. Brown, superintendent of schools; R. H. Chapman, surveyor; G. W. Parker, court commissioner; D. Strong, J. C. Todd, J. T. Webb, C. K. Orton and A. D. Beardsley, commissioners. In the fall of 1881 the question of the county seat was voted upon, which resulted in Ortonville being selected

by an immense majority as the permanent seat of justice for the county.

ORTONVILLE.

Ortonville was first laid out by its proprietor, C. K. Orton, as early as 1872, the survey being made in September. Although at that time there was no settlement in the vicinity, Mr. Orton was satisfied, from the location of the site at the foot of that magnificent sheet of water, Big Stone lake, and the fertile country surrounding, that, at some future time, it would be a town of no small proportions. For a couple of years the situation remained unchanged. The Hastings & Dakota railroad was then running only to Glencoe, over one hundred miles distant, with no particular point designated for striking Big Stone lake.

The second arrival on the spot was Mr. K. O. Orton, the father of C. K. Orton, who came in July, 1874, and built a dwelling house. When C. K. Orton arrived he commenced trading with the Indians, for which purpose he had to haul his goods by team from Benson. He kept this trading post until the fall of 1874, when A. W. Lathrop opened a store, as a branch of his Appleton business, in a small building near where the Evans House now stands. The business was put in charge of A. J. Carlson, but was only continued for some six months. Nothing was done in the way of improvement for nearly a couple of years, when Shumaker & Woodly erected and opened the first permanent store. The same year A. J. Parker and A. E. Randall arrived, and erected dwelling houses. In 1877 there were several new houses erected, among which were Clarence Smith's blacksmith shop, a meat market and a couple of saloons. In the spring of 1878, although there were scarcely a dozen buildings in the place, the question of starting a newspaper being agitated, R. W. Miller procured material and issued the first number of the North Star, June 30. Mr. Miller had previously opened a law office. Among the others to arrive in 1878, were Mero & Williams, who started a general store, Ward Bros., who opened up the hardware business, and P. G. Gessner, who engaged in the farm machinery trade. The firm of G. W. & A. J. Parker also opened a law office over Mero & Williams' store. Other arrivals were Horace Bingham, a minister of the United Brethren denomination, and Dr. A. E. Pettingill, a physician. From this on, new business men began to arrive and put up buildings, until quite an extensive village had sprung up, when on Sunday,

April 20, 1879, a terrible fire, driven from the Dakota pineries by a strong wind, swept across the bottom, and in spite of the efforts of the citizens, almost totally destroyed the village.

A fire guard was organized to burn the grass on the side of the fire. Although they managed to burn a space of about from twenty to thirty rods in width, it was of no avail: the fire leaped across the vacant space with the energy of a whirlwind. The ground was as dry as tinder, the heat intense, so that all the buildings were on fire at the same time, so rapid was the passage of the flames. At the time of the fire there were in the village two general stores, a meat market, hardware store, three machine houses, three saloons, a printing office, two law offices, one hotel, a blacksmith shop, wagon maker's shop; the total number of buildings, stores and dwellings, including a school-house was twenty-eight. More than one-half of the total number were destroyed, the only business houses left being the three saloons, hotel, printing office, meat market and the blacksmith and wagon shops. Rebuilding commenced immediately, small sheds being erected for temporary business purposes until the new stores were completed. The rebuilding, too, was on a larger scale than the structures destroyed. All the buildings were replaced that summer, the first one ready for occupancy being the store of F. Shumaker. A. W. Lathrop had a building just completed, waiting for stocks of goods to arrive, which was not touched by the flames. The goods arrived soon after the fire and his was the first store fit for business after the conflagration.

About the first of July succeeding the fire it became generally known that the Hastings & Dakota railroad had located their line to Ortonville, and people began to come in very rapidly so that the improvements made that season were of great extent.

Van Inwegen & Norrish erected an elevator with a capacity of 75,000 bushels. In the winter of 1879 and '80 a stock company was formed for the purpose of building a steamboat and navigating Big Stone lake. Work was began on a steamer, 125 feet in length and 25 feet beam. It was called the "Helen Balch," and was successfully launched in the spring of 1880.

Its location at the foot of the lake is an important element in considering the future prosperity of Ortonville. The lake is navigable its entire distance; it is a most beautiful sheet of water, well

stocked with fish, and its banks afford scenes of exquisite beauty. In summer its surface is dotted with innumerable small sail-boats; in the winter ice-boats of eminent swiftness take their place. From the advantages it possesses it is destined to become a summer resort of reputation. As a residence, Ortonville, and its sister, Big Stone City, on the Dakota side, offer charms possessed by few other places in the North-west.

In the fall of 1879, Burdock's addition was made to the village, consisting of forty acres. In 1880, C. K. Orton made an addition of fifty acres.

During the year 1881 a number of fine residences were erected, and the hotel accommodations were increased by the erection of a fine hotel on the banks of the lake.

The first school was taught in the village by Ida E. Van Kleeck, in the summer of 1877, in the school-house which was erected the year previous, at a cost of about \$500. This structure was used until the new school-house was finished in January, 1882, at a cost of nearly \$10,000, including the furniture. It is a handsome frame building, two stories in height above the basement. There are two teachers employed.

The first religious services were held by the Rev. Knickerbacker, an Episcopal minister from Minneapolis, in July, 1874, at the house of A. L. Jackson, one mile from the village. The first services in the village proper were by Rev. George L. Berry, of the United Brethren church, in 1875, who continued to hold services irregularly until September, 1877, when Elder H. Bingham was placed in charge by that church body, and who held services regularly, until the fall of 1880, when Elder S. D. Kemerer, took charge.

The first religious society to be organized, however, was of the Episcopal denomination, in November, 1879, with W. R. Brown as lay reader. The first pastor was the Rev. Armstrong, under whose ministry the church building was erected and finished in the spring of 1881, at a cost of about \$1,000.

The Congregational society was organized in September, 1879, Elder Ruddock holding regular services until Rev. A. Hadden assumed the charge under whose ministry the church edifice was erected in the summer of 1880.

The Methodist society was organized in October 1879, Rev. Phelps holding the first regular services.

Lake View Lodge, No. 143, A. F. & A. M. was organized in 1881; Clarence Smith is the present

W. M., and J. E. Randall the present secretary.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 8, I. O. G. T., was organized in October 1880, by Z. Nash, with A. J. Parker, W. C. T.; Mrs. C. H. Mero, V. C. T.; and A. J. Hess, secretary.

The post-office was established in the fall of 1875, with C. K. Orton for the first postmaster. J. C. Wood succeeded to the office in the spring of 1878, and F. G. Tuttle in January 1882. The first office was at C. K. Orton's dwelling house.

The Musical and Dramatic Society was organized in the winter of 1881, for the purpose of holding entertainments throughout the winter seasons. Prof. Varney is president, and E. Sanderford, secretary of the society.

The first marriage of residents of the county was that of Job K. Hart to Sarah Palmer, they going to Benson for the purpose. The marriage of Jacob Church to Mary A. Goodwin, in the summer of 1873, before W. R. Movius, was however, really the first marriage in the county. The first birth of a white child was that of Park W., son of C. K. and Augusta Orton, on March 19, 1873. The first death was that of John Swanson, in December, 1874.

The Ortonville North Star was first issued, as previously mentioned, June 30, 1878, by R. W. Miller. He continued to publish it until the following December, when his law business occupied so much of his time he was compelled to retire. It is now published by Hess & Tuttle, and issued every Tuesday. It is a live republican paper.

The Big Stone County Herald was started on August 21, 1879, by Wilbur F. Coffin, and continued by him until April 1, 1880, when he sold out to J. H. Sheets, who has since continued its publication. It is published every Thursday. Mr. Sheets also conducts a well appointed job printing business.

Ortonville was organized as a village by act of legislature, passed in the spring session of 1881. The first village officers were: H. Van Inwegen, president; C. K. Orton, Bernard Dassel and A. L. Jackson, trustees; F. G. Tuttle, recorder; F. H. Holloway, city justice; and F. E. Randall, treasurer.

There are two banks in the village, both having been started about the same time. Orton's Bank had its foundation laid soon after the fire, and the bank commenced business in the fall of 1879. It was called then the Bank of Ortonville, and was changed soon after to its present title. C. K. Or-

ton is president and A. J. Parker, cashier. The banking house of Bernard Passer was started in July, 1879, and changed, February 1, 1880, to the Bank of Ortonville, when C. E. Brooks assumed an interest in the business.

There were three hardware stores in the village, all of them doing a good business; the oldest of them is Wood Bros., they are also engaged in the machinery business; Clark & Hartnett and T. H. Faus conduct the other two hardware stores. There are six establishments doing business as general stores; Shumaker, Rietmann & Co., are the successors of F. Shumaker who established the first general store in the village; Eyre and Yanz came in after the railroad was completed. They have a very large store.

A. Blom does most of the Scandinavian trading and keeps good stocks of merchandise. M. F. Potter is the successor of Libby & Potter; N. Kerkelrath & Co. and A. P. Flye & Co. are the other general merchants, and both transact a prosperous trade. C. Van de Bogart carries on an exclusively grocery trade. The drug business is well represented by S. H. Chittenden and L. C. Lane, the latter as successor to the firm of Lane & Fraudberg; both stores are well appointed. August Engquist, proprietor of the big stone plow works, is building up a large trade in plows and turns out really first-class work. Carlson Bros. have a carriage and wagon shop that turns out large quantities of work. There are three blacksmiths, A. Dahlstrom, A. G. Atha and Clarence Smith; the latter being the first established. The lively business is represented by W. R. Ewing and Isaac Young and both stables are well stocked with good teams. There are two jewelers, F. C. Stam and G. L. Parker. Rowson & Harkness carry on the harness trade. The Boston one price clothing store is the only one exclusively devoted to clothing, it is carried on by P. M. Orton, who keeps a well assorted stock. A. E. Pettingill, L. C. Lane and George McMurphy are the physicians. The legal profession is represented by Jones & Stam, L. Emmett, G. W. and A. J. Parker and T. M. Grant. G. A. Moore has a wind-power feed mill, and O. Linseth has a furniture store. Preparations are also being made for the erecting of a flouring mill and a large brewery. The lumber business is represented by several firms.

The Lake House was built in the spring of 1881 and opened by Greenman & Bontecou. Several months later the firm became Greenman &

Gurley, and in January 1882, Charles E. Gurley assumed the management. The Evans House was built by Captain E. Cook and opened by Mrs. Ellen Craig, as the Lake View House, in 1877. Later on, Mr. C. H. Mero took the property and enlarged it. In the spring of 1880 it was taken by T. W. Dickson, who kept it until April 1, 1881, when J. H. Evans assumed the control and changed the name to the Evans House.

The Barton House was opened by J. E. Smith June 1, 1880, and sold by him about a year later to Mr. Gassoway. In October, 1881, the latter sold out to F. H. Holloway. There are several other minor hotels.

N. G. Anderson, born in Sweden in 1853, came to America in 1870 and settled in Minnesota. He was employed as clerk in stores at St. Johns and Willmar till coming in 1879 to Ortonville; he is now in business with Mr. Blom. Married in 1877, Bertha Berthelson.

Adolph Blom was born in Sweden in 1850 and in 1872 removed to Minnesota. From Carver he went to St. Paul and stayed six years; since coming in 1879 to Ortonville he has been in mercantile trade. Married in 1877, Carrie Johnson.

C. E. Brooks was born in 1859 in Burlington, Iowa. After attending a preparatory school in New Jersey he entered Harvard College in 1876 but failing health compelled him to leave shortly before graduation. In 1879 he was employed in the Ortonville bank and since 1881 has been a partner. Married in 1881, Flora Carpenter of Iowa.

B. Dassel was born in New York city in 1850 and first came to Minnesota in 1859; settled in St. Paul in 1865. He was secretary of the land department for the Manitoba railroad twelve years; in 1879 he came here and established the Ortonville Bank; is now senior partner. He had filled various offices previous to the organization of the county, in which he took an active part, and has since been clerk of courts and is one of the city council. Married in 1878, Caroline Peasley.

Lyman R. Jones was born in 1844 in Sandusky county, Ohio. He enlisted in 1862 and served two and one-half years. In 1878 he graduated from the law department of Ann Arbor University and has since been in practice at Ortonville. Married in 1866, Mary Bardorff of Ohio.

Dr. George McMurphey, born in December, 1852 at Prescott, Pierce county, Wisconsin; was educated there and at the Minneapolis University. In

1878 he graduated from the Bellevue Hospital College of New York; practiced one year in his native state and since 1879 has been at Ortonville. The doctor holds the following positions: president of the board of education, county coroner and U. S. pension examiner.

John McCallum born in Scotland in 1847 immigrated in 1855 to Livingston county, New York and in 1863 came to Washington county, Minnesota. He enlisted the same year in Company A, 12th Wisconsin and served through the remainder of the war. In 1876 he came to Prior and the next year Custer post-office was established at his house; took an active part in organizing the town and was first clerk; was elected register of deeds in 1881. Married in 1877 Mary Secrest.

C. H. Mero was born in 1843 in Lincoln county Maine. He enlisted in Company E, 20th Maine and served from 1862 till the war closed after which he was farming in Wisconsin ten years and engaged in mercantile trade four year years; held numerous offices there; was in the hotel business for eighteen months after coming to Ortonville in 1879; took an active part in organizing this county and has since been county auditor. In 1866 he married Mary Ellen Fletcher.

G. A. Moore, native of New Hampshire, was born in 1843 and when nine years old accompanied his parents to St. Anthony, Minnesota. He was in the grocery trade at Minneapolis twelve years previous to coming in 1879 to Ortonville, where he is engaged in the lumber business. In 1877 Jennie Kelly became his wife.

C. K. Orton, born in 1846 in Dane county, Wisconsin, removed in 1853 to Iowa, thence in 1857 to Fillmore county, Minnesota. In 1871 he came to Big Stone county and took 160 acres, on which now stands Ortonville, named in honor of him; he is a member of the city council, president of Orton's Bank, and chairman of the board of county commissioners; he is a large stock-holder in the Big Stone Lake Navigation Company.

A. J. Parker, born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1839, went to Wisconsin when three years old, with his parents, and lived in different parts of that state; was educated at Ripon. In 1862 he entered Company F, 31st Wisconsin; in 1864 was transferred to the 37th and made first lieutenant; discharged that year for disability; was in the pension claim business for a time, and read law. In 1873 he took a claim near Ortonville, and the next year was elected county auditor; since 1880

he has been cashier of Orton's Bank. Married in 1877 Eleanor Phelps.

M. F. Potter was born in 1843 in Washington county, New York. In 1861 he went to Illinois; lived there, and in New York and Iowa till 1875, then in Faribault, Minnesota, till 1879, since which date he has dealt in general merchandise at Ortonville; he is town clerk and a member of the board of education. Married in 1870 Nettie Taylor.

A. E. Randall was born in 1846 in Lockport, New York. Lived five years in Illinois, then went to Wisconsin, and in 1860 located in Olmsted county, Minnesota; three years later removed to Wabasha county, but in 1876 came to Ortonville and took a claim; has served his county as treasurer and sheriff. Mr. Randall was in the late war eighteen months. Married in 1872, Sophia Bullock.

J. H. Sheets, born in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1848, entered Ridgeville College at the age of twenty, and graduated four years later with the degree of A. B. He located in Long Prairie, Minnesota, and published the Todd County Argus from 1876 till he bought the Big Stone County Herald, of which he is now proprietor; it was established in 1879 by Wilbur Coffin; while living in Todd county he was superintendent of schools and surveyor. Married in 1881 Jennie McClafin.

D. C. Stam was born in Madison county, New York, in 1840. When fourteen years old he went with his father to Wisconsin, but two and one-half years later returned to New York, and after graduating in 1862 from the Oneida Seminary, went back to Wisconsin, studied law, was admitted in 1866, and lived in different places in that state until 1880, when he came to Ortonville; has since practiced law here with L. R. Jones. Mr. Stam helped organize this county; in 1880 he took an active part in the political campaign, making numerous speeches in different parts of the state; he is attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Married in 1860 Sarah Winslow.

G. A. Wood, born in Canada East in 1852, came to the States in 1864. Lived in Wisconsin till 1870, then came to Minnesota; entered the State University in 1872, graduated in 1878, and has since been in hardware trade at Ortonville. Married in 1879 Miss C. Rollit, also a graduate of the University.

J. C. Wood, born in 1855 in Canada East, came

in 1864 to the United States, and in 1870 removed from Wisconsin to Fillmore county, Minnesota. From 1878 till 1882 was postmaster at Ortonville; he is in the hardware business with his brother. Married in 1881 Lottie Warren, a graduate of the Winona Normal school.

ORTONVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Ortonville, contains that part of town 121, range 46, east of the Minnesota river and Big Stone lake. In October, 1871, Nels Lindgren filed a claim on section 12, and May 21, 1872, brought his wife and family. His brother Olof settled on section 2 at the same time. In the summer of 1873, A. L. Jackson made a claim on section 4 and came here to live in February, 1874. The first birth was on September 11, 1872, Charlie, son of Nels Lindgren. December 16, 1874, John Swenson and son were frozen to death, near the Minnesota river. There are two school districts outside the village of Ortonville and one building.

W. R. Brown was born in Niagara county, New York, December 24, 1824. Removed to Canada and in 1846 went to Ohio; taught seven years in Miami county and completed his education at Augusta College; in 1853 he moved to Wisconsin and was in mercantile business till '57, then settled in Goodhue county, Minn. He was farming and teaching till '73, then went to Kansas; in December, 1874, he came to Big Stone county and took the farm of 320 acres where he now lives. Since May, 1875, has been county superintendent of schools. Married Miss C. A. Crist in 1854 and has four boys living; three children have died.

A. L. Jackson was born in Wyoming county, New York, in 1822. From the age of twenty till 1852 he was in Wisconsin, after which he passed three years mining in California, then spent some years in Wisconsin and Missouri. He was in Goodhue county, Minnesota, from 1861 till 1874, then came to his farm which he had taken the year before in this town; he was the first treasurer of this county. His first wife, Annie Baker, married in 1849, died September 5, 1860; in 1866 he married Jennie Brown, who died August 29, 1880; Emily Clement became his wife in 1882. He has three children living, and his wife two. In 1862 he entered Company D, Seventh Minnesota and served three years.

A. P. Jackson was born in 1826, in Wyoming County, N. Y., and went at the age of sixteen with his parents to Wisconsin. In 1847 he married Sallie Hoyle who died in 1854. He removed to Min-

nesota in 1861; was elected to the legislature in 1871. He removed in 1878 from Goodhue county to his present home in Big Stone county. His second wife was Julia Wing, married in 1854. Of his nine children seven are living.

J. T. Leet, born in Delhi, New York, accompanied his parents to Racine, Wisconsin, when fourteen years old. He went to Fond du Lac in 1848, worked as salesman five years and was then in business there till removing in 1861 to Goodhue county, Minnesota. Since June, 1874, he has lived at his farm in this town; has been justice of the peace and was the first register of deeds in the county. Married in 1846, Angeline Jackson; four children.

Nels Lindgren was born in 1836, in Sweden and was married in that country in 1865 to Mary Johnson. Immigrated to America in 1870; in 1871 came to Big Stone county, and brought his family the next year; he now owns a farm of 320 acres. The children are John, Emma, P. August, Charlie, the first child born in this town, Christina, Bernt, Botilda and Swen M.

ODESSA.

Town 121, range 45. The first settlement was made by Frederick Frankhouse, from Sauk Centre, who settled on section 33, in June 1870, in 1875 he moved to his present location in Yellow Bank town, Lac qui Parle county. Wm. Harriman settled on section 34 in 1871. The first town meeting was held at the residence of Herman Seydler; officers elected were: John Desso, chairman, Tobias Amball and James La Lond, supervisors; Albert D. Beardsley, clerk; Day L. Beardsley, treasurer; James M. Sherman, assessor; Herman Seydler and Henry Sutherland, justices; John D. Ross and Thomas Zimmerman, constables.

The first religious services were held at the house of F. Frankhouse by the Rev. August Schmidt. The first birth was a son, Willie, to F. Frankhouse and wife, April 24, 1871.

The first school was held in a building now used by Mr. Wildung for store purposes in April, 1880, and taught by Miss Edna Desso. There are now three organized districts; the Odessa school building is an ornament to the town. The village of Odessa was located in 1879, and first building erected in November of that year. There are now two general stores, furniture store, harness shop, blacksmith shop, hotel and elevator.

A. D. Beardsley, born in 1846, in Schuyler county, New York, went when ten years old to

Wisconsin with his parents. From the age of fifteen till 1879, he was on the railroad between La Crosse and Chicago, and was conductor for sixteen years. Since 1879 he has lived in this county, and since 1881, on his farm; previous to that he had kept a store and been deputy clerk at Odessa. He was the first town clerk and has since been chairman; is also county commissioner. Married Martha Dahl in 1867; four living children.

Julius H. Held, born in Harrisville, Marquette county, Wisconsin, in 1858, removed with his parents to Faribault county, Minnesota, when nine years old. He graduated from Janesville Commercial College and learned telegraphy; he has been employed in different places but since 1881 he has been settled at Odessa. November 14, 1881, he married Susan Swaby.

J. R. Meier was born in 1849, in Switzerland. He learned blacksmithing and in 1869 came to the United States; worked at his trade in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. In 1878 he came to Minnesota, and in 1879 removed from Ortonville to Odessa, and began business at his present stand. Married Lizzie Ambuhl, January 31, 1880, in Big Stone City.

William H. Mueller, native of Wisconsin, was born in 1854 in Dodge county. In 1874 he migrated to Minnesota; lived in Winona county for a time, and in 1878 took a farm in Lac qui Parle county, which was his home till February, 1882, since which date he has been proprietor of the Odessa House. Married in 1879, Helena Sellin; two boys: Henry and Arthur.

J. M. Sherman was born in Washington county, New York, in 1840 and fitted himself for teaching, which occupation he followed much of his time until recently. In 1862 he came to Minnesota; lived two years in Washington county, then returned to New York, but two years later came again to Minnesota; in 1880 he removed from Dakota county to Odessa, where he is in charge of Pratt's elevator; he is town treasurer. Married in 1864, Jennie Shellenbarger.

H. C. Sutherland, born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1833, came in 1860 to Minnesota. He enlisted in the Ninth regiment of this state and served three years. Removed from Austin, Mower county, to Hastings, where he engaged in farming four years, but in 1878 took a farm in Big Stone county and came here the next spring. Married in 1863, Miss L. Carter; five living children.

Henry Walter was born in 1841 in Perry coun-

ty, Missouri. He removed to Illinois where he learned blacksmithing; afterward worked at that business in Indiana till the war, then served three months; in 1862 he removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and re-enlisted in 1863; served till war ceased, in Company I, Sixth Minnesota. He lived in Nicollet, Ottawa and Camp Release till locating in 1877 on his farm in Yellow Bank; has been town clerk and justice, also county commissioner and notary public; conducts his mercantile and real estate business in Odessa. Married in 1861, Maria Lehman; seven living children.

F. Wildung was born May 1, 1840, in Germany. He learned the trade of brushmaker; immigrated to St. Louis in 1860, and there started a brush factory; in 1864 went to St. Paul and soon after to Carver, where he kept a hotel and store three years; afterward engaged in farming and mercantile business in and near Howard Lake, but since 1880 he has been at Odessa; has a large stock of general merchandise and hardware. In 1870 he married Caroline Diens; five children. He served fifteen months in the civil war.

BIG STONE

Comprises all of town 122, range 46, and all of town 122, range 47, east of Big Stone lake. The first election was held at Hurly's school-house October 4, 1879. Officers elected were: G. S. Ellwell, clerk; Moses Smith, treasurer; C. A. Berdan, chairman, Gus. Swenson and ————, supervisors. First marriage was Andrew Anderson to Mary Lysing. First death was Jacob Hurly, in 1879. First birth was William L. Goodno, born November 4, 1880, and was the first white child born in the county. The first school was held in a small log building on section 19, fall of 1876, taught by Miss Johanna Nash.

J. L. Cherry, born July 18, 1849 in Washington county, Ohio, made his home in that state, Illinois and Iowa. From 1864 to 1865 he served in Company H, Tenth Illinois cavalry. In 1867 he removed to Wabasha county, Minnesota; was afterward in Illinois and Kansas, but returned in 1871; he came here in 1877 and now owns 240 acres in Malta; was in mercantile trade but sold in 1880 and has since been handling machinery at Big Stone.

William B. Dow was born June 2, 1830 at Plattsburg, New York. Lived in that state and Vermont; learned the trades of blacksmith and machinist; afterward worked in Illinois, Iowa and various parts of Minnesota; returned to New York

for three years but came to this state again. Enlisted in Company H, Eighth Minnesota and served eighteen months. He operated a saw mill in Wisconsin three years; returned to Wabasha county and in 1876 took land in Otrej; in 1878 he was made postmaster at Big Stone. Married March 17, 1857, Caroline Converse; three children: John, Claud and William.

John R. Goodno was born September 22, 1830 at Swansea, Massachusetts, and when eight years old went to Wisconsin. In 1849 he came to Minnesota and took a farm where Carver now stands, but in 1867 removed to Chippewa county and in 1874 came to Big Stone. In 1855 he married Elizabeth Wallace; seven children: Jerome, Elizabeth, John, William, Angie, Hattie and Albert. Mr. Goodno enlisted in Company H, Ninth Minnesota and served till 1865; was with General Sibley the first year.

David Hancock, born April 22, 1812 in Worcester county, Massachusetts, went with his parents to Vermont and learned blacksmithing of his father. In 1836 he began running on a steamboat on the Connecticut; was promoted to captain. He was drum major in the army; served from 1861 till 1862. Lived at Red Wing till coming in 1878 to Big Stone; since coming to Minnesota he has owned and run several steamboats but is now located on his farm. In 1840 he married Adeline Stearns, who died 13, 1853; two children, Lucius and Joseph. In 1854 he married Olive Field; her children are Adeline, Frances, May and Howard.

A. A. Randall was born March 22, 1852 in Niagara county, New York. In 1857 he removed to Wisconsin and five years later to Minnesota; he was in Olmsted, Wabasha and Goodhue counties till 1874, then went to Albert Lea and about three years later to Hastings; in 1877 he located on section 22 of Big Stone. In 1873 he married Emma Curtis; their children are Ida and Theta.

PRIOR.

This town comprises all of 123-47 and all that portion of 123-48 east of Big Stone lake. The first settlement was made by S. P. Lindholm on section 10 in 1870. The first election was held in 1874 but the town was not organized until 1879. Officers elected were M. J. Mathews, chairman; O. M. Gillesater, supervisor; the other not recorded; M. J. Mathews, justice; E. T. Hanes, constable. The town was named in honor of C. H. Prior, general superintendent of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. The first marriage was that of Gillesater and

Skeldom, June 4, 1879. First death was Mrs. Addison Phelps October 1874. First birth was William Bowman May 13, 1874. First school was taught by Solomon Seljholberg in 1877.

William H. Bowman, born in Jefferson county, New York, March 24, 1843, removed in 1856 to Wisconsin and studied at Madison University until enlisting in 1861; he served till war closed. Since 1872 he has lived in this town, where he has a farm of 400 acres. Married in 1868, Mary Worden; five children. Mr. Bowman has been supervisor and justice.

George William Buck, born in Germany, February 2, 1835, came when nineteen years old to America. In 1857 he located in Washington county, Minnesota; served in Company G, Sixth Minnesota, from 1864 till war closed; in 1877 he came to his present farm. Married in 1861, Mrs. Miller, *nee* Barbara May; their living children are Mary, William H., Ida J., Sophia E., Harriet D. and George W.

George C. Cranmer, was born May 24, 1857 in Barnegat, New Jersey. He attended an academy and afterward the State University of Pennsylvania. In July, 1876 he removed to Anoka, Minnesota, and in May 1878 came to this town. In January 1880 he married Frances Kelsey, a graduate of the St. Cloud Normal School; she was born September 24, 1859. They have two children.

Sam. M. Dodd, born July 16, 1855, in Schuyler county, Illinois, removed in 1873 to St. Paul, where he attended school, and was employed as clerk. Since June 1878 he has lived on his farm of 320 acres in this town. November 17, 1878, he married Hattie Everett; the children are Harold E. and Mildred L. Mr. Dodd has been constable and assessor.

C. A. Durand was born August 14, 1845, in La-grange county, Indiana. The family came to Minnesota, and from 1851 till 1860 lived at Red Wing and Cannon Falls, engaged in the hotel business; then located in Washington county; in 1879 he came to the farm which is now his home. In 1879 he married Jennie Kemp; one child: May. Mr. Durand is town clerk.

J. M. Foren, born in 1843, in Knox county, Kentucky, migrated in 1860 to Minnesota. November 16, 1861 he enlisted in Company G, 3d Minnesota; served till September, 1865; his home was in Rice county, this state, until 1868, then in St. Paul until 1879; now resides at his farm in

Prior. January 7, 1869, he married Mary Sullivan; six children.

E. B. Hagaman was born December 31, 1823, in Montgomery county, New York. In 1845 he went to Wisconsin, where he worked as carpenter and mill-wright, but moved in 1879 to the farm where he now lives. Married Harriet Bartlett in 1845; seven children. Mrs. Hagaman's grandfather, a pensioner of the war of 1812 is living, aged eighty-nine years.

C. H. Hiffernan was born in Toronto, Canada, December 9, 1854, and in 1856 came with his parents to Winona, Minnesota. He worked as brakesman on a railroad three years, and was in the employ of J. B. Cook, of St. Paul, one year; came to his present home in 1876. In 1880 he married Anna Crist, born July 16, 1864, in Pennsylvania.

A. S. McPhee, born September 5, 1842, in Ontario, Canada, removed when about ten years old with his parents to New York. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixteenth New York; participated in many severe battles and was badly wounded. He came in 1867 to Minnesota, and in 1878 to his farm in this town. Married in 1869, Annie McGilles; five children, John A., Mary M., Joseph D., James L. and Lewis M.

M. Irwin Matthews, born August 7, 1844, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, went, at the age of two years, with his parents to Wisconsin. In 1869 he removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he taught school; he came in 1872 as one of the early settlers of Big Stone county, owns 467 acres of land; he has been county superintendent and commissioner, and was the first notary public. Married Miss C. Henderson in 1870; four children.

Amos Mireau was born November 22, 1848, in Canada. At the age of nineteen he left home; visited Massachusetts and in 1868 came to Minnesota; afterward located in Grant county, and in 1875 came to the farm where he still lives. March 10, 1880, he married Emma Bailey, born July 27, 1866, in Tennessee.

E. W. Newell, born December 13, 1843, near Hamilton, New York, removed in 1853 to Wisconsin and in 1863 to Minnesota. Excepting the time spent in the army he was in Goodhue county until locating, in 1878, on his present farm. In 1873 he married Mary Wheat; the children are Jean C. and Allen W.

George W. Peterson was born December 12, 1837, in New York. He learned the trade of car-

penter and has worked at that business much of his time. Mr. Peterson, six of his brothers, and their father, served in the late war. Since 1876 he has lived at his farm near Foster. His wife, Mary Mosely, married in 1861, died May 2, 1870, and in 1872 he married Mrs. Mary Wilcox; nine living children.

Addison Phelps was born February 1, 1816, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1855 he came to Minnesota; lived at Owatonna till 1869; then at Appleton, and in 1874 came here; has a farm of 100 acres and a general store at Foster, which was the first one in the town of Prior. In 1840 he married Sarah Chilsen, who died in 1874; he remarried in 1880; five living children.

F. G. Phillips, who is a native of New York, was born February 7, 1854, near the city of Oswego, and in 1855 accompanied his parents to Ohio. He migrated in 1875 to Minnesota and in 1878 came here; bought 160 acres of land of the government and his mother who resides with him, also owns 160 acres.

George W. Ransom was born in New York, December 4, 1842; his father died in 1849 and he accompanied his mother to Massachusetts. He enlisted in 1862 and remained in the army till near the close of war. Mr. Ransom was engaged in fruit culture some time in Florida previous to coming here in 1878. Married in 1876, Wilhelmena Cox.

Levi Seeley was born March 20, 1843, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and about 1856 went to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where his parents died. He enlisted and served from 1861 till war ceased. In 1880 he came to Prior; his farm contains 160 acres. Married Mary Hagaman in 1865; three children: James W., Harriet E. and Charles E.

Charles A. Wheeler was born May 24, 1828, in Oneida county, New York. He learned cabinet-making; removed in 1855 to Indiana, and in 1874 to St. Paul; he was several years in the employ of N. B. Harwood; in March, 1877 he came to his present farm; has 320 acres. In 1855 he married Sarah Sawyer; two sons: Clarence and Charlie.

BROWNS VALLEY.

This town occupies all of township 124, range 48, and 124, range 49, east of Big Stone lake and the Minnesota river. The first settlement was made by Ole Moen on section 25, town 125, range 49, in 1875. The first town meeting was held April 5, 1880, at the house of Joseph Branch on section

7, town 124, range 48. Ole Moen was chosen moderator, and Joseph Shannon clerk. Officers elected were: George W. Freer, chairman, John Burt and Robert Glen, supervisors; W. H. King, clerk; Ole Moen, treasurer; C. A. Prevey, assessor; S. Burt and J. M. Carver, justices; Joseph Shannon and Edwin Haley, constables. The first school was taught by Paulina Hammond, on section 8, in May, 1880. The first marriage was Robert Gillis and Olina Oleson, June, 1880. The first birth was Nettie Mabel, daughter to W. W. and Helen Beardsley, April 22, 1879; she died August 28, 1881. The first death was Thoren Hansen, March 15, 1880. The first religious services were held at the house of Joseph Branch in the spring of 1880.

A store was established by Charles Phillips on section 34, town 124, range 48, in November 1879; a blacksmith shop was built about the same time, both were removed in January, 1881. Phillip's post-office was established at this store October 1, 1880, and Mr. Phillips was appointed postmaster, the post-office was discontinued January 1, 1881.

The village of Bay View at the head of navigation on Big Stone lake, was laid out in August, 1880. The village of Beardsley is located on the northeast quarter and northwest quarter section 17-124-48, on land owned by W. W. Beardsley, who took the claim in 1878 and platted the village in November, 1880. The town is a growing, thriving one. Every branch of retail business is represented; the post-office of Beardsley was established April 11, 1881, J. A. Shannon, postmaster. Hilo post-office established 1880, Stephen Burt, post-master.

W. W. Beardsley was born in Schuyler county, New York, in 1852. He grew up in Livingston county, and in 1873 went to Pennsylvania; in 1874 he went to Illinois and the next year to Wisconsin; in 1878 he came to Big Stone county, Minnesota and located on section 17, town of Browns Valley; he is proprietor of the town site of Beardsley. In 1878 he married Helen Oleson; have had two children; Charles Frederick is living.

L. P. Burdick was born at Waddington, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1844. June 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 142d, New York, and served till April 1865; received wounds for which he draws pension. In 1874 he came to Minneapolis and started a barrel factory; was burned out three times and in 1878 came to Big Stone county; is now a resident of Beardsley

and one of the proprietors of Burdick and Spencer's addition to the village. Married Mary McPhee in 1868.

J. M. Cole was born in Bucksport, Maine, in 1834, and at the age of fourteen shipped as sailor and followed the sea twenty-two years, in different positions; made one trip around the world. In 1872 he came to Hancock station, Minnesota, and while there held various town offices; in 1881 he came to Beardsley and built the first hotel, which he is now keeping. In 1859 Caroline Page became his wife.

Henry Covart was born in the town of Wheeling, Rice county, Minnesota, in 1857. March 15, 1881, he came to Browns Valley, Big Stone county, and located on section 18, town 125, range 48; he raised a crop in the season of 1881, and marketed the first load of wheat sold to the elevator at Beardsley; is now employed by W. P. Brackett at the elevator.

George W. Freer was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1844, and when a child was taken by parents to Wisconsin; lived in Sauk and Dodge counties till 1878, then came to Big Stone county, Minnesota; he located on section 31, and is now in the grain and produce business at Beardsley; has been chairman of the Browns Valley town board since its organization. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, 12th Wisconsin infantry, was promoted to sergeant and discharged in 1865. Jennie John became his wife April 4, 1868; of the four children born, two are living: Lota S. and James Osman.

Patrick J. Green was born in Ireland, in March 1851, and came to New York when a child; moved to Canada, and when thirteen went to Ogdensburg, New York; in 1878 he went to farming in Clay county, Minnesota, and in July, 1879, came to Beardsley, and is section foreman for the railroad company and owner of several village lots.

A. W. Jones was born in Richland, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, in 1857. He attended a seminary and the state agricultural college at Lansing; he lived in Howard Lake, Minnesota, two and a half years, and in 1878 returned to school one year; May, 1879, he engaged in mercantile business at Howard Lake, and in June, 1881, came to Beardsley and built the first business house in the village; is now dealing in general merchandise. Married in June, 1880, Cora Bonniwell.

W. H. King, native of Pennsylvania, was born

at Wilkesbarre, in 1840. In 1849 his parents moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, then to Menominee county; he engaged in lumbering at Grand Rapids, and in 1860 went to St. Louis, Mo. June 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Missouri infantry; October 1, 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant in Company C, Fifth U. S. artillery; promoted to captain in same company and discharged May 20, 1866. He came to Minnesota and bought a farm in Mower county, which he sold and went to Kansas in 1871; returned to Austin in 1873, and in 1878 came to this town. In 1868 he married Eliza Stone; Eva M., Frank Julius, Sarah Edith, Mabel Caroline, Hulda Viola and an infant are their children.

Jeffery Spencer was born in England in 1839; in 1867 he immigrated to Massachusetts and five years later came to Minnesota. He lived in Meeker county till 1878, then came to the town of Brown's Valley; he is with Mr. Burdick, proprietor of an addition to Beardsley village; has held town offices in this and Meeker county. He married in 1861 Emma Gallimore; two children, Thomas and Sarah Ann.

Henry Stonebraker was born in 1850, in Switzerland; in 1863 he went to Ohio and worked on a farm; learned the saddler's trade at Troy. He traveled through the western states and territories; went to Alaska and returned to California; in 1880 he went into the restaurant business at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in May, 1881, came to Beardsley and put up the building where he now has a saloon, and deals in coal, wood, lumber, etc.

George M. Telfer was born at Elroy, Juneau county, Minnesota, in 1855. After leaving school, in 1876, he went to Wabasha county, Minnesota, and went into the nursery business; in 1878 he engaged in selling fanning mills for N. T. Davis, of Wisconsin, and in 1880 came to Big Stone county, and is a justice at Beardsley; is also assistant postmaster and is notary public and collection agent.

TOKUA.

Town 124, range 47. The first settlement was made by A. M. Briggs, October 15, 1877. The first supervisors were elected March 16, 1880, and were William Katiny, James O'Connor and Wm. Nash. Barry post-office was established in 1878 with Miss Rose White as postmistress.

GRACEVILLE.

Town 124, range 46. In 1866, Barse & Co. located at Tokua lakes in this town, and began the

fur trade with the Indians. They remained but a short time. Strong Bro's, in 1878 opened a general store at Graceville. There are at present four general stores, one drug store, one harness shop, one shoe shop, one farm machinery depot, three saloons, one elevator, two blacksmith shops, one Catholic church and one physician in the town.

M. Beaudoin was born in Canada in 1858 and when fourteen years of age went to Massachusetts; in 1876 he moved to New York and learned the trade of harness maker; in 1877, went to Minneapolis, and in the fall of that year began the harness business at Graceville.

D. J. Burke was born in Ireland in 1854 and received a classical education in Kilkenny; in 1873 he emigrated to Canada and was in business till 1878, then returned to Ireland for six months; came to Graceville, Minnesota, and engaged in general merchandise business; is postmaster and school district treasurer.

J. N. Huey was born in Pennsylvania in 1853, went to Wisconsin while young, and in 1867 to Iowa; in 1874 he removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, and in 1877 went into machinery business at Morris; in June, 1880, he came to Graceville, and is engaged in the drug business. January 2, 1881, he married Anna Murphy.

James Mullooly was born in Western Virginia in 1860, and was raised on a farm; in 1880 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and worked in a hardware house, and from there to Graceville and engaged in liquor business.

James O'Donovan was born in Ireland in 1840. He came to Graceville, Minnesota, in 1881, and is now engaged in the flour, feed and grocery business; is a member of village council. January 27, 1866, he married Margaret O'Connell; they have six children: John, James, Stephen, Jeffrey, Humphrey, Thomas.

Strong Brothers, proprietors of the Graceville roller mill and dealers in all kinds of merchandise, lumber, cement, etc. The firm is composed of M., D., & H. Strong, who came from Ontario in 1860, and separated; D. Strong went to Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in raising cotton till the yellow fever drove him out; M. Strong went to Ontonagon as a railroad contractor; H. Strong went into carriage and wagon-making in Michigan; in 1881 they met at Graceville and formed a partnership; they put up a roller flour-mill with a capacity of 125 barrels per day; have a hay-press, and a factory at Tokua lakes; a hay-dock

own a saw-mill at Hinckley, on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, which cuts 50,000 feet per day; they cut 1,000,000 ties this year.

ALMOND.

Town 123, range 46. The first settlement was made by a Mr. Bailey in 1870. The first election was held March 29, 1880 at the Lysing or Long Island. The officers elected were, J. F. Webb, chairman; D. G. Berkman and John Olson, supervisors; J. F. Webb and M. Coat, justices; Oscar J. Webb and S. D. Kemerer, constables; A. K. Lysing, treasurer; L. Hong, assessor. The first marriage was Lewis K. Hong and Miss R. Lysing, September 1879. The first school was taught by Erick Lysing in the Lysing or Long Island school-house in 1879. The first birth was a daughter to D. G. and Eliza Berkman June 9, 1877. The first death was James Percy Rathwell, December 30, 1878.

J. H. Rathwell was born August 11, 1849, at Pawtucket, Massachusetts and when seven years old went with his parents to Wisconsin where he learned blacksmithing. In 1874 he came to Minnesota and in 1877 to his present home; since 1878 he has been postmaster of Central post-office. Married in 1875, Miss P. Percy; one living child: Archie A.

Thomas Rathwell was born December 21, 1840 in England. Immigrated with his parents to Massachusetts and in 1856 removed to Wisconsin. Enlisted in 1861, in the 3d Wisconsin cavalry and served till war ceased. He came to Minnesota in 1876 and the next year to the farm where he now lives. Married December 14, 1873, Ella Vandemark; one living child: Joseph Edward.

MALTA.

Town 123, range 45. The first settlement in the town was made by David K. J. Clark, in June, 1876. The town was first named Clarksville, but afterward changed to Malta. The first town election was held at the house of J. Burlingame, February 14, 1880. Officers elected were: E. Staddon, chairman, H. Watkins and C. E. Beaty, supervisors; David K. J. Clark, clerk; L. C. Nickerson and D. H. Congdon, justices; G. A. Swandon and J. B. McCanty, constables. The first school was taught by Miss Ida M. Gear, in spring of 1880.

C. A. Miner was born July 13, 1850, in Dodge county, Wisconsin. His father went to California and he stayed with his mother in New York seven years, then the family removed to Dodge county, Minnesota, and in November, 1876, he came to

his present home; was the first settler in the town and now has a farm of 320 acres. Married in 1875, Elizabeth Nunn; two children: Alfred C. and Jennie H.

OTREY.

Town 122, range 45. The first settlement in this town was made by Thomas and Wm. Otre, on sections 20 and 21, in June, 1869. The town was first named Trenton, but was changed to Otre in honor to the Otreys. The first town meeting was held February 14, 1880, at the house of W. B. Dow, on section 6. W. B. Dow was elected chairman, Andrew Nelson and R. H. Chapman, supervisors; John T. Lockwood, clerk; A. B. Campbell, assessor; W. H. Campbell, justice, and John S. Dow, constable. Adelaide post-office was established December 19, 1879, with Jonathan Sharrow as postmaster. The first death was Andrew Annundson, who was frozen to death in the blizzard of January, 1873. The first school was taught by Miss Mira Vandermark in May, 1880. The first marriage was Miss Mary Thompson to Knud Hanson. First birth was Joshua, son of Wm. and Hannah Otre.

R. H. Chapman was born May 17, 1824, in Provincetown, Massachusetts. For thirty-four years he followed the sea, and was captain of a vessel twenty years; he owned shares in several different vessels. Mr. Chapman was awarded a gold medal from the Massachusetts Humane Society, for his efforts in saving the passengers of a wrecked vessel. Since 1878 he has lived in Otre. Married in 1857, Miss J. Commons; six children: Isalinda, Edward H., John M., R. H. Jr., Samuel and Robert L.

William Otre was born December 12, 1845, in Cook county, Illinois. He enlisted in 1864 in the Chicago board of trade light artillery and served nine months. In 1866 he came to Minnesota, and lived in Goodhue and Kandiyohi counties, then came to Otre and in 1869 settled on section 20. June 10, 1870 he married Hannah Johnson; five children: Joshua B., Nellie M., William W., Josephine C. and Ida M.

WILSON.

Town 122 range 44. The first settler was Ole Bolsta on section 36, May, 1869. The first town election was held at the house of H. P. Weeding; officers elected were: John Dahlvang, chairman; H. H. Gaard and Christ. Johnson, supervisors; Ole Bolsta, clerk and justice; Nels Johnson, treasurer; H. P. Reeding and Willis Allen, constables. The

first marriage was H. Hanson to Miss Tina Benson, in 1873.

John Keefe, native of Ireland, was born in 1822 and resided in that country till immigrating in 1849 to Provincetown, Massachusetts. He followed the sea twenty-four years; owned interests in several vessels and for a time was captain. In 1879 he came to Artichoke, where he owns 326 acres. Married in February, 1847, Mary Commons; four children: Charles, Alice, Jane and John.

AKRON.

Town 121, range 44. The first settlement was made by Harry and John Blum on section 12, 1872. The following officers were appointed by the county commissioners July 25, 1881: Joseph Reinmuth, chairman; John Mitchell and E. Ferris, supervisors; H. L. Holmes, clerk; E. L. Kingsbury, treasurer; W. A. Kyes and S. Woodard, justices; F. Maxwell and H. Vanderburg, constables. Kingsbury did not qualify as treasurer and Herman Kollitz was appointed in his stead. The first school was taught by Mrs. Eugene Howe, in a school-house on section 28, during the spring of 1881. The first birth was Mabel, daughter to Harry Wise and wife, January 30, 1878. Correll post-office was established February 13, 1880 and H. L. Holmes appointed postmaster.

H. L. Holmes was born in 1835 in Mesopotamia, Ohio. He was farming in Illinois four years previous to removing in 1861 to Goodhue county, Minnesota. In 1862 he entered Company H, Eighth Minnesota and served three years, after which he did carpenter and farm work; in 1876 he took a farm in Big Stone county and since 1878 has resided here with his family. He kept the Correll post-office over a year. Married Emeline Parker in 1855; five children.

E. L. Kingsbury was born in 1831 in Madison county, New York. He did carpenter work in that state till twenty-three years old, then went to Michigan, where in 1855 he married Elsie Curtis. He worked at his trade and farming in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he located in 1856; took a claim in Akron in 1876 and in 1878 brought his family; he owns a farm of 300 acres. Of their three children two are living.

John Mitchell, born in Norway in 1853, came when fourteen years old to America. He lived in Wisconsin two years and the same length of time in Illinois. In 1871 he came to Minnesota; worked in different parts of this state and Wisconsin till 1876, when he came to Big Stone county,

and since 1878 has lived on his present farm. February 22, 1878, he married Miss T. Nelson.

Adam A. Vie was born in 1833 in New Brunswick, where he learned the business of veterinary surgeon and horse shoeing at which he worked six years in Washington county, Minnesota, where he settled when nineteen years old. He continued working at his trade eight years in Minneapolis; was in Illinois two years and then in Goodhue county till coming in 1876 to this town. His first wife, married in 1856 died in 1863; two living children; his present wife, Kate Price, married in 1878, has two children also.

C. E. White, born in 1845, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, removed when ten years old with his father to Mower county, Minnesota, which was his home till he came to this town. He came here in 1876, and began making improvements on his land; has lived here since 1878. In 1862 he entered Company I, Fifth Minnesota and served two years. Married in 1878, Ella Hudson; they have two children.

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

CHAPTER XCV.

TRAVERSE COUNTY—VILLAGE OF BROWNS VALLEY.

About the beginning of the present century, Robert Dickson, a red-haired Scotchman, was, by the British government appointed "superintendent of the western tribes." Traverse county was included in his vast range of dominion. "Red Head," as the Indians called him, had a post on Lake Traverse, where he lived for several years. The remains of his post, which was occupied for years by his successors, are visible to-day on the lake valley belonging to Walter Steers, six miles from Browns Valley. The real founder of Browns Valley was Joseph R. Brown, one of the most distinguished of Minnesota's pioneers. In 1835 he located at Lake Traverse as agent of the Northwest Fur Company. He located on or near the farm now owned by A. M. Huff. Samuel J., his son, is engaged in business at Browns Valley, three of his other children are residents at the agency. Traverse county is historic ground, but its earlier events are connected with the doings of the pioneers and explorers, and are therefore

treated in another place. In the "sixties" the fur trade of this region was immense.

From 1865 to 1869 Major Brown operated a line of stages out from the valley to Redwood Falls and Forts Wadsworth and Ridgely. From 1868 to 1879 Col. E. Dunlap, resident at the Toqua lakes, ran the Fort Wadsworth and Sauk Centre stage line via the valley. He subsequently changed the route and discontinued it when the railroad was completed in December, 1880.

In 1877 about 1200 cattle entered the valley. They were destined for the agency, to be substituted for Indian ponies to prevent roving habits. The first live stock brought by cars was on September 15, 1881. In 1858, Messrs. Snow & Hutton, duly authorized, erected an iron monument at the head of Traverse Lake; and one at that of Big Stone, to define the boundary between Minnesota and Dakota. A straight line connecting there demarks the boundary. The one at Traverse is an object of curiosity. This is an initial point for a homestead strip of land and a datum for surveys. During the outbreak some Indians attempted to pull it up, but it was down too solid for that. They succeeded, however, in tipping it to one side. They also gave it a savage blow, knocking off a corner and cracking it down a few inches.

The government surveys were made in 1870, and in 1871 and 1872 permanent settlement commenced all along the lake. The first colony of white settlers located on Lake Traverse in what is now Windsor township, September, 1871. It consisted of Hugh Whitely, George Schiefly and James D. Finley, with their wives and children. They all came from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Whitely built the first frame house in the county. At first they suffered many privations; at times they almost starved. The Indians were friendly to them without exception. The Bailey family, from Tennessee, settled in 1867, on Lake Traverse. From there they moved to Big Stone, and thence to the meadow land south of the valley. Lon, Thomas and Frank trapped it for years.

To establish an election precinct and execute local duties, Governor C. K. Davis, in 1874, appointed S. J. Brown, county commissioner. The next year the governor added Hugh Whiteley and M. I. Matthews. In 1879, G. M. McLane, James Maroney and H. H. Howe constituted the board of

commissioners, and served until the county was organized. Until the organization, Traverse county was under the jurisdiction of the officers of Stevens county.

On the railroad bond question in 1877 Traverse unanimously voted to pay the debt—the only county in the state so voting unanimously.

The first meeting to organize the county was held in the office of J. Alley, at Brown's Valley, December 17, 1880, Col. Hooper being chairman. Major Folsom, E. C. Goodenow and H. W. Barrett were appointed a committee to confer with the people in other parts of the county. Under the management of H. L. Prescott, the boundary lines were drawn, and a bill introduced into the legislature by S. J. Comstock. The act, which was approved February 14, 1881, defined the following boundaries: Beginning at the intersection of the line between townships 129 and 130, with the Bois des Sioux river, thence east to the north-east corner of township 129, range 45; thence south to the south-east corner of township 125, range 45; thence west to the boundary of the state; thence along the state line, through Lake Traverse to the point of beginning. The county seat was located at Brown's Valley until the following general election. At the first county election, held March 8, 1881, the officers elected were: H. W. Barrett, auditor; J. T. Schain, treasurer; H. L. Mills, register of deeds; W. H. Place, judge of probate; Josephus Alley, attorney; W. S. Barnett, sheriff; S. W. Frasier, clerk of court; D. L. Roach, superintendent of schools; A. Cowles, court commissioner; C. C. Mills, coroner; George McLane, P. D. Phalen, and H. H. Howe, commissioners. The highest number of votes was 266.

The first term of the district court was held at Brown's Valley, at the store of M. Davis, September 27, 1881, John H. Brown being the judge. As there was no case on the calendar, the court adjourned. The first trial by jury was the case of Huff vs. Holman, before Walter Steers, justice, February 25, 1880.

The first school district in Traverse county was organized in the fall of 1879, and embraced the western part of township 126, range 48. A school house was built the following summer, and the first school in an organized district was taught by C. T. Havens. School districts 2 and 3 were organized in 1880; there are now over twenty districts.

At the election of November 8, 1881, the per-

manent location of the county seat was voted upon. Maudata received a majority of sixteen of all the votes cast. It was claimed by the friends of Brown's Valley that Maudata was not entitled to the county seat, and the claim was contested. The ground taken was that Maudata was not and never had been, within the boundaries of Traverse county, any such place as Maudata. This ground was taken, owing to the fact that no plat had ever been recorded of any such place as Maudata. It was also claimed that fraudulent votes had been cast; that at one precinct where thirty votes had been cast in favor of Maudata, the number was eighteen ballots in excess of the total number of legal voters.

BROWNS VALLEY.

Browns Valley, now the title of the town, formerly represented the valley, which is an excavation in the prairie, made by glacial drift, having a length of four and a breadth of two miles, which was the possession of the Brown family, of which Major Joseph R. Brown was the celebrated head. The bluffs surrounding this valley have a height of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet.

The Brown family first owned about one thousand acres of land in this valley. The town site, and its additions consists of the original "Todd site" of sixty acres, which mainly comprises the present village, and which was purchased by Angus Brown, who erected thereon the first homestead in the county and was surveyed and platted into lots in 1878, and four additions.

The Prescott addition consists of four acres, contiguous to Prescott & Co.'s store, and was also purchased of Angus Brown. It was platted in 1880. The Dale & Roise addition consisting of eight acres in the western portion of the village, was purchased of S. J. Brown, who had bought up the balance of his brothers' claim, was platted in 1878. The Plateau addition, located mainly on the plateau, was surveyed and platted in the summer of 1881. The Bartlett addition, located east and north of the plateau, was also platted in 1881. A portion of the Plateau addition has been laid out as a city park. In its limits is a curious granite rock, on which are a number of strange hieroglyphics, which seem to have been chemically impressed. It appears to have been known as the "Sacred rock," and in early days was spoken of as having been worshipped by the Indians.

The first business firm in the valley was Brown, Scarles & Downie, who were engaged in general

merchandising and farming, as early as 1867. Subsequently Brown's partners sold out and the firm became J. R. Brown & Sons. In 1870 the firm was Brown & Allanson. Benjamin Thompson, the first Indian agent, in 1867, built the government warehouse, now occupied by J. W. Hines, and distributed rations and annuities from there. It was then discovered that the house was not on the reservation. He therefore bought it of the government. Attached to it was a blacksmith shop, and the whole was sold by him, to H. T. Lovett. It afterwards again passed into the possession of Thompson. In 1867 S. J. Brown was appointed postmaster, the first in the county; he held the office until 1878, when he was succeeded by Walter Steers. In 1879, H. L. Prescott, the present postmaster, was appointed. Prior to 1870 it was called Lake Traverse. On the death of Major Brown, that year, the name was changed to Browns Valley. S. J. Brown was also the first notary public in the county, being appointed in 1869. In 1872 Brown & Bros., consisting of Samuel, Angus and Joseph, established the first real estate office. J. W. Hines, in 1872, built and traded in a store on the table land at the head of Lake Traverse. In 1874, he purchased Benjamin Thompson's store, and conducted it until the spring of 1881, when he sold out to E. C. Goodenow. The first business firm on the present town site, however, was that of Prescott & Co.

With the exception of the services held by Father Ravoux, which occurred as early as 1842, at Lake Traverse, the first religious services were those held in 1877, when Father Oster, also, at the house of S. J. Brown, baptized the children of Mrs. Hines and Mrs. Parker. From then, until 1879, services were held by ministers of different denominations, at various times. In April, 1881, at the residence of E. S. Beck, Rev. O. Rogers organized a Baptist society, and the following summer the erection of a church edifice was commenced. The Presbyterians, on September 18, 1881, organized a church society in the building belonging to M. Davis, not yet occupied.

During the extra session of the legislature, in 1881, Browns Valley was created an independent school district.

The Traverse County Bank was started in 1881, and opened in December of that year.

The first business firm on the town site, Prescott & Co., was established in the spring of 1879. They do a general trade. In the fall of the same

year William Cameron commenced general merchandising. The first drug store was started by A. Cowles. Larkin & Bros. general store was started 1880, when there were only three other stores. Nelson & Schain, who have a large general store, also established in 1880. E. C. Goodenow, who bought out J. W. Hines, settled in the summer of 1880. The hardware interest is represented by J. Brown & Co., who also, deal in tin and wooden ware; and by Bowman & Barrett, the latter also keeping a line of drugs. J. F. Moore is a heavy dealer in flour and feed. Walter Steers representing Hardy & Co., of Winneconne, Wis., deals in groceries, and handles, on his own account, flour and feed. The lumber interest is represented by H. W. Dezotell, and John A. Burnett. The firm of Gordon, Holding & Co., are the machine men. Place & Brown are engaged in real estate, insurance and kindred branches of business. W. H. Place is a lawyer; the Brown of the firm is S. J. W. P. Todd is also engaged in the real estate line. Josephus Alley, who was the first county attorney, practices law and attends to collecting and insurance matters. The elevator was built by J. I. Brown, and is now owned and operated by him; it has a capacity of 35,000 bushels; he represents the Minneapolis Millers' Association. The Traverse House is the principal and first hotel in the village. It was opened in 1879 in a building used by Prescott as a store; in 1881 it was rented to R. Holding, who has since kept it. He also has a well stocked livery stable. Werts Hotel, the second built, was erected in the fall of 1880, by A. Werts; he was succeeded in the spring of 1881 by A. Rustad.

The Browns Valley Reporter is the first newspaper established in Traverse county. S. W. Frasier is the editor and publisher; he started it in an historic edifice known as the "old log house" from whence the first issue of the Reporter came on May 2, 1880. It is a well conducted journal.

Josephus Alley, born in 1848 in Virginia, came to Minnesota in 1865. He read law, was admitted in 1874 and practiced in Wright county till coming in 1881 to Browns Valley; he was the first county attorney of this county; now belongs to the Traverse County Bank company.

J. F. Baer was born in Cross Plains, Wisconsin, in 1854. When fourteen years old he went to Sherburne county, Minnesota, and two years later to St. Paul and Minneapolis; he was employed at

printing; in 1878 he located in Browns Valley and in 1881 opened a paint shop.

H. W. Barrett, native of Maine, was born in Piscataquis county, May 6, 1864, and soon after accompanied his parents to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. In June, 1880, he came to Browns Valley and in company with E. H. Bowman opened a hardware store. Mr. Barrett was the first auditor of this county.

G. I. Becker, native of St. Paul, was born in 1857. He engaged in the stock business in 1879 in Grant county, Dakota, and continued two years, then became interested in banking at Browns Valley with the Traverse County Bank.

J. J. Brown was born in 1852 in Canada, and in 1874 came to the United States. Locating at Minneapolis he operated the Tower mill four years; in 1880 he came to this town and built a warehouse; the next year he completed the Browns Valley elevator.

William W. Cameron was born in 1837 in New Brunswick, and upon coming to the United States at the age of twenty, located in Rock county, Wisconsin. In 1872 he removed to Winona county, Minnesota, and in 1878 to Browns Valley, where he has since been in the mercantile business.

Samuel W. Chadbourne, born in Maine in 1847, went to Boston when eighteen years old and embarked in dry goods trade. In 1877 he was employed in the Fort Sisseton government store and the next year opened a store at Browns Valley; since 1881 has been one of the Traverse County Bank Company.

S. W. Frasier, born in Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1855, removed in 1870 to Litchfield, Minnesota, and in 1872 began to learn printing. He was on the Litchfield Ledger till 1880, when he bought a six column folio outfit, with army press, came with a mule team to this town, and May 2d, issued the first copy of the Browns Valley Reporter, setting type and doing editorial work himself; the paper has since been enlarged; in 1881 he was elected clerk of the district court.

Harry L. Prescott was born in 1850 in Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York. In 1877 he came here and the next year, in company with others, opened the first store in the place; he drew up the bill establishing the boundary of Traverse county, and was instrumental in having it organized; was the first delegate from this county to the republican state convention; in 1879 he was appointed postmaster. Married in 1876, Kate Hooper.

W. P. Todd was born in Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, in 1847. He attended school at Cleveland and after leaving Fairfield college was in business at that place four years, and subsequently at Willmar, Minnesota; he started the first bank in the latter place and was its president; in 1873 he removed to Litchfield and in 1878 bought the town site of Browns Valley; in 1880 he was active in securing the organization of the county, and the next year opened the Bank of Browns Valley.

A. E. Tuckey was born in 1843, in Otsego, New York. In 1862 he entered Company K, 121st New York, and served till 1865; soon after came to Minnesota; lived in Scott, Hennepin and Stearns counties till coming in 1878 to Traverse county, where he has since lived on his claim; in 1881 he took charge of Becker & Co.'s elevator.

R. A. Tuckey was born in 1846 in Otsego county, New York. From 1857 to 1866 he was in Scott county, Minnesota, and afterward employed at Sisseton agency; subsequently located at Lake Crystal; was contracting for five years, in general trade two years, and three years in the wheat business; in 1877 he took a claim in Traverse county; he was principal of schools at Sisseton agency two years and afterward chief clerk at the fort. Since 1881 has been in lumber trade here.

GRANT COUNTY, DAKOTA.

CHAPTER XCVI.

GRANT COUNTY—BIG STONE CITY—MILBANK.

Grant county is situated on the eastern edge of the territory of Dakota, about thirty miles north of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude. The county is bounded on the north by Big Stone lake, Minnesota river, and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indian reservation; on the east by Big Stone lake and the state of Minnesota; on the south by Deuel and Codington counties; on the west by Codington county and the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation. There are within these limits thirteen full-sized townships and eighteen fractional townships, the latter being caused by the irregular boundaries and surveys. There are twenty-one townships named. The total area of the county is about 800 square miles.

The first white settlers in the county were Solo-

mon Roberts and Moses Mireau, both of whom are now living on their farms adjoining the little town of Hartford on the shore of Big Stone lake. They came during the year 1865, and engaged in the business of trading with the Indians, their trading post being situated in town 122, range 48. They continued their trading operations until 1873; after which period they engaged in farming. The next settlement was made by Dr. J. W. Movius, who located in September, 1870. With him was his wife and family of six children. Mr. Movius took a claim, for the purpose of starting a dairy farm, about two miles below Big Stone lake on the Minnesota river. He subsequently built a flouring mill, which now stands, on the Whetstone river, which was finished by Christmas, 1874. The mill was bought in the fall of 1881 by John Kaercher of Christian Oehler, the latter having purchased it of Dr. Movius in August, 1878.

The next season following the settlement of Movius, Oliver Martell and Louis Shoreau (commonly called Sharron), settled near the foot of the lake and filed upon their pre-emptions. In 1874, John Blake and Ludwig Rieschka located, and from thence forward settlers commenced to come in slowly, taking their claims where their choice selected. J. K. Hart came in 1877, and took a claim on the southeast quarter of section 4, town 122, range 48. This afterwards, in 1880, was laid out by him as the town of Hartford. In 1881, the name was changed to Geneva. In the western part of the county, near the coteaux, James G. Lamoreaux and David Faribault settled, in 1877.

It was not until the Hastings & Dakota railroad opened up the country that the great rush commenced, which was in the fall of 1879. Since that date settlement has been continuous. Shoreau's claim was the east half of the northeast quarter of section 17, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, town 121, range 46. This claim was afterwards bought by John Blake, who sold it in 1877, to M. J. Whipple. The latter laid it out as a town site two years later. This is part of the present village of Big Stone city.

Grant county was formerly part of the territory contained within the limits of Deuel county. In 1873, in accordance with a petition to the governor for a board of county commissioners, Oliver Martell, Louis Shoreau, and Moses Mireau, were

appointed. About all the business ever transacted by this board was the appointment of a clerk to the board. They held no meetings, and called no election for their successors, as required by law. The next officer in the county was Albert W. Movius, who was appointed clerk of the court for Grant county, by Judge P. C. Shannon, of the second judicial district. This was on February 28, 1878. Soon after this, in June, a new petition to the governor was obtained, in response to which the governor appointed Solomon Roberts, Levi A. Card, and James G. Lamoreaux commissioners to organize the county. This board, the first real one, held their initial meeting at Inkpa City, June 17, 1878, at which session the county seat was temporarily located at that place. At the same meeting the following officers were appointed: David Faribault, register of deeds; Melvin J. Whipple, sheriff and assessor; J. K. Hart, surveyor; Moses Mireau, probate judge; Oliver Martell, treasurer; Phillip DeGreef, attorney; Daniel Ranville, Helger Halvorsen, Frank DeGreef and J. K. Hart, justices of the peace; John Ashley, coroner; Louis Faribault, Lorenzo Lawrence and Napoleon Coty, constables. Of these appointed, only about one-third of the number qualified for the offices. August 15, 1878, the board divided the county into three commissioner districts.

At the same meeting Albert W. Movius was appointed to the office of probate judge, on account of the failure of Moses Mireau to qualify.

At the regular session held October 7, 1878, the board appointed the following judges of election: W. Davis, George Burns and Moses Mireau, for precinct number one; L. A. Card, Oliver Martell and M. J. Whipple, for precinct number two; F. L. Cameron, H. H. Harris and John M. Blue Cloud, for precinct number three. The elections were then ordered to be held at the following places: precinct number one, at the house of Solomon Roberts; precinct number two to be held at Inkpa city; precinct number three, at the house of H. H. Harris.

The officers for 1879 were David Faribault, register of deeds; Oliver Martell, treasurer; Albert W. Movius, clerk of district court and surveyor; Frank De Greef, assessor; Lorenzo Lawrence, constable; J. K. Hart, justice of the peace; Meloni J. Whipple, sheriff; James G. Lamoreaux, justice of the peace; Louis E. Faribault, constable; L. A. Card, justice of the peace; L. J. Ludloff, James

G. Lamoreaux and Levi A. Card, commissioners.

At the meeting held January 10, 1879, the first three school districts were created. May 6, 1879, the county was formed into ten road districts. At the regular meeting of the board held May 3, 1880, the county was divided into ten election precincts and judges of election appointed for each. On July 25, 1881, the county was organized into townships.

At a special session of the board held October 29th, 1881, a petition was presented by John W. Bell, signed by 985 qualified voters of the county of Grant, the same being more than two-thirds of the qualified voters of said county, praying that the electors thereof be notified in the notice for the election to be held on the eighth day of November, 1881, to designate upon their ballots at said election the place of their choice for county seat of said county. On motion, it was ordered "that said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the county clerk is hereby directed to embody such notification in said notices."

The strife for the county seat was between Big Stone City and Milbank. The election was close and until the official canvass was made both places claimed the honor. Milbank, however, finally proved the victor.

The first marriage solemnized in the county was that of Herman Seydler in July, 1874, before William R. Movius, clerk of the court. The next, and the first of residents of the county, was between Ernest F. Movius and Mary Rosenkranz, in the fall of the same year.

The first birth of a white child was that of Leon, son of Solomon Roberts, in the summer of 1872. The first deaths were those of Duncan C. Murray, Thomas Quinn and a man named Findlater, who perished in the severe storms of the winter of 1872.

BIG STONE TOWNSHIP.

Big Stone township was organized in the winter of 1881-'2. The first officers elected were: John W. Moln, Charles S. Brown and Philip De Greef, supervisors; Frank A. Eldridge, clerk; William Movius, treasurer; R. F. Gibson, assessor; Charles Bullard and John A. Monroe, justices of the peace; J. R. Taylor and John Segraves, constables.

BIG STONE CITY.

The present location of the village of Big Stone City was, long before any white settlers had made their appearance, the site of an Indian town called Inkpa, and the excavations made by these dusky inhabitants are yet visible along the hill from the

old residence of M. J. Whipple, on the west of the St. Charles Hotel. At the time of the coming of the first settlers into the county the celebrated chieftain, Ink-pa-du-ta, presided over the councils of his people, and the locality around the foot of the lake was a favorite rendezvous for the various Indian tribes of the surrounding country. When the location now occupied by the village was first seen by the white settlers, it was readily predicted that, from its superior natural advantages, it would be the site of a future thriving and prosperous town.

It was not until after the advent of the railroad, late in the fall of 1879, that the town could be said to have commenced its existence, as prior to that all lumber and building material had to be drawn by teams for a distance of over fifty miles.

The prosperity of the town has since that period been steady and continuous. It has never received any of the spasmodic "booms" which is the experience of so many western towns to receive for a short time and then elapse into nothingness. Its growth has been stable and steady, backed by the growth and development of the county and the enterprise of its citizens, until it now contains a population of many hundred, and numbers of substantial business houses, representing much capital.

Big Stone city consists of three distinct town sites, Inkpa City, Geneva and Big Stone City.

The first in the order of existence was Inkpa City. The claim on which it is situated was filed in the summer of 1874, by John Blake, who sold it in 1875, to Wilhelmine Brahz. Soon after the latter died, and her heirs, in 1878, sold it to Simon Oehler. The latter proved up the claim in the winter of 1878-'9, and sold it immediately afterwards to G. T. Oehler. The latter then laid it out as a town site, in 1879, and called it Inkpa City, thus continuing its old Indian name. Soon after, Geneva was laid out, cornering on to Inkpa City, on the northeast. This was laid out by D. W. Diggs, who had purchased the property from D. M. Tenney. The latter had made claim to it as early as 1873. Next comes Big Stone City, which was laid out, joining Inkpa on the east and Geneva on the south, by M. J. Whipple, in 1879. This was on the site of the claim first made by Shoreau; he disposed of it to John Blake, who in turn sold it to M. J. Whipple in 1877.

When Whipple laid out his town site an agreement was entered into with the owners of Inkpa

City and Geneva by which the name of the whole should become Big Stone City; and the interests of the two were consolidated by the subdivision of the town of Big Stone.

Subsequently to this Charles Betcher, of Red Wing, purchased a one-half interest in the whole. The latter, immediately on acquiring his interest, commenced the improvement of the property by the erection of buildings. The first which he erected was a frame hotel, 24x60 feet in dimensions, which was called the Holbrook House when finished, it being first kept by D. W. Holbrook. Soon after this was finished Mr. Betcher commenced the erection of a fine brick hotel of large dimensions. The first building of any kind except claim shanties after the village was laid out was the frame structure, 14x20 feet in size, used by the Movius brothers as the office of the clerk of the court and as post-office. This was erected in the spring of 1879 on the portion then called Inkpa City. Previous to this, however, William R. Movius kept a store on part of the land afterwards laid out as Big Stone City, but then outside the limits of the town. This store was erected in 1874, and used as store and residence. Inkpa City was designated as a post-office in 1875, and a commission issued to William R. Movius as postmaster. He is the present postmaster of Big Stone City, having continued in office since the first appointment. The second building was the blacksmith shop put up and afterwards conducted by the Knapp brothers, in 1879. Soon after this Charles M. Knapp opened a small hotel. The next enterprise was a saloon, started about the same time by Andrew Gorvil. In the succeeding winter Haight Bros. opened a grocery store.

Up to the spring of 1880 the only objects that proclaimed the place a town were one general store kept by John Heines & Co., the blacksmith shop, two hotels, the land office of Movius & Bros., three dwelling houses, the claim cabin of M. J. Whipple, and the empty store-house, formerly occupied by Haight Bros., who had left the place.

Great improvements were made in the spring of 1880; the first building ready for occupancy being the store of E. O. Williams. The first brick structure was the hotel, the next, the store of Caward & Stevenson, both of which were erected by Charles Betcher.

The first religious services were held in the office of the clerk of the court, by Rev. George Britzius,

on April 20, 1879, being on the same day that Ortonville was destroyed by fire. Mr. Britzius, who was a minister of the German Evangelical denomination, held services every few weeks, there being already an organization in the neighborhood, of members of that faith, which dated to 1876. In the spring of 1880, Rev. C. W. Sydow succeeded Mr. Britzius as pastor, under whose auspices the present handsome church was built, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. It was dedicated November 27, 1881. The Methodists organized a class in the fall of 1881, with the Rev. Keith as pastor, and have since held meetings at the school-house and St. Charles Hall. The Baptists organized a society in the winter of 1881-2, with Rev. H. Story as minister. The same winter Rev. Charles Toner came and organized a Catholic society. All three of the latter denominations made preparations for the erecting of churches in the spring of 1882. The first school was taught by Mrs. Louisa F. Schwantes, in the second story of her dwelling house, in the fall of 1879. The present school house was put up in the fall of 1880, at a cost of \$2,500. The average attendance of scholars is eighty.

The town is the county seat of Grant county, and the enterprise of its merchants and the heavy and varied stocks they carry in their different lines make it a growing commercial centre. The growth of the town in the past year has been of a good character, and the buildings erected have generally been large, permanent, and expensive and such as would indicate that those who have erected them have done so with the intention of remaining in the place.

Caward & Stevenson occupy a handsome brick building, which is well stocked with everything in the line of dry goods, groceries, provisions, boots and shoes and clothing. Frank A. Eldredge is the successor of the firm of John Heines & Co., the first business house in the village; he carries a good stock of general merchandise. C. L. Holmes & Bro. are engaged in conducting a general merchandise business, as are also the firm of Oehler & Husser. John A. Munroe & Co., have a very commodious building used as a drug store, which is very finely arranged; this is the oldest drug store in the county. F. W. Thorndike & Co. handle large quantities of flour and feed. F. J. Monroe has a well stocked line of furniture. O. W. Ballou, a well arranged dry goods store, and Neill & Ressiquie a handsome drug store, Movius Bros.

are engaged as land locators, and keep in the post-office building a stationery store; in addition they handle a complete line of farm machinery. McGivern & Buchholz are also engaged in the machine business. The hardware business is represented by Furber & Requa, and Charles Betcher; the latter has also a large lumber yard. The lumber trade is also represented by the Stillwater lumber yard and the Wisconsin lumber yard. There are other interests too numerous to mention; a restaurant and bakery, meat market, harness store, boot and shoe shop, and wagon makers and blacksmiths. The legal and medical professions are both well represented.

There are two hotels. The St. Charles Hotel is a fine brick structure, 30x43 feet, three stories, and 45x47 feet, two stories above the basement. It was built by Charles Betcher and opened by D. W. Holbrook, and called the Betcher House. J. H. Evans obtained possession of it January 1, 1882, and is conducting it as a really first-class hotel. The other hotel is the Spicer House, which was also built by Betcher, and first kept by D. W. Holbrook, who left it to take charge of the brick hotel, when he was succeeded by George Spicer in the spring of 1880.

The Grant County Herald was started in August, 1879, by Downie & Jackson, which firm was succeeded, October, 1880, by Downie & Jones. The paper is issued every Friday, and is in all respects one of the very best of the country papers, being well edited and neat in appearance.

J. M. Baker was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and educated in Oshkosh. In August, 1880, he came to Big Stone City, Dakota, and embarked in lumber business with his brother.

R. F. Baker, born in 1858 in Walworth county, Wisconsin, grew to manhood in Oshkosh, and graduated from the high school there. Since August, 1880, he has been in the lumber trade with his brother at this place.

A. P. Bailly, whose father was a member of the American Fur Company, and settled at Mendota in 1826, was born in 1828 at Mendota, Minnesota, and educated at Knox College, Illinois. After living in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, he was in Wabasha from 1849 to 1855, then at Hastings till 1860. Enlisted in 1861 in the Fifth Minnesota and served two and one-half years. Since 1879 his home has been in Grant county, Dakota, where he is register of deeds.

H. B. Burnell was born in 1858 in Wayne coun-

ty, New York. He lived at Red Wing, Minnesota, from fifteen years of age till 1879, when he came to Big Stone City; he was employed as book-keeper for a time, then served as deputy register of deeds and afterward clerked for A. L. Abbott, judge of probate; is now in the hardware trade with Mr. Furber. In October, 1881, he married Milly Dunnell.

A. H. Caward was born in 1854 on Lake Champlain, New York, and accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. His father died when he was a child and at twelve years of age he began clerking; since fifteen years old has been in business for himself; in 1880 he removed from Iowa to Big Stone City, where he is doing a large business in company with Mr. Stevenson. In 1878 he married Elizabeth Hanson, who died in 1881.

W. W. Downie was born in 1855 in Hamilton, Ontario. The family moved to Michigan where he attained an academical education and learned printing; from 1878 to the autumn of 1879 he worked at his trade in St. Paul, then came to Grant county, Dakota, and in company with Mr. Jackson established the Grant County Herald.

Samuel Dunnell was born in 1819 in Baxter, Maine, and learned carriage making. During the civil war he served one year in the 27th Maine infantry, Company C. In 1865 he migrated to Minnesota; worked at his trade and farming in different places; since 1880 has been in the carriage business at Big Stone City. Married in 1843, Hannah Nason.

Frank A. Eldredge, born in Buffalo, New York, in 1856, received a liberal education, studied law, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar. He practiced for one year and then because of failing health removed to Minnesota; was at St. Paul two years, and in 1880 came to Big Stone City, where he is in mercantile trade.

F. J. Hatz was born in 1855, in Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood and attained a good education. In 1878 he went to Nebraska; after engaging in the grocery trade there two years he visited his native state, then returned, but in the autumn of 1881 came to Big Stone City, and here continues the grocery business.

C. L. Holmes was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1848. From 1869 to 1872, his home was in Sparta, Wisconsin, and his business that of a nurseryman; after coming to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and carrying on the same business four

years, he returned to Sparta, and was in mercantile trade there till 1881, since that date at Big Stone city. In 1872 he married Jennie Butler.

O. T. Jones, born in Clyde, Ohio, in 1851, came to Minnesota in 1872, and located at Hastings. He learned the printer's trade and was one of the founders of the Hastings New Era; in Wisconsin he published the Prescott Clarion one year; from 1877 to 1881, he lived in Cannon Falls, where he published The Beacon; then came to this city, and has since been connected with the Grant County Herald; for a few months he was proprietor of the Milbank Journal. In 1880 he married Mary Walaver.

S. C. Jones, born in 1855 in Clyde, Ohio, removed at the age of sixteen to Cottage Grove, Minnesota. Graduated from the law department of the Ann Arbor University in 1878, was admitted the same year and since 1879 has practiced at Big Stone City; he is in the real estate business and since 1880 has been county superintendent; also connected with the Grant County Herald. Married in 1881, Emma Edelson.

H. J. McGiverin was born in 1845, in Ireland, and in 1863 immigrated to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was in the grocery trade four years. In 1868 he came to Minnesota; engaged in mercantile trade two years at Red Wing, after which he clerked nine years for one firm, and two for another, then came here and took charge of Mr. Betcher's hardware trade; he is also interested in farm machinery business. In 1874 he married Julia Robson.

A. W. Movius, born in 1843, in Germany immigrated in 1865 to Wisconsin, where he was employed in milling. He removed to Pope county, Minnesota, and was employed in surveying which business he has followed the greater part of the time since coming, in 1874, to Big Stone City; has served for a time as clerk of the court and judge of probate, is also in the farm machinery trade. Married in 1870, Sophia Stresser.

William R. Movius, born in Germany, in 1850, came in 1867 to America. After living three years in Pope county, Minnesota, he came in 1870 to Dakota, and settled near the present site of Big Stone City; since 1874 he has been in mercantile, farm machinery, and real estate business; has also been postmaster since 1875. In 1876 he married Marcella Murray.

F. J. Monroe lived until fifteen years of age in De Pere, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1852.

After passing four years on the lakes he lived in different places till coming in 1879 to Big Stone City, where he is interested in land locating, real estate and loan business, also has a large furniture store.

John A. Munro, born in Nova Scotia in 1854, clerked in a drug store from the age of sixteen till coming in 1878 to the states. His home was in Montevideo one year previous to coming to Big Stone City, where he is engaged in the drug business. Mr. Munro was the first village recorder and has been justice ever since residing here.

Dr. L. S. Osborne, was born in 1855, at Janesville, Wisconsin, went with his parents to New York, and was educated at the Brockport normal school. In 1876 he entered the medical department of the Michigan University; after graduating in 1878, he began practice in Plainfield, Iowa but in 1880 removed to Big Stone City; he was the first physician to settle in Grant county, of which he is now coroner.

J. Parcher was born in 1841 in Waterbury, Vermont. Removed to Canada, thence to Michigan and in 1859 settled in Steele county, Minnesota; he worked at farming there fourteen years then kept hotel at Owatonna till 1880; since that date has been in the saloon business at Big Stone City. In 1869 he married Sarah Grandprey.

Henry Schafer, born in 1838 in Germany, immigrated in 1860 to New York. In 1861 he entered the army and served eight months. Removed in 1868 to Red Wing Minnesota where he was in the butcher's business two years then resided at Owatonna till coming in 1880 to Big Stone City where he has a fine meat market. Married in 1861, Elizabeth Schafer.

J. J. Stevenson was born September 10, 1857 in Port Henry, New York. In 1878 he removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1879 to Cresco, Iowa and 1880 to Big Stone City; he is a partner of Mr. Caward in mercantile trade.

C. C. Thompson, native of Indiana, was born in 1854 in Indiana. Accompanied his parents to Iowa when eleven years old and was educated in Independence; he followed farming till coming to Big Stone city where he is engaged in the livery business. In 1878 he married Elizabeth Hackett.

F. W. Thorndike, born in 1857 in Dayton, Hennepin county, Minnesota, was educated at Anoka. Since becoming a resident of Big Stone city in 1880 he has dealt in grain, flour and feed. Clara

Brockway was married in 1880 to Mr. Thorndike.

MILBANK.

The first settlers in the town of Milbank did not arrive until the fall of 1877 and the spring of 1878. These pioneers and the location of their claims were as follows: Hiram Baxter, on section one, town 120, range 49; George W. Bartlett, on the north-east quarter of section 7, town 120, range 48; Charles Schato, on the south half of section 7, town 120, range 48; Conrad Horan, on the south-west quarter of section 5, town 120, range 48; Benjamin Bartlett, on the south-east quarter of section one, town 120, range 49; Miss Henrietta Baxter, on the north-west quarter of section 7, town 120, range 48; William Baxter, on the south-west quarter of section 6, town 120, range 48.

The village of Milbank was located on the north-west quarter of section seven, and the south half of the south-west quarter of section six, in township 120, range 48; the main portion of the village being on the first mentioned quarter section. It was selected as a town site in June, 1880, while it was yet a wheat field. It was laid out as a town as soon as the crop was harvested, by C. H. Prior, for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the land being purchased for the purpose of Miss Henrietta and William Baxter. An addition of twenty acres were laid out in the spring of 1881, by George W. Bartlett, and later another addition of twenty acres was platted by John R. Eastman.

The growth of the town from the first was extremely rapid, so much so, in fact, that, by the spring of 1881, the town could boast a population of over three hundred souls. The capital invested in buildings during the year 1881, amounted to over seventy-five thousand dollars. It is estimated that the sale of merchandise for the same period was nearly a million dollars. The first building erected was the small lumber office of George B. Reed, built July 1, 1880. E. P. Skahen had built a small store just outside of the town site and commenced selling goods July 9; the "dwarf drug store" was started by Wood & McCann at the same time. Frey & Cross moved a building from Big Stone and began selling goods July 15, and remained in business nine months. William W. Wilson brought lumber from Ortonville and opened a drug store in the latter part of July. These were soon followed by the general store of James C. Drake, the grocery of James Shaw, a saloon by Mary Ann Shaw, a hotel by

Mrs. M. G. Niles and a meat market by B. Schafer. All of these were started almost as soon as the town was laid out. Within a month after the location of the town there were nearly fifty buildings of various kinds erected. So great was the progress made that on October 3, 1881, a petition was presented to the board of county commissioners by O. S. Pine, which was signed by numerous citizens of Milbank praying that they have the privilege of voting on the question of incorporating the village of Milbank, having complied with the law in regard to taking the census, surveying and platting the town. The petition was granted and the day for balloting set for Tuesday, October 18, 1881. The election was ordered to be held in Schafer's building. The board ordered that "such territory shall, with the assent of the qualified voters thereof, be an incorporated town by the name specified in the application." In accordance with this a special election was held and on October 29, 1881, John W. Bell, attorney, presented to the board of county commissioners, the statement of the inspectors of the election held in the town of Milbank on the 18th day of October, 1881, upon the question of the incorporation of said town, duly verified by affidavit of said inspectors, showing the whole number of ballots cast at said election to be 123; that 118 thereof had the word "yes" thereon, and 5 thereof the word "no" thereon. Being satisfied of the legality of the election and that a majority of the ballots cast thereat had on them the word "yes," the board ordered and declared that "said town has been and is, incorporated by the name of Milbank."

Previous to the location of the present town site the post-office, called Grant Centre, was located at the residence of the present postmaster, George W. Bartlett, on his farm half a mile east of the present office; the name was changed to Grantville; and when Milbank started up the office was removed and the name changed.

The first newspaper to be started was the Grant County Review. On the 22d of July, 1880, the present proprietor of the Review, A. H. Lewis, announced that he would shortly commence the publication of a newspaper at Grant Center Junction, for the town as then had been neither surveyed nor named. He kept his promise and has regularly since issued a journal that has done much towards building up the town.

On April 27, 1881, a second newspaper was started, by O. T. Jones, called the Milbank Jour-

nal, which was continued by him until September 1881, when he sold out to E. W. Moore, the present proprietor.

The Grand Central Hotel was started first in the fall of 1880, when it was called the Buchanan House. It was, at that time, what now constitutes the rear and kitchen of the present house, which was built in June, 1881, by John King. The firm became Harris & King in August, 1881.

Pleasant Hill Cemetery was surveyed and laid out by George C. Kline, on George W. Brackett's farm, half a mile from the village, in May, 1881. The first interment was that of the remains of James Gear, which were buried soon after the cemetery was prepared.

The first birth was that of a son of W. W. Wilson, who was named Milbank, and who was donated a village lot by the railroad company. The first school taught was by Mary J. Smedley, in the rear of the post-office building.

The Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists each have church organizations, but as yet no church edifices have been erected.

Milbank Lodge No. 20, A. F. and A. M., was organized in the summer of 1881, with James Shaw, W. M., and J. C. Knapp, Secretary. Regular communications are held at Parker's Hall, on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Besides the Grand Central Hotel, already referred to, there are several other hotels, the Milbank House, Key City House, Dixon House, St. John's Hotel, Union House, and three or four others.

The first officials elected were as follows: E. D. Ely, President; G. W. Bartlett, E. D. Ely and N. J. Schafer, trustees; J. A. Scott, clerk; E. A. Buchanan, treasurer; James Shaw, assessor; James Lockhart, marshal; J. H. Owen, attorney.

Business interests. During the year 1881, the receipts for freight at the office of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Milbank were \$50,398.68; local ticket sales were \$7,336.50. The wheat shipped was 101,447 bushels. This does not include all the wheat received at the elevators, as there is yet a large amount in store in the two elevators there.

There are eleven general stores, all of which are well stocked; they are kept by the following firms and individuals: J. C. Drake, James Shaw, Skahen & Baird, Seely & Buck, C. J. Smedley & Co., A. B. Olsen, Owens Bros., Druucker Bros., Erlandson & Johnson, James Imrie & Sons, and Stout &

Co. There are four firms engaged in the hardware trade. Wood Bros., Buchanan & Farley, Landberg & Nash and Williams & Garver. W. W. Wilson, J. C. Drake, F. W. A. Poppe and O. S. Pine are each engaged in the drug business, and have all well arranged stores. Others engaged in business are as follows: H. E. Fletcher and Jno. Walf, jewelers; J. C. Drake, G. B. Reed, Scott Daniels & Co., and John Oelhafen, lumber dealers; Wood Bros., B. Dassel, James Leckhart, A. E. Dearborn, A. B. Olsen, A. A. Story, and Landburg & Nash, farm machinery; W. T. Armstrong and V. Fisher, furniture dealers; Antelman & Horner and Frank Hughes, harness makers; James Leckhart, Call & Leonard, and Dilly & Gibson, blacksmiths; H. Finley, S. R. Kentner, James Brannon and W. Diets, livery; B. Schafer and Daniel McFall, meat markets; John Sauerressig, wagon maker; Blesser & Evans, Sargent & Diggs, A. L. Abbott & Son, D. R. Frey, W. R. Richards and J. R. Eastman, real estate dealers and money loaners. Besides the above lines enumerated, the minor lines of business are well represented. There are six practicing attorneys and five physicians. There is a grist-mill, operated by W. Deits. The Bank of Milbank was started by Dassel & Brooks in the spring of 1881 and soon passed into the hands of Sargent and Diggs.

Judge A. L. Abbott was born in Steuben county, New York, April 19, 1833, and moved with parents to Michigan, when two years old. Enlisted in 1861, in Company A, 12th Michigan infantry, and was promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant; served till July, 1864. He was in mercantile trade and farming in Michigan and Iowa till 1871, then moved to Olmsted county, Minnesota; clerked for a time, then engaged in the hotel business at Eyota; in 1878 moved to Martin county, and in 1879 to Grant county, Dakota. In the spring of 1881, he engaged in real estate business at Milbank; was elected judge of probate for this county, in 1880. Married in October, 1856, Adeline Houghland. They have three children.

W. T. Armstrong was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, July 8, 1833, and soon moved to Erie county. He learned the trade of cabinet maker and moved to Janesville, Wisconsin; in 1865 went to Owatonna, Minnesota, in 1879 to Ortonville, and in 1880 to Milbank and opened a furniture store. Married in 1858, Miss S. F. Farrington.

B. S. Bartlett was born near Toronto, Canada,

in 1832, and moved with parents to Michigan, when five years old; lived in Lenoway county till 1854, then moved to Wright county, Minnesota, and in May, 1878, settled in town 120, range 49, Grant county, Dakota; he is engaged in farming. His wife was Ann Jeanette Johnson, of Michigan.

George W. Bartlett, postmaster, was born in Lenoway county, Michigan, May 16, 1841, and came with his parents to Minnesota in 1854. Enlisted in 1861, in Company D, 1st Minnesota, and was wounded at Gettysburg; discharged in 1864, and lived in Wright county till May, 1878, then took a claim in Grant county, Dakota. In May, 1881, he platted Bartlett's addition to Milbank; is one of the village board and postmaster. Married Sarah E. Burnam, January 27, 1880.

Hiram Baxter was born in Canada, in 1832; was farming and lumbering till 1847, then went to Adams county, Wisconsin, and after two years, to Traverse City, Michigan; again to Wisconsin and in 1866 to Olmsted county, Minnesota; lived there five years, in Hennepin county, five years, and in 1876 settled on a claim near Milbank, Dakota; his son and daughter took the claim on which the town now stands. Mr. Baxter has much pride in the rapid development of his town. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Ledbetter, a native of Canada.

A. J. Bleser was born at Manitowoc Rapids, Wisconsin, August 28, 1850; when fifteen moved to Appleton; after attending common school and the Milwaukee Seminary, he was state agent at Milwaukee, for the Minneapolis harvester works; in 1878 he went into the farm machinery business at Ortonville and soon after began general trade, firm of Bleser, Nettleton & Co., at Inkpa City, D. T. In 1879 he was appointed clerk of court for Grant county; is also in real estate and loan business with W. M. Evans at Milbank.

A. E. Dearborn was born in Pillsbury county, New Hampshire, in 1838. In 1861 he came to Winona county, Minnesota, and in 1862 enlisted in Company B, Seventh infantry; served till 1865. Lived in Winona, Kasson, Waseca, Montevideo and Big Stone, engaged in trade; is now in the machinery trade at Milbank. In 1868 he married Miss M. Allen.

D. W. Diggs was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, February 10, 1837, and when one year old, his parents removed to Keokuk, Iowa; in 1853 he began clerking in a dry goods store and in 1860 went to New York city and followed same there; in 1866 he engaged in wholesale notion business

firm of Diggs & Doughaday; in 1869 he organized the firm of Throckmorton, Diggs & Co., wholesale dry goods; six months later by the death of the senior partner the firm became Diggs, Cunningham & Co., and in 1873 the panic caused them to suspend. He engaged in business in Chicago, in 1878 in Minneapolis and in June 1879 moved to Big Stone City and bought the town site, also engaged in banking and in 1881 opened the bank of Milbank in company with William M. Sargent. Married in 1862, an adopted daughter of Wm. M. Cornell of New York.

James C. Drake was born in Sullivan county, New York, September 3, 1852. In 1870 he engaged in lumber business and in 1874 moved to Austin, Minnesota; after living in Cresco and Sanborn, Iowa, three years, he came to Milbank in August, 1880 and erected a store and opened a lumber yard; he also bought a large tract of land and now owns 1,183 acres in Grant county; since his opening in 1880, his business has amounted to \$100,000. In 1879 he married Bertie Sherman, a graduate of Milwaukee Female college.

John R. Eastman, native of Michigan, was born in Heaton county, in September, 1849. He graduated from the law department at Ann Arbor in 1871 and was admitted to the bar in Barry county, Michigan, in 1873; practiced at Hastings, that state till May, 1880 when he came to Milbank and bought land on section 6; he platted Eastman's addition to Milbank and January 31, 1882 was appointed county clerk and register of deeds.

E. D. Ely was born in Wyoming county, New York, in 1845 and at the age of ten moved with parents to Kane county, Illinois, afterwards to McHenry and Jo Daviess counties. In 1862 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining two years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, 1st Colorado cavalry and served until October, 1865. Returned to Illinois and in 1871 came to Minnesota; lived in Mankato and Owatonna till 1880, then engaged in wheat trade at Milbank, Dakota; was elected village president in 1881. Married in August 1881, Ella Robinson, New York.

William M. Evans was born in Rockland county, New York, in 1836. In 1854 he came to Olmstead county, Minnesota, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the 6th regiment, Company H; was promoted to 2d lieutenant in 1863 and served till 1865. He engaged in wheat trade on the M. & St. Paul R. R. and from 1872 till 1879 was in the newspaper business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he

then located in Grant county, Dakota and engaged in real estate and loan business with A. J. Bleser; in 1880 was elected county treasurer and now holds the office.

W. P. Filbert was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1836 and at the age of ten moved with his parents to Chicago; in 1858 he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial and Law College and was admitted to the bar in Cook county, Illinois, in 1859. In 1866 he began farming and practicing law in Rice county, Minnesota; in 1881 he located in Milbank, Dakota, where he practices his profession. In 1860 he married Helen R. Clump; she died in 1879.

Daniel R. Frey, native of Ohio, was born in Mansfield, in 1841; lived at that place, Massillon and Manchester and went to Joliet, Illinois when twenty-one years old; learned engineering and mason's trade at which he worked at different places in Illinois; in 1880 he came to Big Stone and in July, opened a dry goods store at Milbank in company with B. F. Cross; he retired after nine months and engaged in real estate business; in 1881 was appointed justice of the peace.

A. H. Lewis was born March 13, 1853, in Pennsylvania, and at the age of fifteen began to learn printing. He afterward passed some time in Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota; published the Owatonna Review several years, but in 1880 removed to the present site of Milbank, Dakota, and August 19, of that year issued the first number of the Grant County Review, which has been enlarged from time to time, and is now one of the largest and most influential papers in Dakota; it is the official paper of the town and county.

James Lockhart, native of Wisconsin, was born September 4, 1857, in Columbia county, where he remained till twenty-one years old and learned blacksmithing, after which he removed to Iowa and opened a shop at Morris. In 1880 he came to Milbank and established an extensive wagon and blacksmith shop. Mr. Lockhart is marshal of this town.

John W. Manning, born in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, removed when fourteen years old to Cottonwood county, and three years later to Freeborn county. In 1878 he came to Grant county, Dakota, and claimed 160 acres. Clarissa Burman was united in marriage in 1881 with Mr. Manning.

Dr. H. Omsted, a native of Norway, was born September 11, 1852, in Christiana, and acquired his education at the university of that place. He

graduated in medicine in 1879, and in 1881 came to the United States. He is located at Milbank where he enjoys a large practice.

John H. Owen, born in Ireland in 1850, studied law at a Dublin university, was admitted in 1874, and practiced one year. In 1876 he came to America; was assistant editor of a paper for a time in Canada; removed to St. Paul and read law; he was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1877, and practiced there till 1881; then came to Milbank. Married in 1880 Estelle Stevens.

S. M. Pasco was born May 2, 1854, in Warren county, New York. He accompanied his parents to Albany, and in 1873 graduated from a law school in that city; in 1875 he began practice at LuVerne, Minnesota, but the year following he removed to Pipestone City; he located at Milbank in 1880, and in 1881 was elected city justice.

William R. Richards was born November 24, 1859, in Orange county Vermont. When seven years old he entered school at Concord, New Hampshire, and later attended private school in Paris, France, until eighteen years old, then entered a law office in New York city, after which he attended law lectures in Paris. In 1841 he opened a law office at Milbank.

Ladd Robie was born August 4, 1831, in Orange county, Vermont. From five years of age till 1854, his home was in Madison county, New York, after which he passed four years in Van Buren county, Michigan. Then engaged in mercantile trade and farming in Minnesota, but in 1878 settled on section 27 of Grant Center. In 1870 he married Dulcerea Thomas.

R. Schafer is a native of New York, born in 1862 at Buffalo. While young he accompanied his parents to Steele county, Minnesota, which was his home till 1880, at which date he began the butcher's trade at Ortonville, and in June, 1881, bought the business of his brother N. J. at Milbank.

James Shaw, native of Scotland, was born January 5, 1844, and when eight years old came with his parents to America. After passing one year in Illinois, he removed to Iowa, and in 1862 entered Company I, 38th regiment of that state; served till September, 1865. In 1880 he started a store at Milbank. Married in 1868, Ella Emmons; four living children.

Ed. P. Skahen was born in 1856 in Calumet county, Wisconsin. He attained his education at the Normal school at Oshkosh and graduated in

1877; for two years he was superintendent of Calumet county, then came to Milbank and engaged in business.

William W. Wilson, born in Bainbridge, New York, lived from five until twenty-three years of age in Peoria, Illinois. After mining in California three years and speculating four years in San Francisco, he returned to Peoria, and in 1862 went to Wisconsin; five years later he migrated to Minnesota and manufactured barrels three years at Northfield, then opened a drug store at Hutchinson, but since 1880 has been in the drug trade at Milbank. Married in 1863, Anna Armstrong.

SISSETON INDIAN RESERVATION.

CHAPTER XCVII.

On the present reservation about 1500 Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians live. They are tribes of the great Sioux or Dakota nation. The eastern line of their reservation divides Lake Traverse centrally north and south, the iron monument marking it initially; thence a straight line to Lake Kampeska, at Watertown, is the converging point. The western line runs thence northerly, along the western border of the coteaux; at their northern line the east and west line crosses—making a triangular strip of land, richly diversified, containing 918,780 acres. It is a reserve out of ten millions of acres sold by treaty of Sioux to the government, for \$800,000, to be paid in ten annual instalments, to be divided equally between these Indians and those at Devil's Lake. At the time of the treaty the Indians did not know the vast amount of land they were selling in Dakota for that small sum—eight cents an acre. When Major Brown penned the treaty of 1867, therein crediting the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribes with being our efficient allies during and after the outbreak, securing to them the Lake Traverse (Sisseton) reservation, he was careful to abolish the pauper clause, common to nearly all other treaties, making work, equal in value to the annuity, the best right to such support; and the results are what he anticipated, and in fact helped lay the basis of, during his agency at Yellow Medicine. Fort Wadsworth (now called Sisseton) north-west of the reservation, has been kept fortified all these years to enforce order when necessary.

Lake Traverse reserve was created by treaty signed February 19, 1867; a further agreement was made September 20, 1872 which was confirmed by act of congress June 22, 1874. The annuities cease June 30, 1883. The Indians, however, are fast learning self-support. Last year they raised over 30,000 bushels of wheat, and, including all other crops, 70,000 bushels of produce. Tribal relations are at an end, and much progress has been made towards civilization.

By article five of the last treaty each Indian is entitled to 160 acres of land, when he has fifty acres plowed and in crop, to hold for himself and heirs, subject to the prohibition of disposing of it, except to the United States government. Under this stimulus many of the Indians have made attempts towards carrying out their part of the terms of the agreement, and in January, 1881, the papers were made out for three Indians, who had earned the right to lands, and applications for patents made out. Much progress is shown also from the fact that at least thirty reaping machines have been bought by Indians, who gave their notes and paid them like any other farmer. All these notes were paid, except two, and these two were given by half-breeds from below. Four-fifths of the population on the reservation are full-blood Indians, and about the same proportion are engaged in the cultivation of the land, to a greater or less extent; and almost all of them are engaged in some sort of civilized pursuits. There are almost 5,000 acres in all under cultivation. Nearly all have substantial houses of some kind, but few living in tepees; there are fifteen frame houses. The lumber is issued to them as other supplies, and the houses are constructed by the Indians with the assistance of the employes at the agency. About one-fifth of these Indians speak enough English to make themselves understood, some of them speaking quite fluently. The process of development, though necessarily slow, is, nevertheless, owing to the present influences being brought to bear, having a permanent force.

The mechanism by which the barbarian is being transferred into the civilized man, schools, churches industries, is being operated on the reservation with signal force. A great factor in this progress is the government manual labor boarding school under the charge of Professor T. M. Young. He is assisted by Mrs. Young as matron and Messrs. L. E. Dittes and C. L. Hadamek as teachers, and

Misses A. A. Grant and M. Howell the housekeeper and her assistant.

There are in the school about sixty Indian children of both sexes, many of them showing great proficiency in their studies. Besides this, there are two other schools, Good Will mission school under charge of W. R. Morris and Miss Carrie Thompson, and Ascension school, under the charge of Miss Ella Renville, grand-daughter of Joseph Renville. There are six churches on the reservation, five of them being under the auspices of the Presbyterians, with a membership of nearly four hundred. These are presided over by native preachers, as follows: Ascension, by Rev. J. B. Renville, a son of old Joseph Renville; Good Will, by Rev. C. R. Crawford; Buffalo Lake, by Lewis Mazawakianna, the translation of which would be iron lightning; Myason, by David Grey Cloud; Long Hollow, by Joseph Tispamaza, or Iron Door. During 1881, the A. B. C. F. M. contributed towards the support of the five churches, \$1,200, and the native members contributed \$850. Other contributions amounted to \$500. These churches are under the superintendency of Rev. S. R. Riggs, who so long has done mission work among the Dakotas; he pays an annual visit to these people. Under his ministrations eleven native pastors have been ordained to the ministry. After years of persistent work he translated the Bible into the Dakota language. There is something peculiarly fascinating in this language. It is quite phonetic—every syllable is the enunciation of an idea. School books are also in use, printed in both the Dakota and English languages together. In July, 1881, Rev. Edward Ashley came to the reservation, and has since erected a frame church of good dimensions. Here he holds regular services, according to the rites of the Episcopal church, preaching in the morning in Dakota, and in the evening in English. The church is known as St. Mary's. The work of christianity is still further assisted by the labors of a white lady missionary.

The agency is situated about twelve miles from Brown's Valley. It is under the charge of Major Charles Cressey, who took the superintendency in 1879. He has proved himself an efficient agent, and is well liked by his people. He has labored early and late since he assumed control, and has produced many improvements. He is practically teaching the Indians to be self-supporting.

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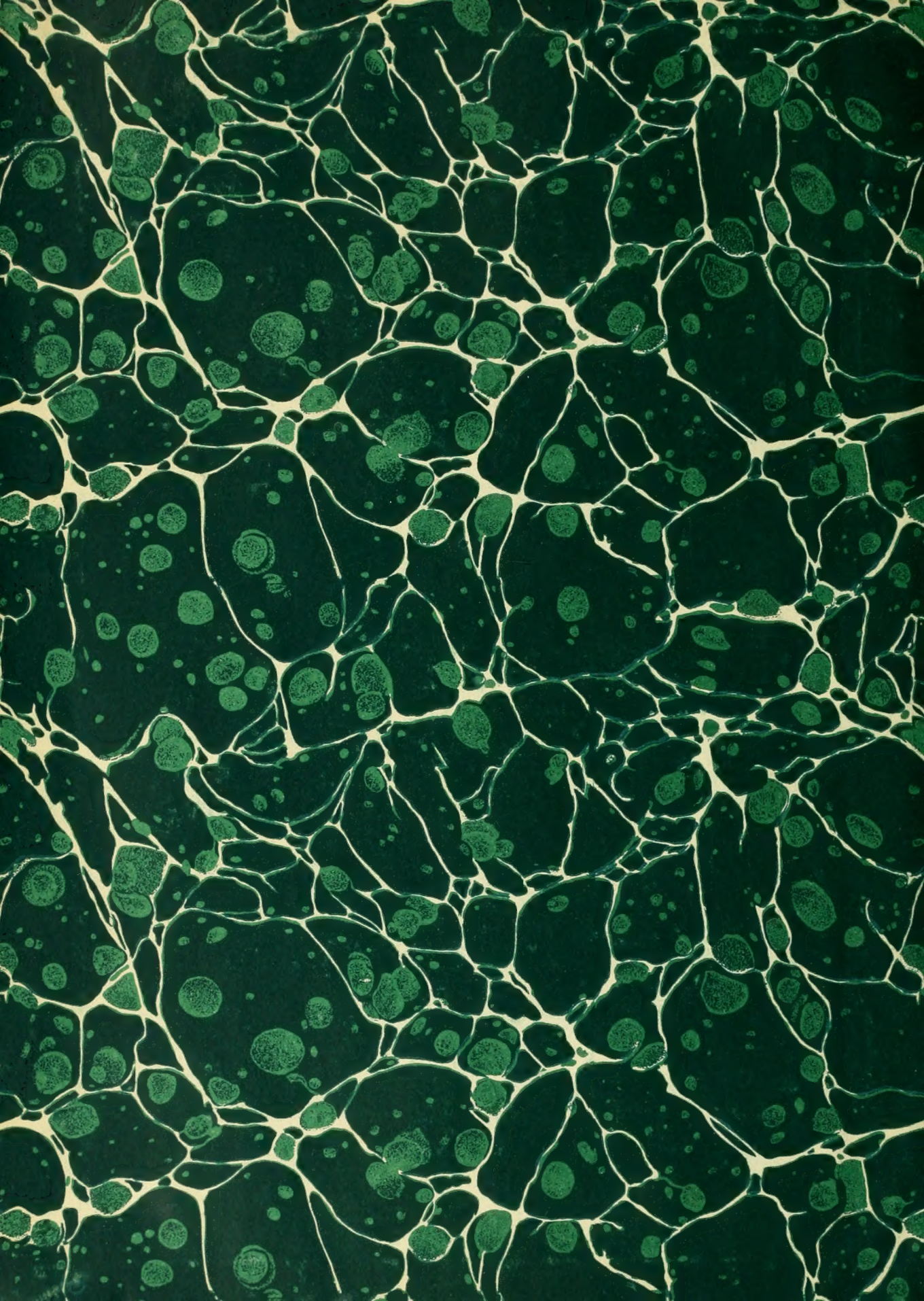
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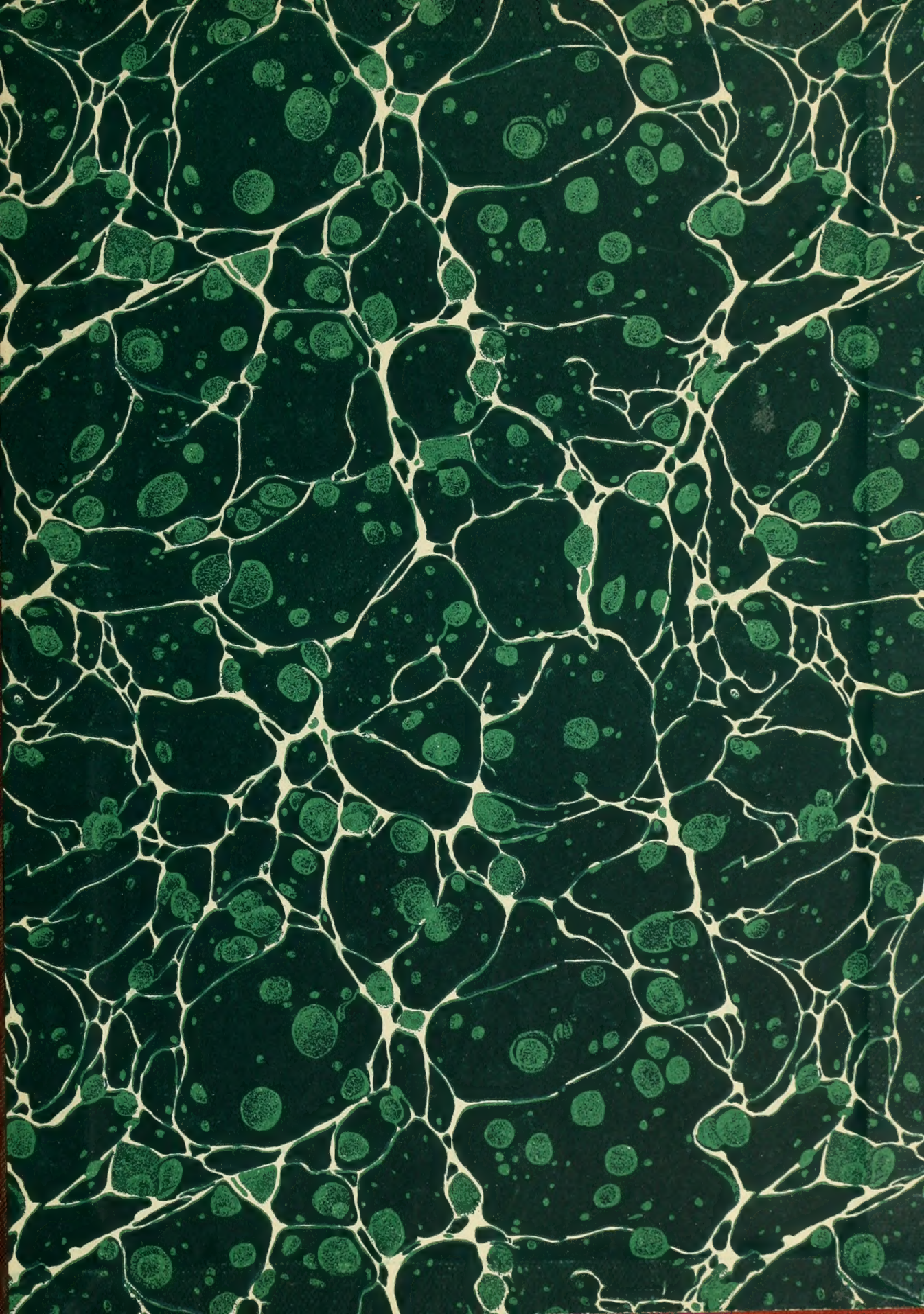
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